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Transformación curricular: un avance decisivo hacia la Nueva Ciudadanía

En el marco de una concepción renovada del fortalecimiento educativo, visión integral que hemos denominado Educar para una nueva ciudadanía, distintas iniciativas innovadoras hemos puesto en marcha. Estas incluyen procesos de gestión más dinámicos y abarcadores, proyectos ambiciosos con un impacto integral dentro del Ministerio de Educación Pública, y evidentemente una serie de cambios sustantivos en el ámbito propiamente educativo.

La transformación curricular que ha producido nuevos programas de estudio para el ciclo lectivo 2017 es un claro ejemplo de ello.

Hablamos de una transformación curricular pues se trata de un cambio integral que supone el dominio de habilidades y, en el caso de los idiomas, de competencias. Buscamos que la persona estudiante no solo esté en el centro del hecho educativo, sino que se haga cada vez más responsable de su propio proceso de aprendizaje, el cual responda claramente a las expectativas, ilusiones, sueños y retos de un ciudadano, una ciudadana del nuevo milenio. Propiciamos un aprendizaje más dinámico, más creativo, más desafiante.

De la misma forma, hemos ubicado toda labor de renovación y cambio dentro del MEP en el contexto de las tendencias internacionales del presente en el ámbito educativo. La transformación curricular no es una excepción: de ahí la importancia de que los nuevos programas se ubiquen en el marco de parámetros internacionales de calidad y pertinencia.

Con los nuevos programas pretendemos dar pasos significativos para construir una verdadera ciudadanía planetaria: orientada hacia sí misma y hacia la sociedad, hacia lo local, -con una fuerte marca de identidad-, y hacia lo global. Una ciudadanía que actúa para el beneficio de la colectividad, que asume la responsabilidad de pensar, de soñar y de crear las condiciones idóneas para desarrollar una sociedad participativa que asegure una mejor calidad de vida para todas y para todos. Buscamos seres humanos libres, autónomos, críticos y autocríticos, con un desarrollo integral.

Buscamos un ser humano conocedor profundo de su contexto y de su historicidad, capaz de interiorizar las necesidades de los demás, de ser respetuoso de la diferencia, colaborador, activo, socialmente responsable, que asuma compromisos, que participe activamente en la búsqueda de soluciones, que piense por sí mismo, que establezca conexiones y que genere cambios; una persona capaz de trabajar con otras, con pensamiento holístico, que se reconecte con el arte, la cultura y las tradiciones, que piense y contextualice lo local y lo global, conocedora de los grandes desafíos de nuestro tiempo, que valore la naturaleza y contribuya a reproducirla; una persona con inteligencia emocional y espiritual, que piense integralmente.

Ciudadanía respetuosa de los derechos humanos, comprometida con el desarrollo sostenible. Una nueva ciudadanía digital que convierta las posibilidades que brindan las tecnologías de información y comunicación en una oportunidad inédita de aprendizaje, participación, colaboración y proyección.

En fin, con una educación renovada construimos una Nueva Ciudadanía para la vida en común y le abrimos novedosas posibilidades de desarrollo a nuestros niños, niñas y jóvenes. Este es nuestro compromiso y también nuestra inspiración.

Sonia Marta Mora Escalante Ministra de Educación

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of communicative competence in English is an aspiration and a request of the Costa Rican society upon the educational system. Advances and extended coverage in the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) as well as transportation are allowing more people to travel, do business and communicate faster across the world. Within this context, English has become the language of international and intercultural communication and trade among countries. It has the status of a lingua franca, the language for transmission of scientific and academic knowledge, and the main door to cutting-age technology.

Speaking English fluently is one of the abilities a 21st Century learner must develop to have access to better life opportunities. The Costa Rican educational system is committed to achieving this goal of having bilingual citizens in two or more languages by means of a comprehensive, articulated curriculum from kindergarten through high school. Given this mandate, the new curriculum has been sequenced so that learners reach a minimum level of English proficiency of A2 when completing primary education and B1 or B2 (depending on the study plans) when completing secondary education progressively, according to the levels described by the Common European Framework of Reference for languages (CEFR). To achieve this goal, curriculum, teaching, learning and assessment have to be aligned at the classroom level as well as in the national test.

English has become a lingua franca, the language of international communication. Millions of people all over the world with the most diverse languages and cultural backgrounds are using English to interact in person and digitally. In 2008, English was declared a national interest to improve the country's competitiveness to bolster the productive sector (decreto ejecutivo 34425-MEP-Comex, La Gaceta N°61, 2008). In order to accomplish this, MEP has taken the following concrete steps towards increasing the English Language Proficency of both teachers and students:

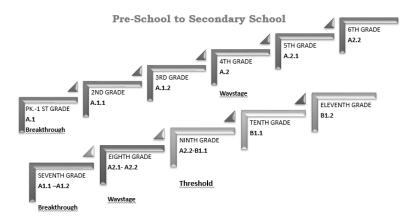
a) Administering to teachers the TOEIC-MEP to determine their baseline English proficiency level with reference to standards articulated in the Common European Framework of Reference, the results of which have been used to design and implement training courses to improve the communicative language ability of teachers and their teaching practices.

- b) Administering to students the TOEIC-Bridge test to determine their baseline English language proficiency level with reference to standards articulated in the Common European Framework of Reference.
- c) Aligning the band descriptors of the CEFR into the new curriculum and extending them to reflect the Costa Rican context. In this respect, the A2 band was established as an exit requirement for primary school learners and B1 or B2 for high school students, depending on the study plans of the respective curriculum (e.g., number of English lessons per week, and/or organization of groups.
- d) Revisioning the relationships between teaching, curriculum and assessment, where learning is conceptualized as the target of education.
- e) Revisioning assessment in classroom and standardized testing contexts and its role in providing empirically based information to both close learning gaps and generate evidence of learning successes.
- f) Promoting a National English Festival as a way to support learners' language development at school.

g) Designing an articulated English language curriculum from preschool to high school that responds to workplace needs in the global context.

Figure 1 presents the proficiency levels articulated in the CEFR as it applies to the English language curriculum in Costa Rica across the grade levels. These levels will be adopted in 2017 starting with first and seventh grade. By 2021, it is expected that progressively the learners will reach level A2 at the end of the Second Cycle and B1 at the end of Diversified Education.

Proficiency Levels Projection for the English Curriculum



Tables 1 and 2 present the CEFR proficiency bands along with performance indicators for the respective cycles. These indicators articulate what learners are able to accomplish with the target language when communicating. Since the CEFR does not specify how language is integrated (e.g., reading to write) in real-life contexts, these performance indicators have been expanded for the Costa Rican context.

Table 1 Costa Rican general descriptors according to CEFR English proficiency bands for First and Second Cycles

Basic User A	 oriented product (mini-project) based on an integrated sequence of activities within some domain, scenario, and theme. Linguistic resources include grammatical forms and meanings; socio-cognitive resources include a range of meta-cognitive strategies (planning) and cognitive strategies (revising); and socio-affective resources consist of strategies such as cooperating and coping. Can use A1 level, grade level and age appropriate digital and telecommunication resources to research, plan, and implement the mini-project. Can give, receive, and respond to feedback at critical stages of the creative process. Can use level and age appropriate linguistic resources to integrate information from a reading or a listening or other inputs to perform from one skill modality to another (e.g., listening to speak, read to write) to achieve the goal of the scenario. Can display awareness and development of non-cognitive dispositions (such as effort, perseverance, engagement, empathy, and focus). Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to the interpersonal and
	transactional domain (such as very basic personal and family information, shopping, local

	geography, and employment).
	• Can communicate routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters using simple sentence structures.
	• Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment, and matters in areas of immediate need.
	• Can use some simple structures accurately but continues to exhibit basic systematically errors (e.g., verbs tenses, use of prepositions, and articles).
Pagia Lloor	EXTENSION OF THE CEFR STANDARDS - INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE ABILITIES
Basic User	 Can use A2 level, grade level and age appropriate linguistic (e.g. past verb forms), socio-cognitive (e.g., grouping strategies) and socio-affective (e.g., cooperating or questioning for clarification strategies) resources to integrate topical content from oral and written text to perform a goal-oriented product (mini-project) based on an integrated sequence of activities within a domain, scenario, and theme. Linguistic resources include grammatical forms and meanings; socio-cognitive resources include a range of meta-cognitive strategies (monitoring) and cognitive strategies (resourcing); and socio-affective resources consist of strategies such as cooperating and coping. Can use A2 level, grade level and age appropriate digital and telecommunication resources to research, plan, and implement the mini-project.
	 Can give, receive, and respond to feedback at critical stages of the creative process.
	 Can use level and age appropriate linguistic resources to integrate information from a reading
	or a listening input or other inputs to perform from one skill modality to another (e.g.,
	listening to speak, read to write) to achieve the goal of the scenario.
	• Can display awareness and development of non-cognitive dispositions (such as effort, perseverance, engagement, empathy, and focus).

Table 2 Costa Rican general descriptors according to CEFR English proficiency bands for Third Cycle and Diversified Education

		Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type.
Such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and		 Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has
		 Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.
		 Can show limited ability to use simple grammatical structures and conventioins such as punctuation, and capitalization.
		EXTENSION OF THE CEFR STANDARDS - INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE ABILITIES
	A1	 Can use A1 level, grade level and age appropriate linguistic (e.g. present verb forms), socio-cognitive (e.g., associating strategies) and socio-affective (e.g., cooperating or coping strategies) resources to integrate topical content from oral and written text to perform a goal-oriented product (mini-project) based on an integrated sequence of activities within a domain, scenario and theme. Linguistic resources include grammatical forms and meanings; socio-cognitive resources include a range of meta-cognitive strategies (planning) and cognitive strategies (revising); and socio-affective resources consist of strategies such as cooperating and coping.
		 Can use A1 level, grade level and age appropriate digital and telecommunication resources to research, plan, and implement the mini-project.
Basic User		Can give, receive, and respond to feedback at critical stages of the creative process.
		 Can use level and age appropriate linguistic resources to integrate information from a reading or a listening or other inputs to perform from one skill modality to another (e.g., listening to speak, read to write) to achieve the goal of the scenario.
		 Can display awareness and development of non-cognitive dispositions (such as effort, perseverance, engagement, empathy, and focus).
	A2	• Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g., very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment).
		Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of

	information on familiar and routine matters.Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environmer			
		matters in areas of immediate need.		
Can use some simple structures accurately but continues to systematically exh				
	(such as verbs tenses, use of prepositions, articles).			
		EXTENSION OF THE CEFR STANDARDS- INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE ABILITIES		
Can use A2 level, grade level and age appropriate linguistic (e.g. past vert				
		cognitive (e.g., grouping strategies) and socio-affective (e.g., cooperating or questioning for		
		clarification strategies) resources to integrate topical content from oral and written text to		
	A2	perform a goal-oriented product (mini-project) based on an integrated sequence of activities		
		within a domain, scenario and theme. Linguistic resources include grammatical forms and		
		meanings; socio-cognitive resources include a range of meta-cognitive strategies (monitoring)		
		and cognitive strategies (resourcing); and socio-affective resources consist of strategies such		
		as cooperating and coping.		
Basic User		• Can use A2 level, grade level and age appropriate digital and telecommunication resources to		
research, plan, and implement the mini-project.				
		Can give, receive, and respond to feedback at critical stages of the creative process.		
		Can use level and age appropriate linguistic resources to integrate information from a reading or		
		a listening input or other inputs to perform from one skill modality to another (e.g., listening to speak, read to write) to achieve the goal of the scenario.		
		 Can display awareness and development of non-cognitive dispositions (such as effort, 		
		perseverance, engagement, empathy, and focus).		
		 Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly 		
		encountered in work, school, and leisure like a radio or TV program when the delivery is		
		relatively slow and clear.		
		• Can understand texts that consist mainly of high frequency everyday or job-related language.		
	Can understand the description of events, feelings, and wishes in personal letters.			
Independent				
User		spoken.		
		Can enter unprepared into conversation on topics that are familiar, of personal interest, or		

		pertinent to everyday life (e.g., family, hobbies, work, travel and current events).
		 Can produce simple connected text on topics, which are familiar, or of personal interest.
		 Can narrate a story from a book or film and describe personal reaction.
		 Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.
		Can express self reasonably accurately in familiar, predictable situations and know enough
		vocabulary to talk about my family, hobbies and interests, work, travel, and news and current events.
		EXTENSION OF THE CEFR STANDARDS - INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE ABILITIES
	B1	• Can use B1 level, grade level and age appropriate linguistic (e.g., complex verb forms), socio-
Independent		cognitive (e.g., deduction/induction, inference strategies) and socio-affective (e.g., cooperating
User		or questioning for clarification strategies) resources to integrate topical content from oral and
0301		written text to perform a goal-oriented product (mini-project) based on an integrated sequence
		of activities within a domain, scenario and theme. Linguistic resources include grammatical
		forms and meanings; socio-cognitive resources include a range of meta-cognitive strategies
		(evaluating) and cognitive strategies (resourcing); and socio-affective resources consist of strategies such as cooperating and coping.
		Can use B1 level, grade level and age appropriate digital and telecommunication resources to
		research, plan, and implement the mini-project.
		Can give, receive, and respond to feedback at critical stages of the creative process.
		Can use level and age appropriate linguistic resources to integrate information from a reading or
		a listening input or other inputs to perform from one skill modality to another (e.g., listening to
		speak, read to write) to achieve the goal of the scenario.
		• Can display awareness and development of non-cognitive dispositions (such as effort,
		perseverance, engagement, empathy, and focus).

II. WHY A NEW ENGLISH CURRICULUM?

The English curriculum reform responds to four main concerns:

First of all, learners need an updated curriculum that reflects the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to communicate in a range of language use contexts and to succeed in the information age as 21st century learners. The needs analysis (Informe de Diagnóstico: Programas de Estudio de Inglés para Preescolar, Primaria y Secundaria, 2015) that informed this reform suggested that some of the target contents of preschool, elementary and secondary school's curriculum had lost pertinence as manifested by anecdotal reports collected from teachers and students. Secondly, learners who receive English lessons in elementary and high schools are not reaching the expected English proficiency levels after eleven or twelve years of instruction. Among other things, these shortcomings could be attributed to the fact that the current curriculum fails to specify the English language proficiency level that students are expected to attain at the end of each cycle and to the fact that the assessments in both classroom and standardized testing contexts are not systematically aligned with curriculum and instruction. Thirdly, for citizens to communicate effectively in the global context and to face the

challenges of an interconnected world, they need to possess a number of competences. Purpura (2016) summarized these competences as follows:

> Over the years, the geopolitical and technological forces in the workplace have increased the knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) that people need to perform their jobs. We are now asked to read, listen, and synthesize large amounts of information from several sources via multiple modalities; search for information, judge its accuracy, and evaluate its applicability; and use communication technologies to collaborate in teams whose members represent a diverse global community (National Research Council, 1999, 2001). Importantly, many of us are asked to do this in a second, foreign, or heritage language (L2), requiring competencies for communicating ideas and establishing relationships in culturally respectful ways (p. 190).

In addition, he stated that:

To succeed in this environment, L2 users must demonstrate that they have the skills needed to process information, reason from evidence, make decisions, solve problems, self-regulate, collaborate, and learn – and they need to do this in their L2 (p. 190).

This view is in line with the concept of education for a new citizenship that maintains that 21st century learners must integrate proactively in a globalized world while strengthening their national and global identity.

The new Curriculum within the Framework of Education for a New Citizenship

Education for a new citizenship envisions learners as active agents of change able to:

- Use knowledge, skills, and abilities beyond school contexts.
- Express their own points of view.
- Practice peaceful conflict resolution and search for democratic solutions.
- Harmonize social and economic development and environmental sustainability.
- Take action in favor of sustainability of local, national and global resources.
- Be aware of a global world where national borders have become more diffused.
- Use ICTs and access to knowledge networks as tools for communication, innovation, and proactive social service.
- Reflect and use critical thinking processes.
- Be compassionate national and global citizens.
- Practice democratic principles such as freedom of expression and religion, respect for plurality and

cultural diversity (sexual, linguistic, and ethnic) as stated in the Costa Rican Constitution.

• Defend and protect Human Rights and be against all forms of discrimination.

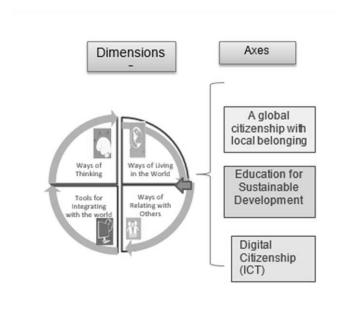
As the chart below shows, the concept of New Citizenship is sustained by three main pillars:

Sustainable Development: The concept of "sustainable development" manifests the explicit desire for a new relationship between human beings and all forms of life in general with the environment. It seeks to harmonize social and economic development considering the availability of sustainable resources to each nation, region, country and the planet. It recognizes that resources are finite, and we are part of a single planet, which requires promoting healthy and environmentally-friendly lifestyles.

Digital Citizenship: Digital citizenship implies an understanding of human, cultural, and social issues related to the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). It supports the implementation of relevant KSAs for understanding the principles that guide: ethics, legality, safety, and accountability in the use of the internet, social networks and technologies available.

Global Citizenship: The concept of global citizenship is related to the growing interdependence and interconnectedness of people and places thanks to advances made by information and communication technologies, which enable connection and immediate interaction between people around the world. The interrelation among these pillars is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Dimension for Educating for a New Citizenship



Finally, the findings from the needs assessment (Informe de Diagnostico de los Programas de Estudio de Inglés, 2015)

applied to a sample of stakeholders including English Advisors, other language specialists (e.g., university professors, school teachers) and students revealed a need for:

- Better articulation of learning objectives, contents and assessments across the cycles.
- * More coherence among the curricular elements.
- * Improved clarity of the learning objectives.
- * More detailed specification of pedagogical mediation.
- The incorporation of Information and Communication Technologies in the learning environment.
- * Reduction of the number of units in the curriculum.
- * More learning resources for teachers and students.
- * Reconceptualization of assessment practices in both classroom and national contexts.
- Alignment of assessments with learning, instruction, and the curriculum.
- Establishing explicit criteria (e.g, language content knowledge, pedagogical content knowledge, assessment literacy, and digital literacy) for hiring and retaining English language instructors.
- * The English class primarily delivered in the target language.

 Strengthening communication and coordination with universities in relation to teacher formation and teacher training.

To this end, the administration has worked in collaboration with stakeholders to propose a complete reform of the program of study.

III. LEGAL FOUNDATION

The English curriculum is founded on a legal framework that includes the 1949 National Constitution, clauses 76 to 89, which relate to education and culture and states the fundamental values contemplated in the Constitution. The Basic Education Law, Article 2, establishes the aspirations of the Costa Rican government, in terms of civic education, with a humanistic philosophy and the purposes of Costa Rican Education, which are detailed below:

a) To educate citizens who love their country, are aware of their rights and their fundamental freedoms, and have a deep sense of responsibility and respect for human dignity.

b) To contribute to the full development of the human personality.

c) To prepare citizens for a democracy in which individual interests are reconciled with those of the community.

d) To encourage the development of solidarity and human understanding.

e) To preserve and expand our cultural heritage by imparting knowledge about the history of man, great works of literature, and fundamental philosophical concepts.

Similarly, the educational policy for the 21st century highlights the importance of strengthening Costa Rica's democratic tradition by developing citizens with leadership skills, a critical mind, and a strong sense of cultural identity. Some basic principles of the policy are the following:

- 1. Learners should be able to reach their full potential and contribute to the development of the country.
- 2. Learners should be able to interact with people from other cultures respecting their own values and the values of others.
- Education should contribute to sustainability in production and economy in order to increase productivity and improve the country's competitiveness.

This educational policy, *the school as the core of the quality of Costa Rican education*, recognizes and reinforces the need of assuring learners of a quality education by paying attention to their personal characteristics, their needs and aspirations, and their learning styles. It also acknowledges their cultural, ethic, social, economic backgrounds, talents, abilities, and religious beliefs so that learning becomes meaningful and pertinent.

It recognizes three dimensions of learning: learning to know, learning to do, learning to be and to live in a global society as fundamental for a complete education.

Therefore, schools will provide learners with opportunities for harmonious living and active participation in the solution of problems in a collaborative way.

UNESCO, in the document "Education in a Multilingual World," acknowledges that learning other languages provides new ways of interpreting the world and gives access to a new value system encouraging inter-cultural understanding and helping reduce xenophobia. In addition, the National Development Plan "Alberto Cañas Escalante" highlights the importance of increasing economic growth and creating quality jobs as a way to reduce poverty and inequality. Speaking English fluently is a skill that learners undoubtedly must develop to achieve this aspiration. Therefore, the educational policies in the framework of Education for a New Citizenship are aimed to provide learners with an education for life that encourages creative innovation and multilingualism to enhance human development with equity and sustainability in the context of quality schools.

Education for a New Citizenship envisions schools as places of opportunity for students, in terms of equity, diversity, relevance and quality of education (as mandated in the Law 7600, which provides the legal foundation for the fulfillment of the students with special needs` rights as human beings).

IV. PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS

The education reform is nurtured by three philosophical trends stated in the Educational Policy "Towards the 21st Century" -- humanism, rationalism and constructivism -- in accordance with the concept of the integral perspective of the human being.

A) Rationalism Rationalism promotes the development of complex, challenging, creative and critical thinking skills, in order to face the multidimensional perspective of problems with the support of cooperative learning and pedagogical scaffolding.

- **B)** Humanism Searches for the full realization of the human being, as a person, endowed with dignity and values for the common will.
- **C) Constructivism** The learner constructs and reconstructs understanding and learnings based on prior knowledge from his/her life and in exchange with others.

Language Learning Considerations

Philosophical Considerations

These curricular considerations see the learner as a social agent at the center of the curriculum who is active, independent, critical, reflective, creative, innovative, inquisitive, and respectful of human rights and socially committed to their community, country, and the world. To achieve this aspiration, the learning environments and experiences promote dialogue and the search for creative responses and solutions to real-life problems.

Psychological Considerations

These take into account the whole development of the person and is associated with affective dispositions that influence language learning such as self-reflection, engagement, effort, perserverence, self-esteem, self-perception, and sensitivity toward others. The pedagogical mediation values individual pathways toward learning. It is substantive, flexible, inclusive, and culturally relevant, respecting the individual differences and learning potential of all students. The learning environment promotes democratic principles of agency.

Neurological Considerations

These are related to the brain's architecture and how maturational processes influence language development. Research evidence (Jacobs & Schumann, 1992) shows that as the human brain matures some functions are assigned or lateralized to the left hemisphere or right hemisphere of the brain. Language functions are controlled mainly by the left hemisphere. The process of lateralization begins at the age of 2 and ends around puberty. During this time, the brain is neurologically assigning functions little by little to one side of the brain or the other. The plasticity of the brain at young ages enables children to acquire fluent control of a first and second language. This is why it is important to start learning foreign languages early in life.

Sociocognitive Considerations

These are related to the brain's architecture (attention, short-, working- and long-term memory) and how it functions to process information (metacognition) related to learning and communication. With respect to the brain's architecture, the new curriculum needs to be sensitive, for example, to the attention span of learners, the capacity of the brain to process information given the limitations of working memory, the complexity and cognitive load of tasks presented to students. In terms of the brain's functionality, the new curriculum needs to take stock of how learners process information (e.g., auditory processing, and simultaneous processing) and retrieve it from long-term memory in order to generate responses in relation to tasks. This involves a range of strategies including (meta) cognitive meta (affective), meta (interactional) strategies (Oxford, 2010; Purpura, 2014) in task completion. These considerations are critical factors in how teachers need to design pedagogical and assessment tasks.

According to research (Brown, 1993) human cognition has its greatest development through the first 16 years of life. This factor is critical in the process of language development and second language acquisition. According to Ausubel (1964), adults will benefit more from explicit teaching of grammatical forms and deductive thinking than children will. Young learners learn better from inductive teaching and experiential learning as it happens in their natural process of first language acquisition. Of course, this depends as well on contextual factors, resources available and the meaningfulness of the pedagocical mediation. Another important aspect is that learning to be meaningful has to be connected to existing knowledge and experience.

Socio-cultural Considerations

These principles stress the importance of valuing and respecting the uniqueness of each existing culture at local, national, and global levels. It includes the notions of diversity, interdependence, and interconnection among others. It involves analyzing the complexity of times, societies, communities and families, where different dynamics and cultural values coexist. The students in their interactions learn new behaviors, values, and social skills in line with a human rights approach and through democratic participation.

Core Considerations

In the last decades, globalization has restructured the world as a unique space with a new social-cultural and economic order

with complex interrelations and interdependencies. As a result, The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in 1996, presented the Delors report, written by the Education Commission for the 21st Century. This document constitutes a philosophical framework to guide new curricular reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean, as a key tool for promoting social, economic and cultural changes within a global perspective and sustained in three main pillars of learning:

- Learning to Know: The learner acquires knowledge on how to live with dignity and contribute to society. It fosters the development of cognitive capacities such as memory, imagination, problem solving and the ability to think in a coherent and critical way.
- Learning to Do: This learning implies application of knowledge into practice. Learning to do thus shows a shift from skill to competence. This shift involves the ability to communicate effectively with others and promotes an aptitude toward teamwork and social skills.
- Learning to Be and to Live in Community: This pillar of learning implies a curriculum, which aims at the development of the whole person by cultivating

qualities of empathy, imagination, and creativity, and guiding students in acquiring universally shared human values beyond the school. This learning implies the development of such qualities as: knowledge and understanding of self and others; appreciation of the diversity of the human race, and an awareness of the similarities between; and the interdependence of all humans.

V. PEDAGOGICAL CONCEPTUALIZATION

The English curriculum is permeated by the principles and understandings of the following theoretical and pedagogical frameworks.

The Socio-Constructivist Approach

The socio-constructivism approach perceives the learner as a responsible member of a world community and views teachers as social engineers.

The design of the syllabus adopts the socio-constructivist theory of learning, encouraging active learner's participation, interaction, and its adaptation to the context. Ten principles of social constructivism are summarized as follows (Pérez, 2002):

Holism

- dimensions: concept, procedure and attitude.
- 10. Application of meaningful learning is fundamental for
- 9. Educational content must be treated in three

- break from prior knowledge; therefore, cognitive conflict must be addressed and overcome.

1. Construction and reconstruction of knowledge is a

3. Learners learn better in collaborative environments

4. People learn progressively at different stages of life.

5. The learner's mental and motor activity are both

6. Prior experiences facilitate or inhibit the acquisition

7. Mind and language development are influenced by

8. The appropritiation of new knowledge implies a

the historical and socio-cultural context.

fundamental to creating long-term meaningful

2. People learn in meaningful ways.

and exchanges.

of new learning.

longlasting learning.

learning.

continuing process, progressive, and never-ending.

and order where uncertainty is greater than the known reality. There is a network of connections; everything is affected and interdependent.

Holism conceives reality as a set of systems, a mixture of chaos

Consequently, the holistic vision is centered in universal principles of the human condition. All educational agents accept and respect themselves. They are aware of the unity as well as diversity.

The learner moves from a fragmented world vision to an integral one, where everything and everyone are interconnected and interdependent.

Furthermore, under this perception, the learner becomes aware of his/ her capacity to transcend his/her own will, ego, physical, mind and emotional limits in his/her search to connect with a superior spiritual wisdom. This allows the construction of values, concepts and traditions for developing a life with meaning and sense.

Consequently, the holistic vision is centered in universal principles of the human condition. All educational agents accept and respect themselves. They are aware of uniqueness as well as diversity.

The learner moves from a fragmented world vision to an integral one, where everything and everyone are interconnected and interdependent.

Critical Pedagogy

The critical pedagogy emphasizes the political dimension of teaching whereby learners become producers of knowledge, not just consumers. They are subjects of their own learning process.

Moreover, this teaching pedagogy promotes questioning and inquiry of the learner's own beliefs and social, political, and economic realities by means of facing different life "dilemmas".

This liberating education destroys the division between teacher-student, as the dialogue between them is essential for education. Thus, the role of the teacher is to enhance dialogue, debates, collaborative work and help learners question their realities.

By contrast, the role of the teacher in "banking education" (which is characterized by the filling of students' minds as though they were empty vessels) is that of informationprovider and does not focus on empowering the students as agents of their own learning. In problematizing education, educators and students educate each other; one learns from the other. The educator is prepared and then establishes a more balanced relationship with his students. Learners are now critical of what dialogue with the educator is. (Freire, 2002)

VI. ENGLISH AS AN OBJECT OF STUDY

The purpose of studying English in the Educational System is the development of the learner's communicative competence as well as the knowledge, skills, abilities, values, and competences of a 21st century citizen. This requires the implementation of innovative communicative language teaching methodologies. These methodologies are supported by principles established in the Common European Framework of Reference for languages (CEFR), the Action-Oriented Approach, and the Educating for a New Citizenship Framework.

VII. PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages in the Costa Rican Context

The CEFR for Languages is used in the English curricular reform as a reference for the following considerations:

 It provides a common terminology that can be adapted for all languages and educational contexts.

It provides a common basis for the development of

language syllabi, curriculum guidelines, textbooks, and

It describes what language learners do at diiferent levels of

It defines 6 reference levels of proficiency, defined by

means of appropriate "Can Do" performance descriptors to

proficiency within particular domains and scenarios.

assessment.

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The CEFR defines communication as a social act, where learners are social agents, developing a range of general and specific communicative language competences, moving from learning about the language to learning to communicate in the language in active, spontaneous, and authentic language interaction. Most of the tasks to be accomplished have a meaningful communication objective, for example, solving a problem in a given scenario. The CEFR defines competences as "the sum of knowledge, skills and characteristics that allow a person to perform actions in society." (p.9). They are comprised of general and specific competences as shown in the following charts. General competences consist of knowledge, skills, and abilities to learn and existential competence that are not language- specific but learners use them when performing all kinds of actions including language activities.

Three language-specific competences are called upon by the learner when performing language tasks: linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic. (See the following tables.)

General Competences			
Declarative	Skills and	Existential	Ability to
Knowledge	know-How	knowledge	Learn
Resulting from empirical and and formal knowledge	Ability to carry out metacognitive procedures accompanied by forms and existencial competence	Culture related factors (willingness to engage with other people in social interaction)	Language & Communication Awareness General Phonetic Awareness & Skills
Knowledge of the World Sociocultural Knowledge Intercultural Awareness	Practical Skills Intercultural Skills	Attitudes Motivations Values Beliefs Cognitive Styles Personality Factors Self-image	Study skills Heuristic Skills

Table 4 General Competences

Table 5 Specific Competences

Specific competences			
Linguistic Sociolinguistic Pragmatic			
Competence	Competence	Competence	
Lexical	Social Relations	Discourse	
Grammatical	Politeness Conventions	Competence	
Semantic	Expressions of Folk	Functional	
Phonological	Wisdom	Competence	
Orthographic	Register Differences		
	Dialect & Accent		

Adapted from Piccardo, Berchoud, Cignatta, Mentz, Pamula, 2011, p. 35 The communicative language competences involv

The communicative language competences involve knowledge, skills, and know-how for each of the following three components:

- Linguistic Component: Deals with the knowledge of phonology, morphology, lexicon and syntax.
- Sociolinguistic Component: Refers to the sociocultural conditions of language use such as social group repertoires or politeness rules.
- Pragmatic Component: Covers, among others, speaker's and receptor's attitudes and beliefs, their understanding of the context of an utterance and the functional use of language; for example the use in specific scenarios of how to act in a given social event or how to participate in a job interview.

The following table describes the proficiency performance descriptors that have been used as reference in the curriculum for each of the levels A1, A2, B1, and B2 according to the CEFR.

Table 6 Common References Levels: Global Scale

Source: Common European Framework of Reference for languages, 2001.

	 Can understand the main idea of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including tecnichal discussion in his/her field of specialization. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a view poin topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options. 	
Independent User	B1	 Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise while travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics, which are familiar, or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.
Basic User	A2	 Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g., very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment, and matters in areas of immediate need.
	A1	 Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way, provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.

The Action-Oriented Approach

This curriculum adopts the Action-Oriented Approach or the Task-based Approach, (Samuda & Bygate, 2008) one of the latest communicative language methodologies which places emphasis on what learners know and do to communicate successfully by completing tasks, using general and specific competences in meaningful context and real-life scenarios. There is a progressive shift from the Communicative Approach to the Action-Oriented Approach. The curriculum maintains an eclectic view, but favors the Action-Oriented Approach among the other pegagogical views.

An Action-Oriented Approach sees students as active agents responsible for their own progress in learning and sees communication as a social activity designed to accomplish specific tasks.

Within this approach to English language learning, students develop communicative competence, gain knowledge of various English cultures, and develop their full potential as national and global citizens.

In order to develop effective English lessons using the Action-Oriented Approach, teachers consider some basic principles:

- 1. The students are social agents that use the target language to perform specific actions in real life contexts meaningfully.
- Language performances, in oral or written form, respond to language functions and are carried out in specific scenarios.
- 3. Enabling and communicative activities are taskbased and real-life.
- 4. Learners use authentic materials as comprehensible input, as much as possible.
- 5. The ICT become an important tool to create meaningful learning experiences.
- A great degree of autonomy is placed on the learner; therefore, the teacher works in the development of learners' meta-cognitive, meta-affective, and metasocial strategies.
- Intercultural awareness plays an important role for getting meaning across and facilitating communication among cultures.
- 8. Vocabulary, syntax, cohesive forms, and phonology are taught with the purpose of facilitating communication.

Piccardo (2014), a leading expert on the Action-Oriented Approach emphasizes that grammar is taught, but "one it is only component of communicative "the competence." She acknowledges, rules and structures of grammar and vocabulary are necessary. *insufficient* condition for communication," vet and emphasizes that in order communicate to effectively, "one must know not only how a language works, but also what parts of the language to use and when. These vary depending on the situation, the context, the listener, and the communication intention." (p.12)

The Role of Tasks

Tasks can be non-comunicative or communicative language activities that make demands upon the learner's knowledge, skills, and abilitiies.

They are defined as any purposeful action considered by an individual as necessary in order to achieve a given result in the context of a problem to be solved, an obligation to fulfill, or an objective to be achieved (CEFR,10). Tasks are set in a context that learners would face in everyday life within scenarios and domains. Learners are able to demonstrate what they "can do" in English, as well as what they know about English language structures, vocabulary, functions, psycho-social and socio-cultural aspects. Some examples are writing a class newspaper, obtaining certain conditions in the negotiation of a contract, playing a game of cards, and ordering a meal in a restaurant. The action-oriented task seeks to break down the walls of the classroom and connect it with the outside world.

In the communicative vision, shaped in the 1980s and 1990s, the task was seen as class work, with an emphasis on content rather than form (Nunan, 2004). This view has been redefined so that a learning task makes it possible to structure learning around moments, actions, and products that are vivid, defined, and concrete. The learner is not speaking or writing for the teacher or pretending to speak or write to another person, but rather speaking or writing in a real life context for a social purpose.

Tasks in the Action-Oriented Approach often involve the creation of a product as the students perform the task. This product may be a brochure for tourists, a blog entry, or a fund raising project for a humanitarian cause. "However, not only the specific outcome, but also the process, which leads to the final result, is important for communication in the language classroom: this involves a step-by-step organisation, learners' activation of strategies and competences, consideration of the

setting and social forms, as well as materials and support"

Project-Based Learning

Project work is an important element in a task or actionoriented approach because it is a learner-centered, processoriented, and collaborative task. It offers students the opportunity to take responsibility for their learning, set their own learning objectives, go step-by-step and demonstrate what has been learned by creating an end product. Additionally, projects allow students to be in contact with authentic language and learning experiences that go beyond the classroom setting. Another benefit of project work is that it brings together mixed ability learners in which each individual contributes according to his or her different talents and creativity (Fried-Booth, 2002).

Pedagogic Use of Technologies

Since education is not a static process; likewise, educational technology updates and re-generates to cope with all the changes and demands of a globalized world. The use of technology in English teaching goes back to the 1960's. Since that time, technology and education keeps evolving in parallel. As Dudeney and Hockly state, "...younger learners are growing up with technology, and (Piccardo et al., 2011, p. 39).

it is a natural and integrated part of their lives" (2008). For that reason, its implementation and maximization in the English class becomes essential in today's learning environment, demanding that *teachers are prepared to suffice the needs* of the students in this context. The internet as one resource of technology is a valuable tool for providing students with real input for listening and reading tasks such as podcasts, radio broadcasts, online television, movies, songs and the like.Internet and mobile phones can also be combined to create real exchanges for listening and speaking activities.

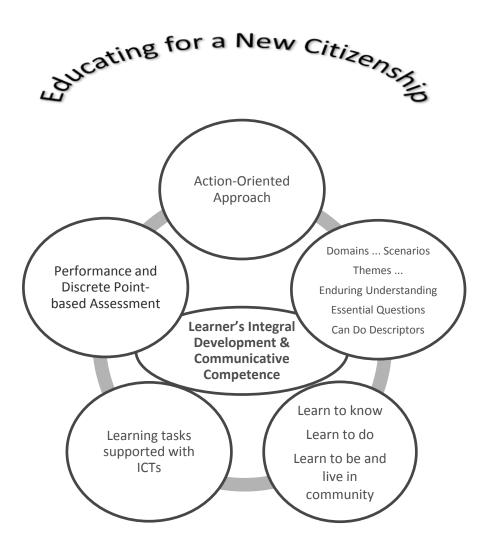
Teacher's Role

The teacher is a facilitator and helps the learner to become autonomous. S/he takes several roles such as coach, resource person, advisor, organizer, and facilitator for the learner's successful completion of the task. Table 7 describes in detail the English teacher's profile required to develop the new curriculum and enhance education for a new citizenship, based on the three learning pillars: learn to know, learn to do and learn to be and live in a community.

	Table 7 Teacher Profile			
Types of knowledge Learn to know		Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	
	What the teacher needs to know	What the teacher needs to do	How the teacher needs to be	
Orientations to	Teacher	Teacher	Teacher …	
A Global Citizenship with Local Belonging	 is certified with B2/C1 English language proficiency is knowledgeable about Costa Rican educational policies, curriculum and assessment frameworks and guidelines. is well informed about local and global issues. is knowledgeable about updated English language theories and methodologies. develops action research practices to improve teaching practices. 	 supports self and co-learning communities and collaborative environments among colleagues and learners. favors meaningful and reflective learning. promotes ownership of cultural belonging and intercultural representations. implements cognitive, affective and metacognitive strategies in the teaching and learning processes considering learner's styles preferences. implements diverse and relevant methodologies and ICT as tools to empower learning and action research. designs effective lesson planning based on integrated communicative tasks and context to develop knowledge, skills and attitudes for communication using English. 	 promotes learner's family participation in the learning process. 	
Education for Sustainable Development	 knows about the implications of human actions over the environment. 	 participates, together with staff, in school community projects related to education for sustainable development and others. practices eco-friendly actions. promotes collective and individual environmental care practices. 	• is aware of human action over the planet and the role of education as preventive element to mitigate effects.	
New Digital Citizenship	 is knowledgeable about basic ICT to favor the implementation of didactic units. 	 applies new ICT in the teaching and learning process. supports innovation and creativity. develops a constructive mediation based on dialogue, collaborative environments, interdisciplinary connections and the use of ICTs . 	 is aware of the benefits of ICT as supportive tools. promotes learner's autonomy, ethical and social responsible use of ICT. 	

Learner's Role

An Action-Oriented Approach "views users and learners of a language primarily as 'social agents', i.e. members of society who have tasks (not exclusively language-related) to accomplish in a given set of circumstances, in a specific environment and within a particular field of action" (CEFR, p.9). The learner/social agent is not an empty vessel but a whole person with values, beliefs, an identity, and a language or languages. S/he possesses knowledge and experience that can be used to face the challenge of learning a language. This prior knowledge and experience provide points of reference and categories for organizing new learning. The acquisition and refinement of competences is a continuous process, both at school and in the world beyond the school (Piccardo, 2014). The following image illustrates the integration of the elements that make up the pedagogical model as it is presented in the English Curriculum and its ultimate goal -- the learner's development of English communicative competence and integral growth. Some of these elements are described in more detail in the explanation of the unit template.



The Communicative Approach (CA) and the Action-Oriented Approach (AOA) are different, but yet complementary perspectives for the didactic processes in the English class. The following chart is adapted and cited by Chistian Puren (2014) in his article "Enfoque comunicarivo versus perspectiva orientada a la acción social" (2014) compares the different characteristics of both.

Table 8 Comparison of Actions

Communicative Approach (CA) vs. Action-Oriented Approach (AOA)

CA	AOA
Actions	Actions
focus on the objectives and as means. Actions are limited to receive and reproduce information (acts of speech).	are meant to be for further actions, broader social repetitive acts (scenarios) for treatment of information.
are part of simpler tasks.	are more complex treatment of tasks or part of integrated mini projects.
are delivered since the beginning of the units.	(the majority of them) are repetitive along a week, months, or years.
are finished completely at the end of the tasks.	are open-ended. They cover more ample periods of time to develop lifelong skills or can be retaken later on.
usually last for a shorter time and are limited to a defined text, topic and time of interaction.	have certain period of time, or, at least, are subscribed within a certain timeframe.
are exchanges between a minimum group (such as pair-share/small groups).	are performed collectively.
	integrate both competences: co-linguistic and co-cultural dimensions in the common action.

Table 9 compares the main charateristics of the Communicative Approach and the Action-Oriented Approach.

	Communicative Approach Action-Oriented Approach	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Learner´s Role	 Responsible for his/her own learning. Central, active, creative and participative. Individual/collective roles. Confident, motivated. Develops full potential and builds on interests. 	 An agent/performer with intercultural awareness skills. Autonomous, works cooperatively, interacts with others, investigates and solves problems using the tools at his/her disposal (general and specific competences). Develops metacognitive, reflective and critical thinking strategies for successful completion of the task.
Teacher´s Role	 Facilitator, guide. Participates in process with learners. Takes more time for individual needs. Gains skills and takes responsibility from planners, writers, linguists. Shows expert role. 	 Facilitator, coach, resource person, guide, advisor, and observer. Helps the learner become autonomous and be successful in the completion of the task. Provides effective feedback in the process of learning. Shows expert role, but shares this responsibility with the learner.
Learning Resources	 Authentic, real-world significance. Related to learners' needs, interests and culture. Flexible. Motivating and interesting. 	 Oral or written authentic texts: business cards, bus tickets, newspaper articles, book excerpts, wikis, bus schedules, city maps, bulletin boards, voice messages, and announcements. Appropriate to the learner's needs and competence level. Intercultural perspective
Aims of communicative activities/tasks	 Communicative activities and tasks serve communication. The goal is communication. 	 Communicative activities become actions that the learner/social agent performs in order to build up general competences and communicative language competences. The goal is successful action and accomplishment of tasks in a particular scenario and domain aligned to the learner's life experience and personality.
Learning Environment	 Real-world context. Beyond classroom, into community. Relevant, stimulating, interesting. 	Real-world contexts (personal, public, educational and vocational domain) collaborative, stimulating, mediated by ICTs.
Assessment	 Communicative competence. Process-oriented. Continuous. Profiling skills. Learning process. Self and peer assessment. 	 Assessment is based on what the social agent is able to do in real-life situations or scenarios and the process he/she requires to develop the competences. Authentic asessement is favored. The acquisition and refinement of general and communicative competences is a continuous process, both at school and in the world beyond the school.

Table 9 Communicative Approach vs. Action-Oriented Approach Comparative Chart

Mediation of Learning

A shift from communicative to action-oriented language teaching requires the design and implementation of concrete, meaningful and relevant real-life situations for students to demonstrate their English language abilities through tasks. This envisions the English classroom as a social, collaborative, action-oriented linguistic environment. (Perrot, 2010).

Tasks are a key feature in the mediation of learning. Task accomplishment by an individual involves the strategic activation of specific linguistic competences (linguistic, pragmatic and socio-linguistic) along with a range of socio-cognitive comptences in order to carry out a set of purposeful actions in a particular domain (interpersonal, transactional, academic and profesional) with a clearly defined goal and a specific outcome. Tasks can be extremely varied in nature and may involve language activities, to a greater or lesser extent, for example: *creative* (painting, story writing), *skills based* (repairing or assembling something), *problem solving* (jigsaw, crossword), *routine transactions* (interpreting a role in a play, taking part in a discussion, giving a presentation, planning a course of action, reading and replying to an e-mail message, etc.) A task may be quite simple or extremely complex (e.g.,

studying a number of related diagrams and instructions and assembling an unfamiliar and intricate apparatus). A particular task may involve a greater or lesser number of steps or embedded sub-tasks and consequently the boundaries of any one task may be difficult to define (CEFR, p. 157).

Most of the tasks performed involve some sort of text, and all texts have the purpose of performing (and enabling us to perform) tasks. Examples of texts in everyday life include bus schedules, city maps, bulletin boards, voice messages, and announcements over a personal announcement system. Planning a task provides an opportunity to think about these different types of texts and their linguistic and cultural characteristics. (Piccardo, p.30 2014) Tasks, as with any activity in real life, require reading or speaking as a means of achieving a specific goal other than (or in addition to) a language goal.

The CEFR emphasizes the social nature of actions. Tasks sometimes require different levels of co-operation with others (other users or learners). In performing even the most solitary task, a user/learner must consult materials produced by other individuals, and this task will generally have an impact beyond the user/learner performing it.

General Mediation Principles from Preschool to First and Second Cycles

- English language teaching first places priority on oral comprehension while simultaneously exposing students to oral production and concepts of print. Reading and writing will be introduced progressively.
- Lessons can follow a task-based sequence that will focus on linguistic and nonlinguistic items such as: phonemic awareness, language forms, vocabulary, oral or written comprehension and oral or written production, development of cognitive or socio-affective strategies, etc.
- The teacher will prepare tasks for students to develop their communicative competence. One of these tasks takes the form of a mini-project at the end of each unit. For example, writing a class book based on a story with each student producing one page of the book with drawings and sentence frames. Students` products can begin with a simple drawing and a label written by the teacher. Over time, the student can orally dictate and then later write one word to fill-in the sentence frame.
- During the Second Cycle, students are exposed to more complex tasks that gradually demand them to produce longer chunks of language in oral and written

form within sentence frames until they begin to write more words and sentences on their own. They can also engage in the writing process, revising, editing, and finally producing polished texts on their own.

- Teachers can select three or four goals per week from the units. They can combine oral or written comprehension goals with oral and written production ones, depending on the stage of the lesson, so that an integrated skills approach is developed.
- Teachers can take one lesson per week for phonemic awareness development when it is possible.
- Teachers start each theme and class with a warm-up activity, which is part of the preteaching phase. After that, he/she introduces the sentence frames, vocabulary, sounds or sociocultural aspects of the unit, which are the focus of the lesson. Then, teacher shares the learning goals and essential question with the students for that day or week.
- The enduring understanding and essential question are central to articulate the three learnings: learn to know, learn to do and learn to be and live in community. The mini-project is an opportunity for students to integrate these three learnings and linguistic skills in a single task.

- The enduring understanding is shared by the teacher at the beginning of each unit to connect students with the core ideas that have lasting value beyond the classroom.
- Teachers facilitate pre-task activities for activation of students' prior knowledge to carry out a specific task, placing emphasis on the forms, sounds and vocabulary words needed by repeating, rephrasing, writing on the board or drawing.
- Pre-task activities in listening, reading, speaking and writing are developed to help students recall, internalize and pronounce useful words and phrases demanded by the task that they will perform. In first grade, tasks can be very simple to let children adjust linguistically, socially, and cognitively to the target language, but they can become more complex progressively and include pre-task activities, task planning, reporting, and assessment.
- During the pre-task phase, the teacher introduces the task goal and outcome. Teacher activates students' background knowledge to perform the task. The language and sentence frames needed are reviewed or introduced as well as phonological elements.

- As much as possible, teachers can have students do hands-on activities with the teacher once again emphasizing the key vocabulary.
- Explaining, clarifying and modeling the language as much as possible before and during the time when learners practice it in meaningful ways is recommended.
- As communicative competence develops, controlled scaffolded activities in listening, reading, speaking and writing are developed to help students recall, internalize and pronounce useful words and phrases demanded by the task that they will perform.
- Assigning learners meaningful tasks that resemble real language use where reading and writing or listening and speaking are integrated is recommended.
- Presenting and explaining learning objectives and expected outcomes of the task and assuring that learners understand task instructions is important
- It is advisable to provide learners with enough time for task preparation and clarification.
- The students will move from dependency on the teacher when solving a task to more autonomous work.
- It is important to support, monitor, and encourage the students while solving a task.

- Learners will have at their disposal useful words, phrases and idioms that they need to perform the task. It could be an audio recording with the instructions and the pronunciation of the words and phrases needed.
- The students solve the task together using all resources they have. They rehearse their presentation or revise their written report. Then, they present their spoken reports or display their written reports.
- Provide rubrics for assessing students' task performance and move progressively to selfassessment and peer assessment.
- Provide feedback and further practice on areas that need more work, listening, and writing, speaking, reading, vocabulary work, phonemic awareness, and the like.
- At the end of each unit, the students elaborate a miniproject to demonstrate achievement of unit goals within a domain, scenario and theme.
- As proficiency develops, provide learners with more complex tasks, which involve the use of words, phrases and later sentences on a more elaborate level.
- Teach English in English and make learners be socially and cognitively engaged.

General Mediation Principles for Third Cycle and Diversified Education

- English teaching places priority on the fine-tuning of learners communicative competence involving oral comprehension and oral and written communication so that they become independent users of English and can reach level B1 or A2+ based on the descriptors of the CEFR.
- Teachers can select three or four goals per week from the units. They can combine oral or written comprehension with oral and written production, depending on the pedagogical purpose of the lesson.
- Teachers start each theme of a unit's scenario and lesson with a warm-up activity. Then, they share the learning goals, and essential question with the students for that day or week.
- The enduring understanding is shared by the teacher at the beginning of each unit to connect students with the core ideas that have lasting value beyond the classroom.
- Lessons follow this learning cycle: warm-up, preteaching, practice, production and consolidation using the task-cycle as a model.
- The goal and expected outcome of the task is presented and explained to students for the productive

stage. In order to reach this stage the teacher follows a set of integrated sequence procedures as presented below to develop the different linguistic competences:

- a. **Oral Comprehension:** *Planning* (pre-listening, motivating, contextualizing, explaining task goal); *listening for the first time* (general understanding); *pair/group feedback; listening for the second time* (more detailed understanding); and self/co assessment.
- b. Written Comprehension: Planning (pre-reading, explaining task goal, use typographical clues, list difficulties/strategies to cope them); while-reading reading for the first time; pair/group feedback, reading for the second time, post-reading (for reacting to the content or focusing on features /language forms and self /co assessment).
- c. **Oral Production:** *Spoken interaction* (planning, organizing, rehearsing, and interacting) and *spoken production* (planning, organizing, rehearsing, and producing).
- d. **Written Production**: Pre-writing, drafting, revising, editing and publishing.
- Teacher makes sure that all learners understand task instructions.

- Teachers should ensure learners know how to use strategies through teacher scaffolding and modeling, peer collaboration and individual practice.
- Learners have at their disposition useful words, phrases and idioms that they need to perform the task.
 It could be an audio recording with the instructions and the pronunciation of the words and phrases needed.
- The task could involve the integration of listening and speaking or reading and writing and are given to students individually, in pairs, or teams.
- The students complete the task together using all resources they have. They rehearse their presentation, revise their written report, present their spoken reports or publish their written reports.
- Teacher monitors the learners' performance and encourages them when necessary.
- Preparation time, clarification and wait time is given to the learners to prepare and answer questions when asked.
- The students consciously assess their language performances (using rubrics, checklist and other technically designed instruments that are provided and explained to them in advance). Teachers assess performance, provide feedback in the form of

assistance, bring back useful words and phrases to students 'attention, and provide additional pedagogical resources to students who need more practice.

- At the end of each unit the learners develop and present integrated mini-projects to demonstrate mastery of the unit goals.
- The enduring understanding and essential question are central to articulate the three learnings: learn to know, learn to do and learn to be and live in community. The integrated mini-project is an opportunity for students to integrate these three learnings in a single task.
- Teach and plan English lessons in English to engage learners socially and cognitively.

Language Use and Learning

The CEFR describes language use and learning as actions performed by individuals to develop a range of competences, both general and communicative, that are used in various contexts by engaging in language activities involving language processes to produce and receive oral and written texts in relation to themes in specific domains. It (CEFR) promotes four language skills, where speaking is subdivided in two areas: spoken interaction and spoken production.

- Reading
- o Spoken interaction
- Spoken production
- Writing

In this context, it is important to define some key concepts that describe language use and learning as they are presented in the CEFR.

Communicative language competences are those which empower a person to act using specifically linguistic means.

Context refers to the constellation of events and situational factors (physical and others), both internal and external to a person, in which acts of communication are embedded.

Language activities involve the exercise of one's communicative language competence in a specific domain in processing (receptively and/or productively) one or more texts in order to carry out a task.

Language processes refer to the chain of events, neurological and physiological, involved in the production and reception of speech and writing.

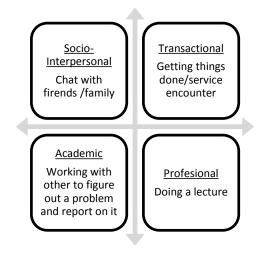
Text is any sequence or discourse (spoken and/or written) related to a specific domain and, which in the course of

• Listening

carrying out a task, becomes the occasion of a language activity, whether as a support or as a goal, as product or process.

Themes are subject matter or disciplinary topics, which are the subject of discourse, conversation, reflection, or composition as the focus of attention in particular communicative acts.

Domains are defined in this curriculum as the contexts or situations of target language use that provide authenticity to language tasks where learners will be likely to function linguistically, (Purpura, 2014). For the general purposes of language learning and teaching, it is useful to distinguish at least the following domains.



In order to accomplish language activities, the language learner needs to activate those strategies that look most appropriate for carrying out the tasks to be accomplished in the pertinent domain and activated by meaning in different scenarios

A scenario is a holistic setting within authentic situations, or domains. It integrates tasks, activities, texts and language data that encourage the combination of different aspects of competence in realistic language use. Purpura (2014) states that an assessment scenario is a goal–driven, coherent activity that involve the completion of a range of tasks in order to meet the scenario goals. It serves as a tool a tool for defining, teaching, and/or assessing the competences needed to perform real world tasks.

The syllabi scenarios have been established to start with the students' personal lives within the socio-interpersonal domain and then move gradually towards the local and outside world.

Template Elements

The following image shows the official template for the new syllabi of Preschool; First, Second, Third Cycles; and Diversified.

Level:		Unit:
Scenario:		Themes:
Enduring understand	ling	
Essential Question:		
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can
		L1.
Oral and Written Comprehension	Reading	R.1.
	Spoken	SI.1
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Production	\$P.1
	Willing	W.1.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and Live in Community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
<u>Grammar &</u> Sentence Frames	<u>Functions</u>	Psycho-social	Pre-teaching	
Phonemic			Oral and Written Comprehension	
<u>Awareness/</u> Phonology	Discourse Markers	<u>Sociocultural</u>	Oral and Written Production	
<u>Vocabulary</u>			Integrated Mini Project	

	Template Elements
Level	Grade level of the unit
Unit	1 of 6
Scenario	A real-life situation providing authenticity of situations, tasks, activities, texts
Themes	The focus of attention for communicative acts
Enduring Understanding	Big ideas that give importance and meaning to a set of curriculum expectations and have a lasting value for learners, beyond the classroom.
Essential Question	A question, which fosters understanding and critical thinking for students to transfer their learnings to new context.
Linguistic Competence	The knowledge, skills and abilities which are called upon when performing language acts
Goals	Can-do performance descriptors
Oral and Written Comprehension	What a learner can understand or is able to do when listening and/or reading
Oral and Written Production	What a learner can produce in an oral and/or written way
Learn to know	Linguistic competence: lexical, phonological, and syntactical knowledge
Grammar & Sentence Frame	The grammatical components that will be the focus of the unit (with examples)
Phonemic Awareness/ Phonology	Learners ability to hear, identify, and manipulate sounds in spoken words or sentences to progressively decode and interpret texts
Vocabulary	Words learners need to know to communicate effectively within a domain, scenario, and theme
Learn to do	Pragmatic competence: the functional use of linguistic resources – functions and discourse markers
Function	The use of spoken discourse and/or written texts (acts of speech)
Discourse Marker	Linking words or phrase that connect one piece of discourse with another one (e.g., and, because)
Learn to be and Live in Community	Socio-linguistic competence: rules of politeness and norms governing social groups
Psycho-social	Attitudes, motivations, values, beliefs, cognitive styles, and personality factors
Sociocultural	Politeness conventions, expressions of folk wisdoms, register differences, dialects and accents
Suggested Mediation Strategies	Organized, purposeful and scaffolded learning experiences
Assessment Strategies	Required evidence of student's learning

Strategies for Teaching the Linguistic Competences

Listening

Listening is one important language skill and has to be developed in the early stages of language learning. Learners must be prepared to listen, understand, and answer in an appropriate way, which is essential for effective communication. Before each listening activity, teachers give language support by introducing key words to familiarize students with the listening text. Background knowledge on the topic can be used to provide contextualization and potentially better comprehension. Teachers must provide students with opportunities to listen to a variety of texts. At the initial stages, conversations, short messages, free discussions, interviews, and/or role-plays are recommended. Then, in later stages, students are exposed to films, TV shows, reports, interviews, documentaries, current affairs, talk shows, radio news, broadcasts, narratives, lectures, and presentations on academic topics including digital literacy for using information technologies.

Active Listening Attitudes in English

It is important that teachers help students to develop and show an appropriate disposition for dealing with ambiguity when listening and interacting. This will help students to experience meaningful and engaging interaction in any social setting. In order to achieve this, the teacher should combine verbal and nonverbal listening techniques.

Nonverbal Cues

- Use body language to show you are listening.
- Make eye contact with the person with whom you are in dialogue.

Verbal

- Make affirmations.
- Ask relevant questions or summarize what the person with whom you are in dialogue has been saying.

The approach to this skill in this syllabus implies strategies from discrete listening to global listening. Discrete listening means listening for detail whereas global listening refers to listening for the main idea. Both of them involve different types of listening performances, and they will be shown by level in a rising progression from Preschool to the Diversified Education Cycle.

Preschool

Listening is the first skill developed in the process of language acquisition (Sharpe, 2001). Listeners play two roles, active and passive or a combination of both. Passive listening is basically listening and repeating, and active listening involves comprehension and nonverbal or verbal reaction to the message heard. Young learners can participate in different types of listening tasks like: listening to songs, chants, rhymes, stories, movies and cartoons. Any listening task needs to have a clear objective. Pedagogy involves three basic stages: prelistening, during-listening and post-listening.

Primary school

At this level, teachers continue to reinforce listening comprehension with different listening techniques such as reactive, intensive, and responsive. Reactive listening is merely listening and repeating like a tape recorder. Some performances are repeating songs, chants, and short stories. Intensive listening requires recognizing sounds, stress patterns, intonation patterns to understand meaning. Some performances are identifying specific language sounds or sentence structure in a set of words or phrases. Responsive listening is listening and responding to what is heard. Examples of performances include responding to commands, getting the gist of a text, identifying main ideas and points, clarification or questions.

Secondary school

There are a variety of listening techniques for developing listening skills and getting listening performances from students. They are: intensive, responsive, selective, extensive and interactive listening. Selective listening consists of scanning information from oral long messages. Some examples are listening to radio broadcasts, stories, conversations, and TV advertisements. Tasks include identifying specific details such as names, dates, descriptions. Extensive listening is getting the main idea of a message by using prior knowledge. It includes listening to lectures, documentaries, and movie clips. Some tasks are summarizing and note-taking to reconstruct an oral message. Interactive

performance is the integration of all the above types of listening. Some tasks are participating in group discussions, debates, and real life interactions. The process of recognizing sounds at this level is almost automatic. However, teachers need to reteach the recognition of sounds if students show difficulty with some of them.

All Levels

There is a common core for developing listening skills in all the levels, such as:

- a. Listen for the gist. Learners listen for the main idea in a text in order to gain a macro perspective. By using visual cues, learners can convey meaning from different texts.
- b. Listen for details. Students listen and look out for specific pieces of information such as key sounds, words or phrases. The use of what, when, where, why and how questions will guide students.
- c. Listen selectively. Learners will listen purposefully and specifically to parts of a text according to the purpose of the listening and the task. Teachers will guide students in organizing information using organizational strategies (e.g., classifying, comparing) for better mental retention.

d. Listen to make predictions. Learners will anticipate the intended message. They will listen more purposefully and attentively when they make predictions by using the context of the spoken discourse.

The CEFR descriptors will be used to assess students' listening abilities and provide follow-up to their progress.

Reading

Reading is the interaction between the reader and the text to construct implied or literal meaning. This skill intends to expose students to different types of texts and genres such as fiction, non-fiction, autobiographies, fables and fairytales, academic and non-academic texts by experiencing different reading techniques and developing different reading strategies. As it was defined in the listening section, there are several types of reading techniques that can be used in teaching reading. They include perceptive, selective, interactive, and extensive reading. These techniques can also be used to assess students' performances in reading. Examples of perceptive reading performances include reading aloud, multiple choice, and picture-cued items. Selective reading performances are gap filling, matching tasks, and

editing. Interactive reading examples of performances are: cloze reading, scanning, and ordering tasks. Finally, extensive reading includes skimming, summarizing, note-taking, outlining, and digital literacy skills.

Preschool

At this level, students start recognizing sounds of language and recognizing letters and words. They start dealing with written forms and performing very basic tasks such as:

- storytelling in reactive reading
- matching pictures with graphic symbols,
- finding labeled classroom objects

There are many factors involved in learning to read for example:

- awareness of the concepts of print,
- ability to hear and manipulate the sounds of the language through the development of phonemic awareness,
- ability to apply knowledge of letter-sound correspondence to identify words, for example, decoding through phonics.

Primary school

At this level, students will continue developing sound and word identification skills to progressively decode phrases, sentences and short readings.

Phonemic awareness development: Phonemic awareness refers the ability of children to hear, identify, think about, and manipulate sounds (phonemes) in spoken language (Armbruster & Osborn, 2001). Research has shown that the development of phonemic awareness in children since kindergarten is a good predictor for a child's success when learning to read (Smith S. B., Simmons, D. C., & Kame'enui, 1998). There are specific strategies that are presented in a sequential order from the simplest to the more complex to develop phonemic awareness in children. These include phoneme isolation, phoneme identity, rhyming, phoneme categorization, sentence segmentation, phoneme addition, phoneme addition, phoneme substitution. (See definitions in glossary).

Secondary school

At this level, learners will continue to develop and refine their reading comprehension strategies such as anticipation,

scanning, skimming, predicting, reading between the lines, making inferences, summarizing, and evaluating. These include decoding words and phrases in long and short texts, applying critical thinking skills, using content and cultural information to interpret texts and respond critically.

All Levels

There is a common method for developing reading skills at all the levels. These are:

- a. Activating schemata for the interpretation of texts
- b. Identifying general ideas
- c. Finding specific information
- d. Finding links and connections between events

Speaking

Speaking is divided into two areas: spoken interaction and spoken production; both of them describe specific language users' roles. In the first one, the language user functions as a speaker and as a listener. There is participation of one or more interlocutors. Different socio-cognitive and collaborative strategies are constantly employed during interaction. Some examples of interactive activities include:

- transactions,
- casual conversation,

- informal discussion,
- formal discussion,
- debates and interviews.

The second one describes the production of an oral text received by an audience of one or more listeners. Some examples of activities can be:

- public address (information, instructions, etc.),
- addressing audiences (speeches at public meetings, university lectures, sermons, entertainment, sports commentaries, sales presentations, etc.).

They may involve reading a

- written text aloud;
 - speaking from notes,
 - acting out a rehearsed role;
 - speaking spontaneously and singing.

Preschool

Children are expected to produce very simple pieces of discourse as a result of exposure to rich listening stimuli. Oral performances include repeating sounds and words, naming objects, responding to discourse routines, getting meaning across, repetition of songs, short stories, chants, nursery rhymes, short descriptions, and/or short personal exchanges.

Primary school

Children are expected to receive a lot of aural stimuli in the first years to progressively produce more complex sentences or pieces of discourse in the interpersonal and transactional domains as they move to different grade levels. Oral performances include personal exchanges, dialogues, roleplays, information-gap activities, and problem solving activities, interviews, guessing games, show and tell, short descriptions, debates, oral presentations and speeches.

Secondary school

Learners will keep developing their oral English proficiency as they progress through high school. Oral performances include participating in personal exchanges, role-plays, interviews, talk shows, debates, oral presentations and impromptu speeches.

All levels

The teaching of speaking at all levels aims at the practice and production of speech that is fluent and phrasal, not limited to isolated words. The learner has to be taught survival language and fillers to negotiate and get meaning across in and out of the classroom (for example, "excuse me", "What did you say?"

"How do you say ...?" "Well ... ", "you know ... ", "I mean"). Learners have to perform real life tasks that can be used in real exchanges out of the classroom setting. Therefore, more of the speaking tasks must have an interactive and spontaneous outcome. Learners should be taught words, idioms colloquial language. Phonemic phrases, and awareness along with phonological awareness will be developed progressively so that learners get the stress, rhythm and intonation of natural English speech. (Brown, 2001). Finally, the quality and quantity of learners' exposure to English as well as their use of English is fundamental. As the saying goes, "practice makes perfect".

Writing

Writing is the skill that emphasizes through graphic symbols the formal expression of thought. Students need to know how to write different types of texts. When asking learners to write, it is important to consider their age, interests, and proficiency level. It is important to get students to write a wide variety of texts. Writing as a process includes the following steps:

- Brainstorming
- Organization of information through graphic organizers and outlines

- Drafting and revision
- Editing and final copy

To get students to become proficient writers, provide first a model to follow. Dictation is one example. It could be a word, a phrase, or a sentence. This is known as copying. After copying, learners will do writing exercises to refine grammar and mechanics. Then they move into guided-writing where they follow a given pattern for expressing personal thoughts and ideas. Next, learners are ready to do free-writing. At this stage, learners have already acquired the necessary skills to write their own sentences, paragraphs, stories, biographies or essays.

Preschool

A form of pre-writing is introduced progressively in the form of sound recognition through phonemic awareness first. Later on, depending on children's progress and interest, sound, and grapheme recognition will be introduced. Priority is given to sounds and graphemes that are meaningful and common in the child's context like their personal names. Pictographic expressions through drawings are highly recommended as part of the pre-writing process. Games and word puzzles are also recommended.

Primary school

As with preschoolers, prewriting is introduced first through phonemic awareness development. Then, as the child progresses, relationships between sound, graphemes and word families are established. Teacher's modeling of written language is vital at grapheme and word level through visual materials, diagrams, and pictures. Then, they will continue with phrases and sentences using written dialogues, chants, rhymes, conversations, stories, and word puzzles until they are ready to copy words, phrases, and sentences. Later on, they will move to guided-writing and finally to free-writing appropriate for the age and proficiency level of the learner.

Secondary school

Writing is closely connected to reading. By being exposed to different types of texts, learners get insights about how to write. It is expected that at this level, learners are completely literate in their native language and have started developing the writing process in Spanish at school. Therefore, it is easier for them to transfer some of their literacy skills into the target language and even refine their writing skills in English. Some basic principles to take into account are the following. Writing has four basic stages; pre-writing, drafting, revising, and editing. To make writing attractive to learners, it is important to provide authentic writing tasks like responding to an e-mail or digital message to a friend.

All levels

A balance must be kept between the perspective of teaching writing as a process and as a product. Initiate first with phonemic awareness development. Spend a lot of time in prewriting work and provide a lot of modeling, drilling, writing exercises and then guided writing activities. Make sure that the writing activities emerge naturally from previous reading, listening or oral work. Praise learners for their writing products. Display the writing productions of students and keep them in a writing portfolio. Create rubrics for self-assessment, peer assessment and teacher's assessment of students' writing. The CEFR descriptors will be used to assess students' writing abilities and provide follow-up to their progress.

Language Learning Strategies

In language learning and teaching, several mechanisms influence the learner's performance and language knowledge. These mechanisms used by the learners are called strategic competence, which defined Purpura (2016) during a conference as "a set of informational strategies in working long-term memory associated with the information processing system of the brain" which are used by learners to regulate

their thoughts actions, interpersonal relationships and affect during learning or using a language.

Furthermore, Oxford (2003) defines learning strategies as "specifications, behaviors, steps or techniques -- such as seeking out conversation patterns or giving oneself encouragement to tackle a difficult language task – used by students to enhance their own learning".

Teaching learning strategies is a must in the learning process, in order to enable learners to become intentionally controlled, more independent and autonomous. Learning strategies cannot be seen apart from learning styles preferences (within a continuum) and the combination of methodology and materials as well.

Oxford, since 1990, has identified six major groups of L2 learning strategies, which are described in the following chart. According to Purpura (1999), learners move flexibly between strategic and automatic processing while performing tasks. They acquire a language gradually until they use it spontaneously or in a nonconscious way. In the syllabus templates, the strategies mentioned below are suggested as part of the mediation process.

	Direc	t Strategies
Strategy	Function	Examples
Memory	Enable learners to store and retrieve new information of new language.	grouping, imagery and rhyming, creating mental images, sounds, semantic mapping, reviewing, employing action, using TPR
Cognitive	Enable learners to understand and produce new language.	reasoning, analyzing, resourcing, grouping, note-taking, elaboration of prior knowledge, summarizing, deduction/ induction, imagery, auditory representation, making inferences, highlighting, creating structure for input and output
Compensation	Allow learners to use the language despite knowledge gaps.	coining new words, guessing, overcoming limitations in production
	Indired	ct Strategies
Strategy	Function	Examples
Metacognitive	Allow learners to evaluate their own language learning pattern, and coordinate the learning process.	 Centering your learning: (Pre-teaching): paying attention, reviewing and linking prior knowledge, delaying speech production to focus on listening. Planning and arranging: finding out about language learning, organizing, and setting goals and objectives, identifying the purpose of a language task, planning for a language task and seeking practice opportunities. Evaluating by means of: Self-monitoring: checking one's comprehension during listening or reading. Self-evaluating: checking one's oral or written production while is taking place.
Meta-Affective	Help learners gain control and regulate personal emotions, attitudes and values.	Self-talk, Think positively, Reducing anxiety by improving one's sense of competence, self-encouragement
Meta-Social	Allow learners to interact with others.	Cooperate, work with classmates, coach each other, questioning, and empathizing, questioning for clarification

Assessment

Evaluation and assessment are different. Brindley (Brindley, 1989) defines evaluation as "broader in scope, and concerned with the overall program" (qtd.In Coombe, Folse & Hubley, p15). On the other hand, assessment refers to all the strategies used to collect information on a learner's knowledge, skills, and abilities, usually at the classroom level. Assessment practices go beyond what has traditionally been performed in the English classroom, which has been focused mainly on measuring the mastery of language contents, in detriment of language skills and communicative competence.

Assessment is a purposeful, continuous, contextualized, authentic, reflective, investigative, systematic and multiphase process, which responds to these four fundamental questions: Why assessing learning? What to assess? How to assess it? Which are the pedagogical implications?

The answer to the first question deals with understanding that each learner is different, has particular needs, strengths and weaknesses. The purpose of assessment is to serve each learner's learning and growth. To prevent student's failure and allow timely intervention, assessment allows teachers to detect learning gaps, so that learners can receive the support needed to be successful. The "what" of assessment involves having

clarity about the knowledge, skills, abilities, and attitudes (learn to know, learn to do, learn to be and live in community) that learners have to develop as established in the curriculum goals or "can do performance descriptors". This implies that assessment will mainly be performance-based. Learners are required to demonstrate through integrated-skills tasks within a domain, scenario and theme, specified knowledge, skills and abilities using the target language. Asessment can also be a discrete point, which means the use of selected response tasks to isolate and measure discrete units of grammatical knowledge, which emcompasses grammatical, semantic and pragmatic knowledge -- form, meaning and use (Purpura, 2014, p 9). Assessment will also be authentic which means that the assessment task will simulate real-life situations within domains and scenarios beyond the classroom setting, and the socio-cognitve, socio-affective, socio-cultural and linguistic demands upon the learner will be similar to the one of a speaker in a target language setting.

Classroom assessment mirrors the learning goals, content of instruction and instructional practices, therefore, curriculum, teaching, and assessment must be coherent for learning goals to be achieved and learners' communicative competence to be developed. This is true for large-scale testing as well. Classroom assessment should also enable learners to

demonstrate their learning in multilple ways, from multiple angles, thus serving as learning experiences themselves. Classroom assessment should also promote students' reflection and the use of an array of learning strategies and resources (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages, p. 8).

Planning lessons carefully, therefore, is of paramount importance. The "how" of assessment is related to the techniques and instruments teachers design to collect accurate data on students'performances. The teaching and learning approach that is promoted in the curriculum is mainly Action-Oriented or performance-based. This means that tasks are designed as prompts to elicit linguistic performances using various socio-cognitive, socio-cultural, and affective resources from learners. Task design, task performance, and assessment become a fundamental unit of instructed learning; tools such as analytic and/or holistic scales, rubrics, progress indicators and checklists play an important role for obtaining valid and realiable qualitative and quantitative data about students' learning and performance.

<u>General Principles for Assessing Language Competences</u> Performance-based assessment is based on three cornerstones: diagnostic, formative and summative assessment. Each of them play an important role in the English classroom.

Diagnostic assessment is intended to improve information to stakeholders to improve the learner's experience and their level of achievement. It looks backwards rather than forwards. It assesses what the learner already knows and/or the nature of difficulties that the learner might have, which, if undiagnosed, might limit their engagement in new learning. It identifies the starting line to develop the competence. It also identifies students' needs and areas of intervention.

Formative assessment is used to monitor student learning. It helps to identify students' strengths and weaknesses and target areas that need work and to recognize where students are struggling and address problems immediately. It can be used by instructors to improve their teaching and improve students' learning. It also evaluates students in the process of "forming" their competences and skills with the goal of helping them to continue that growth process. In short, it focuses on the process to develop competence by using information from the analysis of weaknesses and strengths in portfolios, assignments, or different products.

Summative assessment is centered in the strategies implemented to develop competence. It evaluates student

learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against a standard or benchmark. The information provided by this type of assessment can be used formatively to guide their efforts and activities in subsequent courses.

When assessing by competences, it is necessary to focus on:

- 1. Selecting the goal(s) or can do statements and linguistic skills.
- Determining the type of task the learner has to perform in real-life within the theme and scenario of the unit, e.g., introducing someone, greeting someone, giving personal information.
- 3. Selecting a task that will allow the learner to demonstrate what they can do.
- Selecting the indicators and performance levels (criteria) that will be used to assess the performance of the learner during the task.
- Informing in advance and discussing with students the criteria that will be used to assess the task so they know what is expected and can assess their own performance as well.

To cope with the approaches used in the design of this syllabus, the assessing techniques should reflect the dynamic classroom procedures and should promote critical thinking among the students in any learning task they perform such as: informationgap, opinion-gap, problem-solving, games and critical cultural incidents which help the learners appreciate their own culture and the culture of the target language.

The components of assessment and their weight are in line with the Learning Assessment Regulations.

VIII. STUDENT EXIT PROFILE: FIRST, SECOND, THIRD CYCLES AND DIVERSIFIED EDUCATION

The profiles are structured around elements specific to the CEFR and an extension of the CEFR descriptors adapted to the vision of the curriculum in the Costa Rican educational context. The CEFR describes areas of language learning around general competences such as: declarative knowledge, sociocultural knowledge and intercultural awareness that grows over the length of time as learner's progress simultaneously in the process of language learning. It also specifies communicative competences that enable learners to interact in the target language. The first of these competences is **linguistic (learn to know)** and is comprised of vocabulary (lexis), grammar (syntax), meaning (semantics), and sound (phonology), and sound-symbol relationships (orthography).

The second is **pragmatic (learn to do)** competence and describes how learners function with language in order to meet their needs such as describing, explaining, and summarizing. These language functions occur within varying styles (discourse, genres) of communication such as narration versus expository texts (oral or written). These competences are summarized in the exit profiles for each level of proficiency.

Finally, **sociolinguistic (learn to be and live in community)** competence allows learners to interact in socially appropriate ways regarding aspects such as conventions for politeness, social markers for respect, and varying registers depending on the domain in which communication occurs such as, interpersonal, transactional, academic or professional domains. For cycles I and II the domains center on the interpersonal (family, self) and transactional (leisure, cultural, public services) domains.

Furthermore, skills related to listening, speaking, reading and writing are summarized for each level. These skills are developed through lesson activities whereby learners are required to receive language inputs (**listening and reading**),

interpret the input through mediation activities and reformulate language to produce outputs (**speaking and writing**).

The amount of time it takes for learners to develop proficiency in the areas and contexts mentioned above varies greatly. The speed of learning depends on factors such as: age, motivation for learning, background knowledge, amount of prior study, and the extent of exposure to the language outside the classroom, and the amount of time spent in individual study. However, considering items such as (but not limited to) the type of program design, and the amount of classroom hours devoted to foreign language teaching each year, the following proficiency levels are described within an A1 and then a B1 category as classified under the CEFR.

These levels are detailed by cycle as follows:

New Citizenship Learner Exit Profile for Second Cycle						
Types of knowledge	Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community			
Orientations to	What the learner needs to know Learner	What the learner needs to do	How the learner needs to be Learner			
A Global Citizenship with Local Belonging.	 extracts explicit information from visual and simple texts. uses oral and written codes for communicating simples and familiar ideas. organizes data in sequential order regarding time and space. searches for comprehending meaningful knowledge from graphs, question and data. chooses ideas and examples to provide an answer. 	 when working in groups according to skills and motivations. practices assertive communications skills. is aware of his/her own abilities and limitations. applies knowledge and procedures in context. understands gradually different ways of solving problems gradually. identifies successful and limited aspects of his own learning. administers time effectively. 	 recognizes his/her own rights and responsibilities and the ones of others gradually. Understands diversity in his/her family, school, society, and context. practices healthy habits for his and others for wellbeing. participates in peaceful conflict solving. discovers new relations among people and living creatures. shows self-confidence to overcome learning barriers. appreciates values and ethical civic principles. participates in local and national cultural events. 			
Education for Sustainable Development	 expresses different ways of facing environmental risks affecting life. 	efforts over the achievement of goals.	attitudes, actions over sustainable development.			
New Digital Citizenship	 knows main characteristics of digital means for accessing information. organizes diverse and basic information. 	 produces and enriches tasks e.g., words and phrases to communicate ideas using digital icons and codes. 	 understands social benefits, harmful and ethical implications of ICT for learning and interpersonal relations. 			

	Scope and Sequence Second Cycle					
Level	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
Fourth Grade	 Scenario: Weather Wise Themes: Weather and Seasons Sunshine and Rainbows – my Feelings What to Wear? "Walking in the Rain"- Indoor and Outdoor Activities 	 Scenario: Natural Treasures Themes: Places and People at the Park Wildlife at the Park A trip to a National Park Protecting our National Parks 	Scenario: Farm to Table Themes: • At the Farm • Let's Go to the Farmers' Market • Let's Make a Meal • May I Have your Order?	Scenario: Take Care Themes: Not Feeling Well! Doctor, Doctor! Pharmacy: Injections, Pills, and Creams Oh, my! I went to the Doctor Yesterday	Scenario: What a Disaster! Themes: • Was That an Earthquake? • It Was Raining Cats and Dogs • Calling 911 • Getting Ready for a Natural Disaster	Scenario: OH! The Places you will Go. Themes: • Where to Go • Different People, Different Places • Planning Vacations • Oh, the Things that you will Do
Fifth Grade	Scenario: Go Green Themes: • Our Environment: Making the Connection • Actions that Harm the Environment • Protecting my Planet • Solving Environmental Problems	Scenario: Pura Vida in Many Ways Themes: • What's Going on in Town? • What Makes your Province Unique? • Costa Rica: "No Artificial Ingredientes" • In & Out Costa Rica	Scenario: Connecting Electronically Themes: • Using Electronic Devices • At the Electronic Devices Store • What is Better a Tablet or a Computer? • Operating and Taking Care of Electronic Devices	Scenario: Healthy Choices, Better Life Themes: • Uhm! I'm Hungry • What did you Cook? • Let's Stay in Shape • Healthy Lifestyles	Scenario: Tell me a story Themes: • Once upon a Time • What a Wonderful Story! • Acting it Out • Let's Write a Story	 Scenario: Let's play Themes: What do you do for Fun? Sharing Hobbies and Pastimes Do you have plans for the Weekend? How Was your Weekend?
Sixth Grade	Scenario: Costa Rican Heroes Themes: • National Heroes and Famous People • Super Heroes World Famous People • My Hero is the Best • I Can Be a Hero	Scenario: Staying Safe in a Digital World Themes: • The Latest School Gadgets on the Market • Let's Make a Project using Technology • Technology's Unwritten Rules • Tips for Using Technology Safely and Responsibly	Scenario: Environmentally Speaking (trash talking) Themes: • What Is Litter? • Why Is Litter Bad? • Where Does Litter Go? • What Can I Do about Litter?	Scenario: Rainforest Rescue Themes: • The Rainforest: a Treasure • Are We Saying "Goodbye" to the Rainforest? • Ways to Rescue it • My Role in the Rainforest Rescue	Scenario: Let's party Themes: • Party Time • Sending Invitations • Throwing a Party • How Was the Party?	Scenario: Focus on the Future Themes: • Immediate Future • Having the End in Mind • Values and Beliefs • Future Me

	Le	vel			
	A2.1 0	Grade 4			
		Communicative Competence			
At this stage, the learner can.					
Learn to know	use short memorized phrases about predictable situations within interpersonal and transactional domains and language level such as daily routines, wants, and needs. S/he shows frequent breakdowns in communication and misunderstandings occur in new situations where they need to search for words in their limited vocabulary in order to communicate their message.				
Learn to do	use level-appropriate linguistic and topical resources in order to listen, read, speak and write in response to level and age-appropriate tasks, integrating language and topical knowledge, skills and abilities (KSA) within domains, scenarios, and themes. S/he may use linking words such <i>first, then, after that</i> and <i>finally</i> to connect groups of words. S/he expands language functions to include sequencing instructions, comparing and contrasting ideas and characteristics of certain items.				
Learn to be and live in community	use personal and social dispositions (e.g., coping, engagement, attitudes, cooperation, turn taking, empathy, and other universal values) when interacting and producing in the target language and taking time to search for words using oral and body language for transferable learning (enduring understanding). S/he uses various resources in order to connect personally with the information, beyond the curriculum.				
Listening	Reading	Speaking (spoken interaction & production)	Writing		
CEFR STANDARDS	CEFR STANDARDS	CEFR STANDARDS	CEFR STANDARDS		
• Can understand sentences and basic information relevant to personal needs and family activities.	 Can develop the ability to decode words using letter-sound knowledge. Can read and comprehend texts with repetitive, predictable patterns. 	 Can communicate about simple, routine tasks requiring a direct exchange of information on familiar or everyday topics. Can produce words, short phrases and simple sentences with linguistic support such as framed sentences with lists of 	 Can begin to independently write single words and phrases in English; can express short messages supported by drawings, using inventive spelling within highly supported structures such as 		
	SKILLS		patterned sentences.		

INTEGRATION OF	_	Can describe past events and	INTEGRATION OF
LANGUAGE SKILLS	Can read and spell	•	LANGUAGE SKILLS
 Can transfer oral inputs to complete a graphic organizer, chart or text. (Listen to write, listen to read) Can identify main ideas and specific details from oral inputs to participate in an information exchange. (Listen to speak) 	 words.(Read to write, read to speak) Can read and act out a story.(Read to speak) Can complete a graphic organizer or answer questions in oral or written from to show comprehension.)Read to speak, read to write) 	 INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS Can describe routines, events, people, places and things from a sequence of 	 Can rewrite a short story supported with pictures after oral or written inputs. (Listen to write, read to write) Can describe things, people and places from oral or written inputs. (Listen to write, read to write)

Cooperio		Themas		
Scenario:		Themes:		
		1. Weather and Seasons		
Weather Wise		2. Sunshine and Rainbows – my Feelings		
		3. What to Wear?		
		4. "Walking in the Rain"- Indoor and Outdoor Activities		
to perform, and the way		ne weather, we can decide what we would like to wear, the kind of activities we would like		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Essential Question: How	w does weather aff	ect the way we live?		
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals		
		Learner can		
		L.1. understand isolated, familiar words and phrases when listening to clear, slow, and		
	Q∉‴Q	basic texts.		
	$\Box \Box$			
	Listening	L.2. understand phrases and high frequency vocabulary that is familiar.		
		R.1. understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which		
		they are familiar and/or in which they are interested.		
Oral and Written				
Comprehension		R.2. follow a set of clear-cut instructions, especially if there are pictures or diagrams to		
Comprononoion		illustrate the most important steps.		
	\mathbf{Y}	R.3. understand most of what occurs in a well-structured short story and can identify the		
	Reading	story's main characters.		
		R.PA.4 . decode English graphemes and phonemes using knowledge of word parts,		
		syllabification and phonemic awareness		
		SI.1. provide basic information about familiar things and ideas.		
Oral and Written				
Production	X X	SI.2. provide one-word answers to basic questions.		
	Interaction	SI.3. ask for clarification of unknown words and expressions		

"Educating for a New Citizenship"

Level: 4°

Unit: 1

Spoken Production	SP.5. talk about a familiar topic in a short presentation, prepared in advance.
Writing	W.1. label charts, diagrams, and maps.W.2. apply conventions of standard English.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar &	Functions	Psycho-social	Pre-teaching	
Sentence Frame				
Simple past -ed, past	Describing things (weather	 Showing respect for others' 	 Using songs, poems, brain gym, icebreakers, charades, and games as 	
<u>tense</u>	conditions,	preferences.	warm-up strategies.	
regular and irregular	seasons)		 Activating prior knowledge. 	
verbs		 Developing skills 	 Introducing key vocabulary, sentence 	
– It	 Expressing past 	to work	frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-	
(rained) yesterday.	events and	cooperatively.	cultural aspects with visual aids,	Using technically
 Yesterday, it 	activities		technology or graphic organizers.	elaborated
(was)	according to	 Using 	 Modeling and repetition. 	instruments for self-
rainy.	weather, feelings	technology to	- Clarifying vocabulary and expression.	assessment and
 Last week, it 	and clothing	communicate	 Participating in choral repetition and 	with the guidance of
(was)		ideas effectively	gestures.	the teacher, the
sunny, so l	 Describing 			learner:
(played	activities and	Sociocultural	Oral and written comprehension	
soccer outside).	clothing during	oociocultural		
	varying weather	 Identifying 	Identification of familiar language	L.1. Recognizes
Simple present using	conditions and	cultural and	 Brainstorming familiar phrases for 	isolated, familiar
(S-V-C) pattern.	seasons	regional	describing weather conditions and	words and phrases
 My sister 		differences in	seasons using graphic organizers.	when listening to
(likes)	Expressing likes	terms of weather	 Planning: Stating the task goal, 	clear, slow, and basic texts.

(winter).	and dislikes	and behavior at	language and strategies involved.	
 I feel (happy) 		local, national	Identifying key words and familiar	
when it	Discourse Markers	and global level.	phrases related to weather by listening	
(rains).	<u></u>		to weather reports, short stories,	
 It is sunny and dry 	Linkers: Sequential -	 Using different 	personal experiences, real-life	
in	past tense	ways of sharing	conversations or songs during first	
(January).	pastiense	personal	listening.	
	First, then, after that,	experiences and	 Arranging or circling pictures during 	
Verb tenses (past	finally	concerns.	second listening.	
tense / present	many			L.2. Recognizes
progressive and past	– First, the weather	Social Language	Recognition of phrases and high	familiar phrases and
progressive / past	 <u>First,</u> the weather in Costa Rica is 	Social Language	frequency words for describing activities	high frequency
tense)		Samples and	and clothing in each season	vocabulary in
 Yesterday, 	beautiful.	idioms/phrases	-	graphic organizers
(was) a sunny day.	Then the nearly	Everenciero	 Activating prior knowledge with audio 	or word banks.
He (was	 <u>Then</u>, the people 	Expressions	and visual resources.	
wearing) blue	are nice.		 Planning: Stating the task goal, 	
jeans and a t-shirt.		 Let's get dressed 	language and strategies involved.	
 Yesterday, it was 	 <u>After that,</u> the 	 Put on 	Listening to and circling or coloring	
raining, so we	food is delicious.	your	high frequency words from real-life	
(wore)		 Quick, get ready! 	descriptions, stories, songs and	
boots.	 <u>Finally</u>, the 		conversations related to the themes,	
 Yesterday, it was 	places I visited	<u>Idioms</u>	during first listening.	
snowing, I went	were wonderful.	 It's raining cats 	 Selecting or transferring high 	
skiing.		and dogs. (It´s	frequency phrases from word/phrase	
Sking.		raining heavily.)	banks into graphic organizers or charts,	
Wh /information		 I am on cloud 	after a second listening to a slow and	
questions in present		nine. (A person is	clear real- life conversation, story or	
		extremely happy.)	personal experience. Participating in	
tense		 Dressed to kill. 	self/co- assessment at the end of task.	
 What's the 		(Dressed in		R.1. Recognizes
		fancy, stylish	Interpretation of written stimuli	much of what is
weather like in		clothing.)	•	written in short,
Costa Rica/			Branctering Rey Worde, pridece for	simple texts.
England?			comparing weather conditions by	
 What's your 			watching a short video or observing	
favorite season?			pictures or visuals.	

	1	Dianning Ctatives the tests	
 What do you wear 		- Planning: Stating the task goal,	
in the summer?		language and strategies involved.	
		 Identifying the correlation between 	
Information questions		spoken and printed word by participating	
with present		in choral reading.	
<u>continuous</u>		 Identifying key words and sentences in 	
 What are you 		a short descriptive text and their	
wearing today?		distinguishing features (e.g.	R.2. Follows a set of
		capitalization, ending punctuation, etc.)	clear-cut
Information questions		 Transferring information from written 	instructions.
with past tense		stimuli into a chart/ graphic organizer or	
		arranging a set of pictures from a story.	R.3. Recognizes
 How was the 		- Participating in a hands-on project	most of what occurs
weather		(e.g., for a simple craft project) following	in a well-structured
yesterday?		written instructions.	short story and main
 What were you 		 Identifying the main ideas of a text by 	characters.
wearing		answering literal questions (what, who,	
yesterday?		when, where) and/or matching ,	
 Why did you wear 		drawing or completing sentence	
a jacket		frames or graphic organizers.	
yesterday?		Participating in co-assessment at the	
,		end of task.	
Comparative and			
superlative forms.		Decodification of graphemes and sounds	
(i.e.,		 Activating prior knowledge using 	R.PA.4. Reads
quantity/size/shape/		different techniques.	words by decoding
color) with adjectives		 Segmenting sentences into words (e.g., 	English graphemes
and nouns.		cutting up sentence strips)	and phonemes.
 Today is 		 Blending spoken simple onsets and 	
(colder) than		rhymes to form real words (e.g. onset /c/	
yesterday.		and rhyme /at/).	Using different types
 This shirt is 		 Spelling words in pairs or groups for 	of technically
(larger) than that		teacher or peers to write or vice-versa.	designed
one.		•	instruments such as
– This is (the		 Participating in games for decoding words and page assessment 	checklists, rubrics,
hottest) day of the		words and peer assessment.	the teacher collects
nonesi, day or the			

year.	Oral and Written Production	information about
		how the learner:
Phonemic	Talking about weather conditions,	
Awareness	seasons, feelings, clothing and indoor	SI.1. Provides basic
	and outdoor activities	information about
Segmenting	 Brainstorming learned key vocabulary 	familiar things and
sentences into words	phrases and sentence frames.	ideas during diferent
(e.g., cutting up	– Planning: Stating the task goal,	types of exchanges.
sentence strips)	language and strategies involved.	
	- Participating in a role-playing,	
 I /feel/ happy. 	information exchange or simulation.	SI.2. Provides one
 I/ am/ wearing/ a/ 	(e.g., weather conditions, clothing,	word answers to
jacket.	indoor and outdoor activities).	basic questions
– I /like/ winter.	 Using key words and learned phrases 	during a dialogue,
	(e.g. who, what, where, when) to answer	exchange, interview
Blending spoken	questions in a planned oral dialogue,	or survey.
simple onsets and	information exchange, interview, survey	-
rimes to form real	or written sentence frames.	SI.3. Asks for
words (onset /c/ and	- Using question frames (e.g. what does	clarification of
rime / æt/) /- 3r/.	mean? What is another word for	unknown words and
	?) to get meaning across in a	expressions during
Examples:	conversation or interview.	dialogues and
– Hot, got,not, pot	 Rehearsing and acting out an oral 	conversations.
- hat, cat, at, bat.	exchange.	
– hotter, colder,	 Participating in co-assessment at the 	
happier	end of task.	
nappier		
Vocabulary	Describing personal experiences	
<u>vocabulary</u>	 Using internalized language by means 	
1. Weather and	of planning, rehearsing and acting out	SP.5. Talks about a
Seasons	a short story, dramatization or	familiar topic in a
	simulation related to theme.	short presentation.
Weather conditions:		-
– Sunny, Rainy	- Planning, rehearsing and describing	
 Sunny, Rainy Cloudy, Windy 	personal fun activities to do in your town	
	and around the world according to	
– snowy,	weather conditions. Participating in self-	

		assessment at the end of task.	
Seasons of the year:			
– Summer		Expressing ideas through writing	
– Winter			
 Autumn, fall 		 Brainstorming key words and phrases. 	
		– Planning: Stating the task goal,	W1.Labels charts,
Months of the year:		language and strategies involved.	diagrams, and
		 Classifying them into a graphic 	maps.
Countries:		organizer or chart.	
 England, Mexico 		- Completing sentences and then a	
 United States, 		paragraph about personal or local	W.2. Applies
		events using a word/phrase bank.	conventions of
2. Sunshine and		 Using capitalization for the pronoun "I," 	standard English
Rainbows – My		sentence beginnings and proper nouns	when writing
Feelings		correctly. (e.g., names, days, months).	sentences and
		- Evaluating the accomplishment of the	paragraphs.
Feelings:		task individually and in groups.	
– Happy			
– Excited		Integrated Mini- Project	IMP.Using different
– sad		- Planning collaboratively a lap-book	types of technically
		which includes the themes studied	designed
Verbs forms:		(weather, activities, moods, and	instruments to
– Feel, Wear,		clothing) by looking for templates on	assess the overall
 Play, Go, visit 		Internet or examples provided by the	accomplishment of
, ,		teacher or learners or planning and	unit goals, the
3. What to Wear?		deciding on how to create a fashion	teacher collects
		show.	information about
Objects:		 Brainstorming ideas. 	how learners
– Umbrella		- Planning the project collaboratively.	apply language competences in oral
 Sunglasses 		Rehearsing and reporting.	and written
 Sandals, boots 		- Evaluating the accomplishment of the	comprehension and
		task individually and in groups.	oral and written
Clothes:			production for
 Raincoat, Sweater 			describing weather
– T-shirt, Pants			conditions, clothing
,	I		conductions, clothing

Shorts, DressSkirt			and feelings using key vocabulary and sentence frames.
4."Walking in the Rain"- Indoor and Outdoor Activities			
Outdoor Activities – Fishing, Running – kayaking – playing soccer – Skateboarding			
Indoor Activities: – playing cards – playing board – games playing video games			

Level: 4°

Unit: 2

Scenario:		Themes:
		1. Places and People at the Park
Natural Trea	sures	2. Wildlife at the Park
		3. A Trip to a National Park
		4. Protecting our National Parks
Enduring understandin	g: National parks p	rovide homes and food to animals and jobs, education and entertainment for people.
Essential Question: Wh	y do national parks	matter to us?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals
		Learner can
	\mathcal{A}^{\ast}	L.1 . understand short and clear, explanations when delivered slowly (e.g The description of a national park).
Listening		L.2 . understand the main points in short, simple stories and reports when there is some previous understanding of the topic and if they are read slowly, clearly and possibly repeated and accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams.
Oral and Written		R.1 . understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which they are familiar and/or in which they are interested.
Comprehension	Reading	R.2 . comprehend readings and enjoy texts.
		R.3 . follow a set of clear-cut instructions, especially if there are pictures or diagrams to illustrate the most important steps.
		R.PA.4 . distinguish short vowel sounds in medial positions of words.
		R.PA.5 . decode English graphemes and phonemes using knowledge of phonemic awareness.

	Spoken	 SI.1. ask straightforward questions in familiar situations and understand the responses. SI.2. exchange information about everyday matters using simple vocabulary (e.g., favorite sports, names of pets, holiday plans).
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Production	SP.1. express common feelings.
	Writing	W.1. engage in the writing process: pre-drafting, drafting.W.2. use simple sentences and expressions to describe such things as their surroundings, their daily activities, and the people around them.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
<u>Grammar &</u> Sentence Frame	<u>Functions</u>	Psycho-social	Pre-teaching	
Simple present using (S-V-C) pattern	 Describing people, places, and things 	 Taking personal and social responsibility to care for nature. 	 Using brain gym and icebreakers such as games, bingo, memory games, word search, unscramble sentences/words, hot seat, charades, broken phone as 	
 A monkey has a long tail. The beach is beautiful. The mountain is steep. 	 Asking for and giving information about places and things 	 Taking pride in natural treasures in our country. Working 	 warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. 	
 <u>Simple present tense</u> Monkeys eat bananas. They climb trees. 	Describing past experiencesMaking	cooperatively with others. <u>Sociocultural</u>	 Modeling and repetition. Clarifying vocabulary and expressions. Participating in choral repetition and gestures. 	Using different types of technically designed instruments such as

Birds eat fruit. suggestio	ns – Using the right choice of	Oral and written comprehension	checklists, rubrics, the teacher collects
There is/are with conjunctions and/or.	graatinga 8	Identification of familiar language – Brainstorming key words and phrases	information about how the learner:
– In Manuel Antonio, Linkers: Sequ		for describing national parks and people	L.1. Recognizes
there are past tense	and "fist bumps")	using graphic	short and clear,
monkeys, sloths	. ,	organizers/videos/photos/illustrated	explanations when
and birds. First, then, af	er that, _ Following	books.	delivered slowly.
– There are finally	conventions for	- Identifying key words related to the	
mountains and	turn taking	theme after a first read aloud or listening	
streams.		to real-life conversations/ videos.	
 In Santa Rosa 	 Using the right 	- Identifying 2 step instructions after	
National Park you	choice of	second listening by matching or filling	
can visit the	interjections (e.g. Oh! Wow!	in a graphic organizer or chart.	
historical musean or the walk on the	Beautiful!)	Identificationof main points	
trails.	Beautiful:)	– Planning: Stating goal of task,	L.2. Recognizes the
	Social language	language and strategies involved.	main points in short,
Modal - should	Samples and	Making a list of things and people heard	simple stories and
 People should 	idioms/phrases	in conversations, descriptions or read	reports.
follow the rules of		alouds during first listening.	
the park.	– Proverbs/idioms:	- Arranging pictures or objects, making	
 Visitors' shouldn't 	– "A breath of fresh	a facts chart or acting out the	
throw garbage on	air" (something	information after second listening.	
the paths.	new or different	 Using self/ co-assessment at the end 	
 We shouldn't feed 	makes the	of the task using a variety of	
animals there.	experience more	instruments.	
Cimple next tenes	exciting)	Identification of specific information	L.3. Recognizes the
Simple past tense	 – "When it rains, it pours." (When 	– Planning : Stating goal of task,	most important
regular and irregular – I went to Rincón	something good or	language and strategies involved	points in a
de la Vieja in July.	bad occurs, it	Finding the answer to specific	straightforward talk
 I hiked to a 	usually occurs	information questions in present and	or presentation.
waterfall.	more than once.)	past tense (what-where-when-how) after	
 I swam in the hot 	– "Have the time of	first listening to a story, video/ description.	
spring.	my life" (to enjoy	- Identifying key vocabulary words and	

	an experience very	phrases for completing a graphic	
Wh /information	an experience very much)	organizer and or sentence frame during	
questions	muony	second listening.	
– What is Tortuguero		 Participating in co-assessment at the 	
like?		end of task.	
- What can you do		end of task.	
at Rincón de la		Interpretation of short texts	R.1. Recognizes
Vieja National		 Brainstorming of ideas using videos, 	much of what is
Park?		films, pictures, graphic organizers for	written in short,
- How can we		activating schema before reading.	simple texts on
preserve/protect		 Participating in read-aloud, shared 	subjects with which
our parks?		reading, and independent reading of	they are familiar
		familiar texts.	and/or in which they
Wh- questions in past		– Planning: Stating goal of task,	are interested.
tense		language and strategies involved.	
		 Identifying signal words that indicate 	R.2. Comprehends a
 Which National 		sequential/ chronological order (i.e.,	reading by analyzing
Park did you visit		first, next, finally) by pointing to or	it and enjoy texts.
last weekend?		circling the words while reading.	
 What did you do at 		 Describing with pictures or a chart the 	R.3. Follows a set of
Tortuguero?		main ideas of the story.	clear-cut
 What did you see? 		 Sequencing a story and participating 	instructions.
		in a hands-on project (e.g., for a simple	
Yes/No questions in		collage project) by following written	
simple past		instructions in a brochure, map or	
 Did you swim 		advertisement.	
there? Did you see		 Participating in co-assessment at the 	
any animals?		end of task.	
 Did you like it? 			
		Identification and decoding of sounds	
Phonemic		 Activating prior knowledge. 	R.PA.4.
Awareness		- Identifying short vowels in medial	Distinguishes short vowel sounds in
		position of words by circling them when	medial positions of
 Short vowels: 		heard.	words.
– /æ/sad,fat,am,		 Writing the letter of the sound heard to 	worus.
– /e /dress,went,		complete a word in proper order.	

,red – /ι/skirt,thin,fish – / a /hot, pot,lot – / ∧ / sun, fun,	 Participating in chanting and choral reading. Blending sounds represented by single-lettered consonants and vowel 	R.PA.5 . Reads words decoding English graphemes and phonemes using
Identifying short vowel sounds (-at, -	graphemes in choral/ individual reading, chanting or spelling words.	knowledge of phonemic awareness.
in, -ot) in orally stated single- syllable words. (e.g.,	Oral and Written Production Exchanges of information using	Using technically elaborated instruments such as
hen, hat, mad, hot.) <u>Vocabulary</u>	 questions and responses Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames. Participating in mixed question and 	rubricsfor self and co-assessment and
1.Places and people at the park	answer exercises and/or information- gap activities (e.g., asking for the location of an item, asking for directions,	with the guidance of the teacher, the learner:
<u>National park</u> – Land marks – Wildlife, forest – Warning signs – Restrooms – Picnic áreas	 asking for the time). Planning: Stating goal of task, language and strategies involved. Using questions and answers in a dialogue, information exchange, interview, survey or written sentence 	SI.1 . Asks straightforward questions in familiar situations and understands the responses in an info-
<u>Descriptive adjectives</u> – Clean – Peaceful	 frame (e.g. who, what, where, when). Rehearsing short dialogues and performing them. Participating in self-assessment. 	gap activity. SI.2 . Exchanges
People at the park – park ranger – tour guide	Giving suggestions and describing past experiences	information about everyday matters using simple
2.Wildlife at the park – Turtles – Sloths, Monkeys – Snakes, Squirrel	 Introducing and brainstorming key vocabulary and sentence frames. Planning: Stating goal of task, language and strategies involved in order to tell a past experience and make 	vocabulary during dialogues and convesations.

Demote Coordet	auggestions	\neg
- Parrots, Scarlet	suggestions.	
macaws, crabs		
– Crocodiles,	 Rehearsing and performing short 	
– raccoon	information exchanges to tell a past	
	experience and make suggestions when	
3.A Trip to a National	visiting a national park. Participating in	
Park	co-assessment at the end of task.	
Activities in past		
tense:	Expression of feelings in an oral SP.1. Expresses	
	description common feelings	
– Saw, Went	 Brainstroming key words and phrases during an oral 	
– Ate, swam	to describe a national park. presentation.	
– Took, walked	 Using social language (e.g., "I am cold"; 	
 Watched, visited 	"I am proud", "I am happy") in the group	
– Listened, learned	elaboration of the short oral description.	
	 Rehearsing and performing the 	
4. Protecting our	national park description orally using	
National Parks	visual support.	
	 Participating in co-assessment at the 	
– Do not litter.	end of task.	
 Do not feed the 		
animals.	Expression of ideas through writing W.1. Engages in the	
	- Brainstorming ideas and organizing writing process: pre	;-
– Do not pollute	them in a graphic organizer or mind drafting, drafting	
water.	map.	
- Do not kill animals	– Planning: Stating goal of task, sentences.	
or destroy plants	language and strategies involved.	
and trees.	Writing captions under pictures using a	
- Protect the	sentence/patterned text frame using W.2. Uses simple	
wildlife.	correct punctuation and capitalization.	
 Preserve nature. 	Bovising contances with poors and expressions to	
	teacher.	d
	Inings	
	- Brainstorming ideas and organizing	
	them in a graphic organizer or mind	
	map.	

	 Writing a short text/paragraph within a patterned sentence structure given by the teacher. Revising in pairs the punctuation marks, capitalization, spelling and structure of sentence frames in the text. Reporting the text in a classroom book or mural. Integrated Mini-Project Planning and creating collaboratively a collage, video or other visual representation of a favorite natural wonder and what we should do to preserve it using sentence frames and unit vocabulary. Rehearsing and reporting it in an oral and written way to the class. Planning and creating collaboratively a flip-book showing cause and effect of caring for or destroying our natural wonders using sentence frames and unit vocabulary. Rehearsing and reporting it in an oral and written way to the class. Participating in co-assessment at the end of task.
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Level: 4°

Unit: 3

Scenario:		Themes:
		1. At the Farm
Farm to Table		2. Let's Go to the Farmers' Market
		3. Let's Make a Meal
		4. May I Have your Order?
Enduring understanding: Fertile land and for a good meal.		farming are necessary to have fresh food on the table and provide us with the ingredients
Essential Question: Wh	hat does it take to h	ave fresh food on our table?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals
		Learner can
		L.1. understand the main points in simple, clear, and short audio announcements and messages.
	Listening	L.2. understand the most important points in a straightforward talk or presentation, accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams, provided there was some previous familiarity with the topic.
Oral and Written Comprehension		R.1. understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which they are familiar and/or in which they are interested.
	Reading	R.2. locate important information in simple text (e.g., greetings on the bulletin board, or times and dates on a class notice).
		R.PA.3. decode English graphemes and phonemes using knowledge of word parts, syllabification and phonemic awareness.
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Interaction	SI.1. ask others about what they like to eat or drink.SI.2 exchange information about everyday matters using simple vocabulary (e.g., favorite food, recipe).

	SP.1. talk briefly about familiar topics, such as food growing and harvesting.			
Spoken Production	SP.2. describe basic aspects of their day-to-day life, such as favorite foods and daily activities.			
	SP.3. present with a group, a topic sentence and two to three details.			
	W.1. use simple sentences and expressions to describe such things as their surroundings, their daily activities, and the people around them.			
Writing	W.2. compose short sentences and notes for describing activities at the farm and food preferences.			

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame Present simple Personal pronouns	 Functions Describing farm actitivites, habits and routines 	 Psycho-social Develops cooperation practices to solve problems 	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using brain gym, songs, memory games, broken phone, charades, and crossword puzzles as warm-up strategies. 	
(i.e., I, you, he, she, it) and <u>adverbs of</u> <u>frequency</u> (every day/week/Saturday, always, sometimes)to complete a given sentence.	 Describing things and places Giving and following directions Expressing preferecences for 	 Shows willingness to work cooperatively Takes social responsibility for cultivating own food 	 Activating prior knowledge. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition. Clarifying vocabulary and idiomatic 	
 I get up early every morning. He/she milks the cow every day. They feed the pigs and chickens 	Discourse Markers Linkers: Sequential -	 Values the work of farmers Communicates needs and desires effectively 	 Participating in choral repetition and gestures. Oral and Written Comprehension 	Using different types

every morning.	past tense			of technically
every morning.	past tense	Sociocultural	Identificationof main points	designed
Present continuous	First, then, after that,		 Brainstorming key words and 	instruments such as
with adjectives	finally	 Cultural 	phrases using graphic	checklists, rubrics,
modifying nouns		differences in	organizers/videos/photos/illustrated	the teacher collects
(quantity, size, shape,		terms of habits	books.	information about
color)		and routines	 Planning: Stating the task goal, 	how the learner:
,		between urban	language and strategies involved.	L.1. Recognizes the
 My mother is 		and rural settings	 Making a list of things and people 	main points in
watering the			heard in a conversation/ description/	simple, clear, and
ornamental		 Polite forms to 	video or read aloud during first	short audio
plants.		greet, say good-	listening.	announcements and
– They are		bye and address people in	 Identifying main points by circling or 	messages.
plantingnew		different settings/	selecting pictures and descriptive	
lemon trees.		farm/	words during second listening.	
		friends/farmer's	- Completing a graphic organizer or	
Present simple in		market,	acting out the information after the	
sentences with		restaurant	audio stimuli.	
adjectives modifying				L.2. Recognizes the
nouns (quantity, size,		 Ways of 	Identification of specific information	most important
shape, color)		expressing	 Activating prior knowledge using 	points in a
 I want three big 		gratitude	visuals.	straightforward talk
oranges.			 Identifying key vocabulary words 	or presentation.
 I need three big 		Social Language	and phrases during first listening to	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
carrots.		Samples and	stories or videos by circling them.	
– I want three		idioms/phrases	 Finding the answer to specific information questions in present 	
cheeseburgers			simple or present continuous (what-	
and a small size		 The early bird 	where-when-how) after second	
order of French		catches the	listening.	
fries.		worm. (If you get	 Participating in co-assessment 	
		up to work early,	using technically designed	
Articles with Count		you will	instruments.	
and noncount nouns		succeed.)		
 An apple/ apples 			Interpretation of short texts	R.1.Recognizes
 A horse/ horses 		– <u>Green thumbs</u>	- Brainstorming of ideas using	N.I.INECUYIIIZES

 Milk / some milk Salt / some salt <u>Count and noncount</u> <u>nouns with some</u>, <u>much and many</u> I need <u>some</u>sugar. How <u>much</u> sugar do you need? I need to buy <u>many</u>bags of coffee. 	 (Good at gardening) My dad was born with green thumbs. He's great with plants. To be starving(to be very hungry) 	 videos, films, pictures, graphic organizers for activating schema before reading. Planning: Stating the task goal, language and strategies involved. Identifying the one-to-one correlation between spoken and printed word by participating in choral and shared reading. Identifying main points by ordering a story or conversation or matching pictures with short descriptions. 	much of what is written in short, simple texts.
 <u>Sequence adverbs</u> with <u>imperatives</u> First, boil some water. Second, <u>add the</u> <u>spaghetti.</u> <u>Wh-questions with</u> <u>present simple</u> What do you usually buy at the farmer's market? What do you usually order at the restaurant? How do you prepare that recipe? 		 Identification of discourse markers and specific details Clarifying the use of discourse markers in sequencing a text. Identifying signal words that indicate sequential/ chronological order (i.e., first, next, finally) by pointing to or circling the words in a text. Finding the answer to specific information questions in present simple or present continuous (whatwhere-when-how) after reading a short story, description, recipe or set of instructions. Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. 	R.2. Locates important information in simple text.
Wh-questions with present continuous - What are they		 Decoding graphemes Identifying specific sounds (A, H, L, J) in short texts after choral reading. Identifying contraction forms in 	R.PA.3. Reads words and

			· · · · ·
doing?		short texts.	sentences blending
 Where are you 	-	Participating in reading aloud with	English graphemes
going?		the teacher focusing on contractions	and phonemes.
		(e.g., doesn't, didn't aren't, it's) and	
		the sounds of the graphemes (A, H,	
Phonemic		L, J)	
Awareness	_	Participating in regular reading of	
		spelled two-syllable words including	
Decoding English		consonant blends. (pl, st, and tr).	
graphemes that	_	Participating in readind aloud.	Using different types
sound different in		Participating in self-assessment	of technically
Spanish:		using technically designed	designed
– A (salt, apple,		instruments.	instruments such as
w a iter)			checklists, rubrics,
– H (house, cashier)		Oral and Written Production	the teacher collects
– I (milk, pineapple)			information about
– J (jar, juice)	Askind	g for information	how the learner:
e (jai, jaice)	-	Brainstorming learned key	
Reading contractions		vocabulary phrases and sentence	SI.1. Asks others
 Doesn't, don't, 		frames.	about what they like
didn't, aren't	_	Planning an information exchange	to eat or drink.
		at the restaurant / at homeusing	
Consonant blends		information questions.	
/pl/:planting,		Rehearsing short conversations	
plowing	_	and then performing them.	
 /st/:staying,stirring /tr / trapsport 	_	Participating in self-assessment	
 /tr / transport, trailer 		using technically designed instruments.	
uallei		แรงเน่นเป็นเรื่อง	SI.2 Exchanges
Practicing minimal	Partici	pation in conversations	information about
pair sounds: s / z		-	everyday matters
sip / zip	_	Brainstorming learned key	using simple
sue / zoo		vocabulary phrases and sentence	vocabulary (e.g.,
place / plays		frames related to farming/favorite	favorite food,
rice / rise		recipe.	recipe).
	-	Planning an information exchange	
ice / eyes		at school/ home or at the farmer's	

	and the second sec	
	market.	SI.3 Exchanges
<u>Vocabulary</u>	 Rehearsing and performing the 	information about
	conversation.	everyday matters
<u>1. At the farm</u>	 Participating in self-assessment 	using simple
	using technically designed	vocabulary (e.g.,
Preparing the fields:	instruments.	favorite food,
– seeds, tools, dirt,		recipe).
fertilizer, pesticides	Talking about familiar topics	
	 Reviewinglearned key vocabulary 	
Growing the crops:	phrases and sentence frames	
– weeding, cutting,	related to farming/buying food at the	
pruning, digging,		SP.1. Talks briefly
weather, watering	fresh market/ describing favorite	about familiar topics.
weather, watering	recipe.	about farmiar topics.
	 Planning: Stating the task goal, 	
Farm activities	language and strategies involved.	
 Planting/growing 	 Organizing an oral presentation 	
– Gardening	about theme and language	
 Cow milking 	functions.	
– Harvesting,	 Rehearsing and acting out the 	
Feeding	simulation.	
	Describing habits and routines	SP.2. Describes
Transporting:	- Reviewing learned key vocabulary	basic aspects of
– baskets, boxes,	phrases and sentence frames	their day-to-day life.
carts, trucks,	related to farming and personal	
warehouses	routines.	
	– Planning an oral presentation	
Processing:	related to farming and personal	
– jars, packing,	routines, rehearsing and acting out	
storing, factories	the event using pictures and notes	
O latía na ta tha	as support.	
2. Let's go to the	 Participating in self-assessment 	
farmers' market	using technically designed	
	instruments.	
<u>Selling:</u>		
 stores, markets, 	Description of places and people	SP.3. Presents with
	 – Reviewing learned key vocabulary 	

Costa Rican crops– bananas, oranges, pineapples, mangoes, vegetables, corn,– palm– palmchocolate, ornamental plantsMeats	 phrases and sentence frames related to farming activities and people's routines at the farm. Planning an oral presentation, rehearsing and acting out a situation using notes and visual material as support. Brainstorming ideas and organizing them in a graphic organizer or mind map. 	a group, a topic sentence and two to three details.
 Pork, poultry, beef, seafood 	Expressing ideas through writing	W.1. Uses simple sentences and
<u>3. Let's make a meal</u>	 Brainstorming key words, pharses and ideas related to themes. 	expressions to describe things.
<u>Verbs</u> – Preheat, grease – Steam, boil, slice	 Writing a short text/paragraph within a patterned sentence structure given by the teacher. 	W.2. Composes short
Peel, chop, stir,Add, serve	 Revising the punctuation marks, capitalization, spelling and structure of sentence frames in the text. 	sentencesandnotes for describing activities at the farm
<u>4. May I have your</u> order? – Waiter, Waitress	 Reporting the text in a classroom book or mural. Participating in co-assessment 	and food preferences.
Cashier, OrderMenu, Breakfast	using technically designed instruments.	
 Lunch, Dinner Main dish, Bill Side dish 	Integrated Mini- Project	IMP.Using different
	 Planning and creating collaboratively a farmer's market at school where students buy and sell products. Rehearsing and acting it out for whole class. 	types of technically designed instruments to assess the overall accomplishment of unit goals, the
	 Planning and creating a simulation of personal habits and routines at 	teacher collects

	the farm. Rehearsing and acting ou for the whole class. – Planning and creating a simulation of ordering food at the restaurant, Rehearsing and acting out for whole class. Participating in co- assessment using technically designed instruments.	how learners
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Level: 4°

Unit: 4

Scenario:		Themes:
		1. Not Feeling Well!
Take Care		2. Doctor, Doctor!
		3. Pharmacy: Injections, Pills, and Creams Oh, My!
		4. I Went to the Doctor Yesterday
Enduring understandin treatment.	g: When we are side	ck, we should visit a specialist to describe our symptoms in order to receive the right
Essential Question: Wh	nat can we do wher	ו we do not feel well?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals
		Learner can
	Å	L1. understand short, clear, and simple instructions and explanations when delivered slowly (e.g., getting a prescription and some medical advice)
	Listening	L2. understand the most important points in a straightforward talk or presentation, accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams, provided there is some previous familiarity with the topic.
Oral and Written Comprehension	.0	R1. comprehend reading, analyze and enjoy texts.
Comprehension		R2. understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which they are familiar and/or in which they are interested.
	Reading	R.PA.3. decode English graphemes and phonemes that sound different in Spanish using knowledge of phonemic awareness.
		SI.1. state single directions, advice / commands using words and phrases.
	8 ^D 8	SI.2. provides and accepts advice.
	Spoken Interaction	

Oral and Written Production		SP.1. present with a group, a topic sentence and two to three details
	SP.2. describe common diseases, symptoms and treatments.	
	Spoken Production	
		W1. prepare simple reminders or notes for personal use (e.g., diary, journal, homework book).
	Writing	W2. copy dates and facts from short, simple text.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame	<u>Functions</u> – Describing common	 – Taking responsibility for 	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using songs, poems, brain gym, icebreakers, charades, and games, as 	
(will) – She will exercise more. – She will drink eight	diseases, symptoms and treatments	 Another showing interest in 	 warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence 	
 She will drink eight glasses of water every day. She will sleep 8 hours. 	 Describing actions that you can do to stay healthy 	 person's well being Using all tools at 	 frames, grammar, sounds, and socio- cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition. 	
<u>Review Sequence</u> – First, <u>then</u> , <u>and finally</u>	 Giving advice Retelling/relating 	hand including technology for promoting healthy lifestyles	 Clarifying vocabulary and expressions. Participating in choral repetition and gestures. 	Using technically elaborated
Present progressive	past events	Sociocultural	Oral and Written Comprehension Identification of instructions and explanations	instruments for self- assessment and with the guidance of
tense – I am having a terrible headache.	Discourse Markers Linkers: Sequential -	 Using greetings & address forms (ex. Hello, Dr. 	 Brainstorming key words and phrases related with themes using conversations, 	the teacher, the learner:

		-		
 I am not feeling 	past tense	Lopez,	videos/photos/illustrated books.	
well.		handshake)	 Identifying key phrases related to 	L1. Recognizes
 My back is hurting 	First, then, after that,		the theme after a read aloud or first	short, clear, and
me.	finally	 Using and choice 	listening to a real-life conversation/	simple instructions
		of interjections	video.	and explanations.
Personal pronoun 'it'		(e.g. Ouch! Yum!)	 Identifying key phrases related to 	
 It is terrible. 		,	the theme by performing 2 step	
 It is a disease. 		 Using of please 	instructions, arranging pictures or	
 It is at 4:00 pm. 		and thank you	filling in a graphic organizer or chart	
		appropriately	during second listening.	
Subject to be		appropriatory	 Participating in self-assessment. 	
Subject + to be + verb/adj/or noun		Social Language		
		Samples and	Identificationof main points	
– She is a doctor.		idioms/phrases	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	
– He is/ not sick.		 Catch a cold 		
 He is healthy 			language focus and strategies involved.	
		- To throw up		
Subject + have/has +		(vomit)	 Making a list of key words heard in 	L2. Recognizes the
<u>noun</u>		 I am in pain. 	a conversation/description/ read	most important
 I have fever, 			aloud during first listening.	points in a
stomachache, and		Proverbs/idioms:	 Arranging pictures or objects, 	straightforward talk
headache.		 An apple a day 	completing a facts chart and acting	or presentation.
– I have a toothache		keeps the doctor	out the information after the audio	or presentation.
and earache.		away.	stimuli during second listening.	
 I have an 		 I feel rough. 	 Participating in co-assessment 	
emergency.		 I am alive and 	using technically designed	
emergeneyi		kicking. (to	instruments.	
Simple Past		continue to be		
 I broke my arm. 		well, healthy or	Interpretation of short texts	
 I broke my arm. I fainted and fell 		successful)	- Brainstorming of ideas using	
			videos, films, pictures, graphic	
down.			organizers for activating schema	B1 Decompises and
 I got the flu. 			before reading.	R1. Recognizes and
			- Planning: Stating the goal of task,	enjoys different
Past Progressive			language focus and strategies	types of texts.
 Yesterday, it was 			involved.	
raining and I got			- Participating in read-aloud, shared	
L	1			

 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
 reading, and independent reading of familiar texts and circling key words and phrases. Identifying main points by ordering a story or conversation or matching pictures with short descriptions. Retelling a story or event using key words, and sentence frames in past and pictures. Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. 	R2. Recognizes much of what is written in short simple texts by identifying main points.
Identification and decoding of sounds	
and graphemes	
 Activating prior knowledge and clarifying new concepts. Identifying specific sounds (V, SH, U, Z) in short texts after choral reading. Participating in reading aloud with the teacher focusing in sounds (V, SH,U,Z) 	R.PA.3. Reads words by decoding English graphemes and phonemes.
Oral and Written Production	
 Giving directions/commands and advice Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames. Planning an information exchange, dialogue or simulation related to themes, rehearsing it and performing it in pairs or groups. 	Using different types of technically designed instruments such as checklists, rubrics, the teacher collects information about how the learner: SI.1. States single directions, advice /
	 familia' texts and circling key words and phrases. Identifying main points by ordering a story or conversation or matching pictures with short descriptions. Retelling a story or event using key words, and sentence frames in past and pictures. Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. Identification and decoding of sounds and graphemes Activating prior knowledge and clarifying new concepts. Identifying specific sounds (V, SH, U, Z) in short texts after choral reading. Participating in reading aloud with the teacher focusing in sounds (V, SH,U,Z) Oral and Written Production Giving directions/commands and advice Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames. Planning an information exchange, dialogue or simulation related to themes, rehearsing it and

vomiting	Giving and accepting	advice commands.
<u>Treatments:</u> pills, natural medicine, vaccination, 2. Doctor, doctor!	 Planning, performing simulations for e Participating in using technicall instruments. 	co-assessment
 Tips/Recmmendati ons To visit the doctor, to take medicines, 	Presenting information - Selectinglearned phrases and	ed key vocabulary sentence frames
to drink, to buy medicines, to listen to recommendations you should.	rehearsing it a notes and visua – Selectinglearne	oral presentation, nd reporting it using ils as support. ed key vocabulary a group, topic sentence and two to three details related to being healthy.
Action verbs - To have, to get, to feel, to rest.	diseases, symp – Planning an rehearsing it a notes and visua	
<u>3. Pharmacy:</u> <u>injections, pills, and</u> <u>creams Oh, my!</u> – Pharmacist, pain prescription, cold		in co-assessment nically designed symptoms and treatments.
reliever, tablets, ointment, creams, vitamins, injections.	- Brainstorming classifying sar reminders from teacher or from	ideas and nples of notes and a set given by the Internet.
<i>Imperative form of Verbs</i> Take it with food or milk.	language foc involved.	notes and reminders

Take one tablet every eight hours. 4. I went to the doctor yesterday - took my temperature - Listened to my	 Revising sentence word order, punctuation and capitalization. Reporting the text in a classroom book or mural. Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. 	W.2. Copies dates and facts from short, simple text.
heart - Examined my eyes and throat	 Completion of texts Reviewing key words and sentence frames. Completing a cloze exercise or a simple short text using learned key words and phrases. Integrated Mini- Project Planning and creatingcollaboratively a brochure or lap book: about common diseases, symptoms, and ways to stay healthy and reporting it in oral and written form. Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments 	IMP.Using different types of technically designed instruments to assess the overall accomplishment of unit goals, the teacher collects information about how learners apply emergent language competences in oral and written comprehension and oral and written production for describing common diseases and actions done when a person is sick.

Level: 4°

Unit: 5

Scenario:		Themes:
		1. Was that an Earthquake?
What a Disaster!		2. It was Raining Cats and Dogs
		3. Calling 911
		4. Getting Ready for a Natural Disaster
Enduring understandin and follow it if one occurs		s sometimes occur. Most of the time we are safe but we can be safer if we make a plan
Essential Question: Wh	nat can we do if a d	isaster happens?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Learner can
	8	L.1. recognize basic phrases that denote position (under, over, beside) and can understand simple instructions including directions (e.g., on the second floor, near the window, after the next person).
Oral and Written	Listening	L.2. understand others' expression of feelings (e.g., whether they are indicating they are happy/scared, relaxed, and well/ill).
Comprehension		R.1. recognize short text messages as well as short greetings (e.g., "make a plan", "build an emergency kit").
	Beading	R.2. read with fluency and accuracy
	Reading	R.PA.3 produce English sounds /ed/ /-ing/ /s / θ / with verbal modeling and visual cues.
		SI.1. ask others simple questions concerning their homes (village/town) or personal information (e.g., what is your name? Where do you live?).
		SI.2. ask how to express something in another language.
Oral and Written Production	Interaction	SI.3. express common feelings

	SP.1. talk about a familiar topic in a short presentation, prepared in advance.
පිසිස	SP.2. state single step directions/ commands using words and phrases.
Spoken Production	
\bigcirc	W.1. compose short sentences expressing wants and needs.
Writing	W.2. compose short messages like instructions, signs and warnings.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Grammar & Sentence Frame Simple present - I am afraid/scared of /earthquakes/ tornados and volcanic eruptions. - We have an emergency plan at home/school. - We have canned food, bottled water, a first aid kit and a flashlight. Wh- questions Wh- questions	 Functions Describing natural disasters and feelings Describing past events Asking for help Giving and following safety procedures Discourse Markers Linkers: Sequential - 	Ive in community Psycho-social - Taking personal and social responsibility for preventing and reacting in an emergency situation - Showing willingness to follow instructions - Working cooperatively with others Sociocultural	 Pre-teaching Using songs, poems, brain gym, ice- breakers, charades, and games as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition. Clarifying vocabulary and expression. Participating in choral repetition and gestures. Identification of key phrases related to 	Using different types of technically designed instruments such as checklists, rubrics, the teacher collects information about
- Which natural	past tense	 Showing interest 	instructions and location – Brainstorming key words and	how the learner: L.1. Recognizes

	1		
disaster worries First, then, after tha		phrases related with themes using	basic phrases that
you the most? finally	being	dialogues, conversations, stories	denote position and
 Which disasters 		videos/pictures/illustrated books.	can understand
are common in	– Sharing	 Identifying key phrases related to 	simple instructions
your local area?	experiences and	the theme by answering questions or	including directions.
– What are some	concerns	arranging instructions after a read-	-
ways to prepare		aloud or first listening to a real-life	
for natural	– Use of	conversation/ video, etc.	
disasters?	conventions for	 Identifying key phrases related to 	
	turn-taking	the theme by matching pictures,	
		completing a graphic organizer,	
Wh-guestion in	Social Language	filling a chart, text, drawing or acting	
simple past	Samples and	upon the information during second	
	idioms/phrases	listening.	
 What happened 	Idioms/pmases	iisteriirig.	
	Creating a storm	Identification of key phrases related to	
during the	- Creating a storm	expression of feelings	
flood/earthquake?	in a teacup		
– What did you do?		 Brainstorming key words and 	
Olevela a st	 The calm before 	phrases related to feelings using	L.2. Recognizes
Simple past	the storm.	dialogues, stories	others' expression of
		videos/pictures/illustrated books.	feelings.
 Last night, there 	 It is better to be 	 Selecting pictures or phrases to 	leelings.
wasan	safe than sorry.	match feelings and events and	
earthquake.		acting out the feelings indicated	
– We woke up.		after listening to a dialogue or video.	
 Yesterday, it 			
rained heavily and		Interpretation of short texts and	
my house was		identification of types of texts	
flooded.		 Brainstorming of ideas using 	
		videos, films, pictures, graphic	
Modals: should/ can		organizers for activating schema	R.1. Recognizes
		before reading.	short text messages
 You should stay 		 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	as well as short
calm.		language focus and strategies	greetings.
 You should not 		involved.	
run.		 Identifying the characteristics of 	

 You can listen to 	short texts like announcements,	
the news.	warnings, descriptions, and	
	dialogues.	R.2. Reads with
	5	fluency and
hperative form of verbs	•	accuracy.
		accuracy.
 Stay calm 	- Participating in choral, shared and	
– Call the 911	individual reading following a model	
	given by the teacher.	
Phonemic	 Participating in co-assessment 	
Awareness	using technically designed	
Awareness	instruments.	
Identify in a boos		
Identifying base	Participating in choral reading	
words (walk, clean,		
dress) that have been	 Activating prior knowledge and 	
modified by	clarification related to target sounds.	
inflectional endings	 Participating in choral and 	
(e.g., -ing; -ed)	individual reading of stories,	
through an oral or	dialogues or conversations after the	
written cloze.	teacher or after listening to a	
 Plan- planning/ 	recorded text to rehearse the	
planned	sounds/-ed/ /-ing/	
– Communicate	 – Reading aloud words, sentences 	
	and short passages from familiar	
/communicating/c	patterned texts (e.g. stories,	
ommunicated	dialogues, chants with fluency. (i.e.,	
– Listen-		
listening/listened	accuracy, intonation, and attention to	
	target sounds)	
Practicing: s / θ		
-	Identification and decoding of sounds	
sum / thumb	 Activating prior knowledge and 	R.PA.3 Produces
sank / thank	CIADUCATION TELATED TO TATOPE SOUDOS	
sink / think	- Identifying target sounds /s/ /A/ in	and reads English
saw / thaw	short texts with verbal modeling and	sounds /-ed/ /-ing/
sin-thin	visual cues.	/ s/ / θ/
511-0111	- Participating in choral and	
Veeebulary	individual repetition of words by	
<u>Vocabulary</u>		

1. Was that an earthquake? Emergencies and natural disasters - Car accident - Earthquake - Volcanic eruption - Hurricane	 singing songs, chants, dialogues or stories with the teacher and partners modeling. Practicing minimal pair sounds: /s / /θ/ sin / thin sum / thumb sank / thank sink / think saw / thaw Oral and Written Production 	Using different types of technically designed instruments such as checklists, rubrics, the teacher collects information about how the learner:
 Drought <u>Earthquakes</u> Ground moving Floor rippling Circular motion Objects falling <u>Feelings:</u> Scared Calm/relaxed 	 Asking for simple questions Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames to ask simple questions in present and past tense. Planning an information exchange, dialogue or simulation related to themes, rehearsing it and performing it in pairs or groups. 	SI.1. Asks others simple questions concerning personal opinions or their interests.
2. It was raining cats and dogs Floods - rain - thunder storm Effects of Floods - Water entered into the houses/cars - Furniture and appliances	 Asking for information Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames for reporting an emergency. Planning: Stating the goal of task, language focus and strategies involved. Participating within a small or whole group activity (e.g., "How do you say 'Desastre' in English?"). Planningrole-plays or simulations to ask for help calling 911. Using social language (e.g., "I am 	SI.2. Asks how to express something in another language.SI.3. Expresses common feelings during an event.

damaged	cold"; "I am hungry", "I am thirsty") to	
– Classes	express common feelings while	
cancelled.	performing it.	
	 Rehearsing and performing the 	
3. Calling 911	simulations.	
	 Participating in co-assessment 	
Useful phrases	using technically designed	
– 911, May I help	instruments.	
you?		
– I have an	Presenting information orally	SP.1. Talks about a
emergency.	– Selecting learned key vocabulary	familiar topic in a
 There was an 	phrases and sentence frames	short presentation.
earthquake in	related to theme and language	
Nicoya.	functions.	
-	– Planning an oral presentation	
- I am calling 911 to	•	
report it.	related to theme and language function, rehearsing it and	
Deve event information		
Personal information	reporting it using notes and visuals	
– Name, Age	as support.	
– Place, Time	 Participating in self-assessment 	
 People injured 	using technically designed	
	instruments.	
Getting ready for a	Oliving instructions	
natural disaster	Giving instructions	
People:	 Identifying key vocabulary, phrases 	
 Rescue Team 	and sentence frames for giving	SP.2. States single
 Survivors 		
Emergency Kit items		0
for 3 days:		-
– water		
 battery powered 		0
radio	•	p. 500 mation 0.
– non-perishable		
food		
 blankets 	 Participating in co-assessment 	
 Survivors <u>Emergency Kit items</u> for 3 days: water battery powered radio non-perishable food 	 and sentence frames for giving instructions or directions. Planning: Stating the goal of task, language focus and strategies involved. Organizing collaboratively an oral presentation about how to prepare for a natural disaster, rehearsing it and reporting it using notes and visuals as support. Participating in co-assessment 	SP.2. States single step directions/ commands using words and phrases in conversations, dialogues or oral presentations.

 First Aid box 	using technically designed instruments.
Have an evacuation plan	Expression of ideas through writing and composing short sentencesW.1. Composes short sentences
 Watch the weather. Pay attention to 	 Brainstorming ideas for writing expressing needs short sentences in order to write a note for a newspaper or organization
warnings. – Follow instructions.	about personal needsfollowing a pattern given by teacher or from the Internet. W.2. Composes short messages like instructions, signs
 Pick a meeting place. 	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, and warnings. language focus and strategies
Build an emergency <u>kit.</u> – Bring pets inside	involved. IMP.Using different - Writing short sentences within a patterned sentence structure. designed
 Listen to weather reports and updates for advice 	 Revising sentence word order, punctuation and capitalization individually and with a partner. instruments to assess the overall accomplishment of
and instructions.Only return home	Composing short texts unit goals, the teacher collects information about
once you are told it is safe.	in case of a disaster following a model.
	 Revising sentence word order, punctuation and capitalization individually and with a partner. Ianguage competences in oral and written
	- Making a display for the class. comprehension and oral and written
	Integrated Mini- Project production for – Planning and creating disasters and
	collaboratively a collage with photographs of natural disasters, emergency kit items, and how to be prenared
	 Preparing a report, rehearsing it and presenting it to class.

Level: 4°		Unit: 6
Scenario: Oh, the Places You Will Go Enduring understanding: A good vacation Essential Question: What makes a good va		Themes: 1. Where to Go 2. Different People, Different Places 3. Planning a Vacation 4. Oh, The Things that You will Do requires proper planning. Different people like to do different things on their vacations. acation?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals
Oral and Written Comprehension	Listening Reading	 Learner can L.1. understand the main points in short, simple stories and reports when there is some previous understanding of the topic and if they are read slowly, clearly and possibly repeated. L.2. understand phrases and high frequency vocabulary related to areas of personal interest (e.g. On vacation, we will swim in the sea and eat fish). R.1. comprehend readings, analyze and enjoy texts. R.2. understand most of what occurs in a well-structured short story and can identify the story's main characters. R.PA.3. indentify the sounds /3: / 0://æ // n/ SI.1. ask others about their likes and dislikes (e.g. discuss favorite foods of Costa Rican vacation)
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Interaction Spoken Production	vacation destinations). SI.2. ask straightforward questions in familiar situations and understand the responses. SP.1. describe basic aspects of an event.



W.1. write, with the help of illustrations, an explanation of where they will go how to get there, and what they will do.

W.2. apply conventions of standard English.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar &	Functions	Psycho-social	Pre-teaching	
Sentence Frame Describing places - My (hotel) has (a swimming pool). (Guanacaste) is (hot) and (dry). Prepositions of places - At, in, on) - The hotel	 Describing places and people Describing daily activities Expressing preferences (likes and dislikes) Making 	 Showing creativity for selecting a vacation place. Communicating ideas and desires politely. Using technology to get information and share information 	 Using brain gym, songs, memory games, broken phone, charades, and crossword puzzles as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition. Clarifying vocabulary and idiomatic expressions. 	Using technically elaborated instruments for self-
(on) the second floor.	suggestions	<u>Sociocultural</u>	 Participating in choral repetition and gestures. 	assessment and with the guidance of the teacher, the learner.
 We are leaving (on) December the 	Discourse Markers	 Using "please" and "thank you" appropriately in 	Oral and Written Comprehension	
24 th . - She is (in) her room now.	Linkers: Sequential - past tense	rehearsing and preparing for vacation	Identificationof main points Making a list of places and people heard in a conversation/description/video or read-aloud during first 	L.1. Recognizes the main points in short, simple stories and reports.
Possessive adjectives – (My mother) likes to go to the	First, then, after that, finally –	 Using formal and Informal registers when greeting 	 listening. Identifying main points by circling or matching pictures with descriptive words or sentences during second 	

beach, but	and saying good-	listening.	
(my father) likes to	bye	- Completing a graphic organizer or	
go to the		acting out the information after the	
mountains.	Social Language	audio stimuli.	
meantainei	Samples and	 Participating in self/co-assessment 	
Simple future	idioms/phrases		
Simple future	iulonis/pinases	using technically designed	
	<i>". </i>	instruments.	
 I will bring my 	– "I can't wait … "		
(sunglasses).	– "What do you	Recognition of phrases and high	
 We will go to the 	want to do?"	frequency words for describing places	L.2. Recognizes
(beach),	"This is the best yet."	and people	phrases and high
 We will swim in the 		 Activating prior knowledge with 	frequency
(river)		audio and visual resources.	vocabulary related to
(iiver)	Idioms		areas of personal
Descent Descent sites		 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	interest by circling
Present Progressive:	Have a safe trip	language focus and strategies	, ,
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	involved.	them in songs,
 I´m going 		 Listening to and circling or 	conversations
to		coloring high frequency words from	among others.
		real-life descriptions, stories, songs	
Simple future and first		and conversations related to the	
conditional		themes during first listening.	
conditional			
		- Selecting or transferring high	
– If we (go) to		frequency phrases from word/phrase	
Cahuita, we		banks into a graphic organizer, chart	
(will surf).		after second listening with slow and	
– If I (go) to the		clear pronunciation.	
beach, I (will		 Participating in self-assessment 	
play soccer on the		using technically designed	
sand).		instruments.	
Sana).			R.1. Recognizes and
Simple present tance		Intermetation of about touts	enjoys texts.
Simple present tense		Interpretation of short texts	- ,-,
with a conjunction		Getting the gist of a text related to theme	
– I like		and language functions	
(camping), but I		 Brainstorming of ideas using 	
prefer		videos, films, pictures, graphic	
(staying at a hotel).		organizers for activating schema	

	before reading.	
 On vacation I like 	– Planning: Stating the goal of task,	
to (sleep	language focus and strategies	
late/wake up	involved.	
early) and eat	 Participating in read-alouds, shared 	
a (big	readings, and independent readings	R.2. Recognizes
breakfast/lunch/di	of familiar texts and circling key	most of what occurs
nner).	words and phrases.	in a well-structured
Wh- questions	- Arranging pictures or making a	short story by
	facts chart and acting out the	ordering the events
 Where will you go 	information after reading it.	in a story coherently.
on vacation this	 Identifying main points by ordering 	
summer?	a story/conversation matching	
 When are you 	pictures with short descriptions and	
going?	completing a graphic organizer.	
 – What will you bring 	 Participating in co-assessment 	
to?	using technically designed	
10!	instruments.	
Yes/no questions		
present simple	Identifying and contrasting sounds	
 Do you have a 	identifying and contrasting sounds	R.PA.3. identifies
double/single room	Activating prior knowledge and	English sounds /3: //
for tonight?	 Activating prior knowledge and elerifying related to torget equade 	:/æ// / λ/ and
•	clarifying related to target sounds.	decodes words.
 Do you accept credit cards? 	 Identifying and contrasting specific 	
	vowel sounds in words and short	
– Does the hotel	texts after choral reading.	
have a swimming	- Participating in reading aloud and	
pool?	chanting with the teacher focusing	
	on contrasting the sounds: /3: // o:/	
Verb +ING	/æ/ / ʌ/	
 I like going to the 	 Decoding and spelling words 	Using different types
beach	combining consonants and vowels	of technically
		designed
Want= would like		instruments such as
 I would like to go 	Oral and Written Production	checklists, rubrics,
to the beach.		

	Exchanges of information using	the teecher cellecte
Phonemic	Exchanges of information using questions and responses	the teacher collects information about
		how the learner:
Awareness	 Brainstorming learned key 	now the learner.
Dro stising minimal	vocabulary phrases and sentence	S.I.1. Asks others
Practicing minimal	frames related to questions and	
pair sounds:	answers.	about their likes and
– work / walk	 Participating in mixed question and 	dislikes.
– bird / bored	answer drills and information-gap	
– fur / for	activities(e.g. asking for others'	
– shirt / short	preferences)	SI.2. Asks
– sir / saw	 Planning information exchanges. 	straightforward
	 Rehearsing them and then 	questions in familiar
Practicing minimal	performing them.	situations and
<u>pair sounds: æ /</u>	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	understand the
– cat / cut	language focus and strategies	responses during
– ankle / uncle	involved.	dialogues and
– ran / run	 Organizing collaboratively 	converstations.
– drank / drunk	dialogues, information exchanges	
– match / much	interviews or surveysusing	
	questions and answers (e.g., what	
Practicing vowel	do you like to do on vacation?	
consonant	Where do you recommend people to	
combinations to form	go for beaches/typical	
several words:	food/mountains/hiking?)	
	 Rehearsing them and performing 	
– /m/, /s/, /a/,	them. Participating in co-	
- /t/, /n/,/e/	assessment using technically	
	designed instruments.	
Vocabulary		SP.1. Describes
	Talking about familiar topics	
1. Where to go	 Reviewing learned key vocabulary 	basic aspects of an event in an oral
<u></u>	phrases and sentence frames	presentation.
Places	related to vacation planning.	presentation.
	 Planning, rehearsing and 	
– Beach, River,	presenting a description of vacation	
Beach hotel,	activities related to language	

Places to goprogressive future) in a variety of writing applications with instructional support.conventions of standard English Going to the beach- Revising the punctuation marks, capitalization, spelling and structure of sentence frames in the text Revising the punctuation marks, capitalization, spelling and structure of sentence frames in the text Presenting the text in a classroom book or mural Going to a beach hotel- Presenting the text in a classroom book or mural.Integrated Mini-Project- Happy, Excited - Happy, Excited - Hot, Cold- Planning, creating a mini-book including vacation activities, including photos. Preparing a presentation; rehearsing it and presenting it to class.IMP. Using different types of technically designed instruments to assess the overall accomplishment of unit goals, the teacher collects information about how learners a. Planning vacations- Bus, car 3. Planning vacations- Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments.	waterfall Typical foods: - Rice and beans - Coffee, Tamales, - Seafood, Expressing preferences - I like/ don't like/ she likes/she doesn't like - I would like 2. Different people, different places	 functions. (e.g., we go to the mountains. We wake up early, take a shower and eat breakfast. We swim in the river.) Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. Description of places and activities Brainstorming ideas and organizing them in a graphic organizer or mind map. Writing a short text/paragraph within a patterned sentence structure given by the teacher. Using verb tenses (present, present 	W.1. Writes a short text related to personal vacation plan. W.2. Applies
 Going to the beach Going to a beach hotel Going to a beach hotel Going to a beach hotel Going to the river Conduct of the river	Places to go	1 0 , ,	conventions of
beach capitalization, spelling and structure Going to a beach of sentence frames in the text. hotel Presenting the text in a classroom Going to the river Integrated Mini-Project Happy, Excited Planning, creating a mini-book Hot, Cold Including vacation destinations, plans And vacation activities, including photos. Preparing a presentation; rehearsing it and presenting it to class. Grandparents Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. Bus, car Bus, car Planning vacations Planning vacations	grandparents	support.	
 Bescriptive words Going to the river Descriptive words Happy, Excited Hot, Cold Hot, Cold Hot, Cold Integrated Mini-Project Planning, creating a mini-book including vacation destinations, plans and vacation activities, including photos. Preparing a presentation; rehearsing it and presenting it to class. Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. Bus, car Planning vacations 	beach	capitalization, spelling and structure	
Descriptive words - Happy, Excited - Hot, ColdIntegrated Mini-Project Planning, creating a mini-book including vacation destinations, plans and vacation activities, including photos. Preparing a presentation; rehearsing it and presenting it to class.IMP. Using different types of technically designed instruments to assess the overall accomplishment of unit goals, the technically designed instruments.Image: Descriptive words - Hot, Cold- Planning, creating a mini-book including vacation destinations, plans and vacation activities, including photos. Preparing a presentation; rehearsing it and presenting it to class.Implement of unit goals, the teacher collects information about how learners apply language	hotel	 Presenting the text in a classroom 	
 Happy, Excited Hot, Cold Hot, Cold Hot, Cold People to meet Uncle-aunt Grandparents Grandparents Transportation Bus, car Planning vacations 	– Going to the river		
People to meet - Preparing a presentation, renearsing it accomplishment of - Uncle-aunt - Participating in co-assessment using accomplishment of - Grandparents - Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. accomplishment of - Bus, car - Bus, car -	 Happy, Excited Hot, Cold 	 Planning, creating a mini-book including vacation destinations, plans and vacation activities, including photos. 	types of technically designed instruments to
 Grandparents <u>Transportation</u> Bus, car <u>3. Planning vacations</u> - Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. - Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. - Bus, car - Description - Bus, car - Bus, car - Description - Description		and presenting it to class.	accomplishment of
Transportation information about - Bus, car how learners 3. Planning vacations apply language			
3. Planning vacations apply language		technically designed instruments.	
	3. Planning vacations Making a hotel		apply language

reservation		ompetences in oral
– Book a room		ind written
 I need a single or 		omprehension and
double room		oral and written
– How much is it?		roduction for
 I need some 		lescribing vacation
personal		lans and
information	-	lestinations and
Packing:		sking for and
– T-shirt, shorts		iving information
– Suitcase,		sing key vocabulary
– backpack		ind sentence
Daily routines:	fr	rames.
– sleep (late)		
– wake up (early)		
– eat breakfast/		
lunch/ dinner		
4.Oh, the things that		
you will do		
Vacation activities:		
– Hiking, Walking		
 Dancing, Eating 		
– Swimming		
– Do karaoke		
 Horse back riding 		
Expressing future		
– I will go		
hiking/swimming		
– If I go I will		
	1	

	LC	evel		
		ades 5-6		
		Communicative Competence		
At this stage, the learner can	<u></u>			
Learn to know	use simple basic sentence patterns and words which are level-appropriate to communicate about			
	themselves and other people, what they do, places, and possessions.			
Learn to do	use level-appropriate linguistic and topical resources in order to listen, read, speak and write in response to level and age-appropriate tasks, integrating language and topical knowledge, skills and abilities (KSA) within domains, scenarios and themes. S/he may use linking words such <i>first, next, then</i> and <i>finally</i> to connect groups of words. S/he expands language functions to include comparing and contrasting ideas and characteristics of certain items, expands learned phrases by using more language functions for such things as categorizing items, asking informational questions, predicting, explaining cause and effect.			
Learn to be and live in community	 use personal and social dispositions (e.g., coping, engagement, attitudes, cooperation, turn taking, empathy, and other universal values) when interacting and producing in the target language and taking time to search for words using oral and body language for transferable learning (enduring understanding). Use various resources in order to connect personally with the information, beyond the curriculum. S/he participates in social situations by expressing opinions and attitudes in a simple way using common social courtesies. 			
Listening	Speaking Reading (spoken interaction & Writing			
			Writing	
CEFR STANDARDS	CEFR STANDARDS	cefr STANDARDS	Writing CEFR STANDARDS	

LANGUAGE SKILLSCan complete a diagram	first language to predict the meaning of words and texts in the target language	INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS	INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS
or arrange a set of sentences to show comprehension. (Listen to write)	INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE SKILLS	• Can describe people, places and things in present and past tense from written	paragraph from oral or written input. (Listen/
 Can respond to questions in an oral exchange. (Listen to speak) 	 Can make oral descriptions/ answer questions from written texts to show comprehension. (Read to speak) Can read texts aloud and spell new words. (Read to speak and write) Can complete texts from oral stimuli. (Listen to read) Can show comprehension of main ideas and details in a short text by filing a graphic organizer (Read to write) 	 inputs. (Read to speak) Can participate in information exchanges to show comprehension of oral inputs. (Listen to speak) 	 read to write) Can write simple descriptions in present and past tense to make oral expositions. (Write to speak)

Level: 5°		Unit: 1		
Scenario: Themes: Go Green 1. Our Environment: Making the Connection 2. Actions that Harm the Environment 3. Protecting my Planet 3. Protecting my Planet 4. Solving Environmental Problems Enduring understanding: Our actions can have a positive or negative chain effect on the environment around us. If we are responsible, we can make the environment better. If we are wasteful, the environment suffers and so do we all. Essential Question: How do our actions affect the environment around us?		 Our Environment: Making the Connection Actions that Harm the Environment Protecting my Planet Solving Environmental Problems have a positive or negative chain effect on the environment around us. If we are better. If we are wasteful, the environment suffers and so do we all. 		
Linguistic Com		Goals		
Oral and Written Comprehension	Listening Listening Reading	 L1. understand isolated, familiar words and phrases when listening to clear, slow, and basic text being read aloud. L2. understand phrases and high frequency vocabulary related to areas of personal interest. R1. understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which they are familiar and/or in which they are interested. R2. follow a set of clear-cut instructions, especially if there are pictures or diagrams to illustrate the most important steps. R.PA. 3. decode English graphemes and phonemes using knowledge of word parts, syllabification and phonemic awareness. 		
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Interaction	SI.1. indicate strengths and weaknesses related to the theme and language function. SI.2. ask for clarification of unknown words and expressions		

Spoken Production	SP.1. talk about a familiar theme in a short presentation, prepared in advance
Writing	W.1. label charts, diagrams, and maps.W.2. apply conventions of standard English

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame Present Simple - A dry forest has - In the cloud forest there are - In the cloud forest of fauna are - Some examples of fauna are Modal Can - - I can (save) money for (recycling). - I can (plant) trees to enhance reforestation. - We can use (boxes) instead of using	 Functions Describing nature at local, national and global level Describing environmental problems at local, national and global level Asking for and giving information Giving advice for protecting the environment Describing ways 	Psycho-social - Respecting the environment - Cooperating among classmates - Developing creativity, collaboration critical thinking and communication skills Sociocultural - Taking care of	 Pre-teaching Using brain gym, songs, memory games, broken phone, charades, and crossword puzzles, as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition. Clarifying vocabulary and idiomatic expressions. Participating in choral repetition and gestures. 	Using technically elaborated instruments for self and co-assessment
(plastic) bags.	to solve environmental	Mother Earth Conserving the 	Identification of familiar language	and with the guidance of the teacher, the learner:

Madal "baya ta"	n roblomo		Ducing terming femilies also as for	
Modal "have to"	problems	protected areas	- Brainstorming familiar phrases for	
 I have to protect 		in our country	describing nature using a KWL chart	L.1. Recognizes
my environment.			among others.	isolated, familiar
 We have to 		Social Language	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	words and phrases
separate garbage.	Discourse Markers	Samples and	language focus and strategies	when listening to
		idioms/phrases	involved.	clear, slow, and
First Conditional	Linkers: Sequential -		 Identifying key words familiar phrases 	basic text with slow
	past tense	Answer the call of	related to the environment by first	clear pronunciation.
 If I/we (throw) 		nature(If you answer	listening to a video, radio program,	
pesticides into	First, then, after that,	the call of nature,	description, personal experience, real-	
rivers (fish) will	finally	you need to go to	life conversation or song.	
die.		the toilet)	- Arranging or circling pictures after	
			second listening.	
Modal Should		Down to earth (If you	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
– We		are down to earth,	Recognition of phrases and high	
should/shouldn't		you are practical and	frequency words for describing places	L.2. Recognizes
		sensible)	and things	phrases and high
– I should/n´t		361310167	 Activating prior knowledge with audio 	frequency
		To built castles in	and visual resources.	vocabulary related to
Information questions		the air (Plans that	 Listening to and circling or coloring 	theme by selecting
with "to be" and "can"		are unlikely to	high frequency words from real-life	them from texts/
		happen)	descriptions, stories, songs and	word/phrase banks.
1. What type of		nappen)	conversations related to the theme.	
animals and plants			 Selecting or transferring high 	
can you find in the			frequency phrases from word/phrase	
rainforest?			banks into a graphic organizer or chart	
2. How can we			after listening to a slow and clear real-	
preserve our forests			life conversation, video or description.	
and animals?			 Participating in self-assessment using 	
3. Why the				
conservation of the			technically designed instruments.	
environment is so			Interpretation of abort toxto	
important?			Interpretation of short texts	
			- Brainstorming key words, phases	
Phonemic			related to environmental problems	
Awareness			caused by people while watching short	
Awareness			video clips, solving a crossword puzzle,	

Long Vowel sounds:		viewing pictures or completing the KWL chart.	R.1 . Recognizes much of what is
	_	Identifying letters, words, sentences,	
/ay/ /ey / /i/ /u/ (e.g.,		and their distinguishing features (e.g.	written in short,
kite, buy, made,		capitalization, ending punctuation, etc.)	simple texts which
cake, save, tree,		during first reading.	they are familiar with
use, do, etc.)	_	Planning: Stating the goal of task,	and interested.
		language focus and strategies	
Segmenting multi-		involved.	R.2. Follows a set of
syllabic words into	_	Identifying main points by answering	clear-cut
syllables.		questions and/or matching pictures	instructions,
		with short descriptions and/or	especially if there
 – (/but/ter/fly/, 		completing a graphic organizer during	are pictures or
gar/bage/)		second reading.	diagrams to illustrate
	_	Transferring information from written	the most important
Vocabulary		stimuli for completing a diagram or	steps.
(Including but not		arranging set pictures from a	
limited to)		description.	
	_	Participating in a hands-on project	
1. <u>Our environment:</u>		(e.g., for a simple craft project)	
Making the		following written instructions.	
Connection	_	Participating in co-assessment using	
		technically designed instruments.	
Environmental terms			
Climate, plants,	De	coding graphemes and sounds	
animals,	_	Activating prior knowledge and	
forest,energy,habitat		clarifying concepts related to word	PA.1. Reads words
		parts and syllabification.	and sentences by
Information questions	_	Segmenting sentences into words	decoding English
 What type of 		(e.g., cutting up sentence strips)	graphemes and
animals and	_	Blending spoken simple onsets and	phonemes using
plants can you		rhymes to form real words (e.g. onset	knowledge of word
find in the		/c/ and rhyme /at/).	parts, syllabification
rainforest?	_	Segmenting words into	and phonemic
 Why the 		syllables(/but/ter/fly/, gar/ba/ge/)	awareness.
conservation of	_	Spelling words in pairs or groups of for	
		opening words in pairs or groups of for	

the environment is	teachers to write or vice-versa. Using different types
so important?	of technically
2. Actions that Harm	Oral and Written Production designed
my Environment	instruments such as
	Exchanges of information using checklists, rubrics,
-What human actions	questions and responses the teacher collects
do harm/damage the	Brainstorming learned key vocabulary information about
planet?	phrases and sentence frames related how the learner:
	to formulating questions and answers.
Actions against the	 Planning: Stating the goal of task,
environment	language focus and strategies SI.1. Indicates
 cut down forest 	involved. strengths and
 use of chemicals 	 Participating in mixed question and weaknesses of
and pesticides	answer drills and information-gap personal or human
 throw garbage in 	activities(e.g., asking for others' actions on the
rivers	opinions) environment.
 pollute water and 	– Planning collaboratively dialogues,
the air	interviews or surveys using questions
– kill the animals	and answers (How can you protect the
 destroy mother 	environment? I am good at x; I canI
nature	should improve on x If I do not throw
– If I/we (throw)	garbage in the streets, they will be
	<i>clean</i>).
pesticides into rivers (fish) will	- Using question frames (e.g. what does clarification of
	mean? What is another word for unknown words and
die.	?) to get meaning across during expressions
2. Drotocting mu	the conversation, survey or interview
<u>3. Protecting my</u>	- Rehearsing and performing the
<u>Planet</u>	conversation.
1. How can begue the	
1. How can I save the	 Participating in co-assessment using
planet?	technically designed instruments.
Actions to halp the	Talking about familiar themas
Actions to help the	Talking about familiar themes Breinsterming learned key vessbulent SP.1. Talks about a
environment	- Brainstorming learned key vocabulary familiar theme in a
-Recycle, reuse,	phrases and sentence frames.
reduce,plant tres, go	- Planning collaboratively rehearsing

organic,walk/cycle,		and performing a short presentation	prepared in advance
save water, use clean		describing an environmental issue and	
power,avoid buying		how to solve it.	
plastic bags, classify		- Participating in co-assessment using	
garbage		technically designed instruments.	
9			
4. Solving		Expressing ideas through writing	
Environmental		 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	W.1. Labels charts,
Problems		language focus and strategies	diagrams, and
1100101113		involved.	maps.
Problems			maps.
		 Brainstorming key words and 	
Littering, energy		phrases.	W21 Applies
misuse, water misuse		 Classifying them into a graphic 	W.2.1. Applies
Actions		organizer or chart.	conventions of
Planting,reusing,		- Completing sentences and then a	standard English
recycling		paragraph related to themes using a	when writing short
		word/phrase bank.	texts.
Expressions		- Using capitalization for the pronoun "I,"	
 We (classify) 		sentence beginnings and proper nouns	
garbage.		correctly. (i.e., names, days, months)	
– We		when completing a text.	
(plant)trees		 Revising the texts for punctuation and 	
 We should not 		capitalization.	
waste (water		 Evaluating the accomplishment of the 	
and energy).		task.	
		lask.	IMP. Using different
		Interveted Mini Dreject	types of technically
		Integrated Mini-Project	designed
		 Planning and creating 	instruments to
		collaboratively a school campaign	assess the overall
		using technology to protect the	accomplishment of
		environment including advertisements	unit goals, the
		and activities,	teacher collects
		 Preparing a presentation, rehearsing 	information about
		it and reporting it to class.	how learners
		- Evaluating the accomplishment of the	apply language
		task individually and in groups.	appiy language
L L	1		

			competences in oral and written comprehension and oral and written production for describing environmental issues, ways to protect the planet and asking for and giving personal information.
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Scenario:		Themes:
Pura Vida in Many Ways		 What's Going on in Town? What Makes your Province Unique? Costa Rica: "No Artificial Ingredients" In & Out Costa Rica
Enduring understandin make us unique betweer		s, traditions, music, the way we celebrate, the kind of food we eat, and the way we dress
Essential Question: Ho	w does the place v	vhere we live define us?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can
Oral and Written Comprehension		 L1. understand short, clear, and simple instructions and explanations when delivered slowly (e.g., how to create a mask or handcraft). L2. understand the main points in short, simple stories and reports when there is some previous understanding of the topic and if they are read slowly, clearly and possibly repeated. L3. understand the most important points in a straightforward talk or presentation, accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams, provided there was some previous familiarity with the topic. R1. understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which they are familiar and/or in which they are interested.
	Reading	 R2. comprehend reading, analyze and enjoy texts. R3. follow a set of clear-cut instructions, especially if there are pictures or diagrams to illustrate the most important steps. P.A.1. distinguish phoneme for inflectional endings (-ing, -ed and -s).

	Spoken Interaction	 SI.1. ask straightforward questions in familiar situations and understand the responses. SI2. exchange information about everyday matters using simple vocabulary (e.g., favorite sports, names of pets, holiday plans).
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Production	SP1. express short advices and recommendations.
	Writing	W1. engage in the writing process: pre-drafting, drafting.W2. use simple sentences and expressions to describe such things as their surroundings, their daily activities, and the people around them.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
<u>Grammar &</u> Sentence Frame	<u>Functions</u> – Describing my community by	Psycho-social – Respecting other customs	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using brain gym, songs, memory games, broken phone, charades, and 	
Simple Preset Tense - Popular celebrations/ activities in my community	traditional: music, occupations, foods, celebrations, dress code	 and traditions Celebrating the differences between cultures 	 crossword puzzles, as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. 	
are – In my community we _ (do, eat, wear) – In my	 Describing my province traditions, music, occupations, foods, 	<u>Sociocultural</u> – Holidays and celebrations – Loving diversity	 Modeling and repetition. Clarifying vocabulary and idiomatic expressions. Participating in choral repetition and gestures. 	Using technically elaborated

(province)	celebrations,	in Costa Rica		instruments for self
people	dress code and	and countries	Oral and Written Comprehension	and co-assessment
· · ·		around the	Orar and Written Comprehension	and with the
(celebrate,	people among		Identification of familiar language	
dance, eat,	other aspects	world	Identification of familiar language	guidance of the
dress).		A	 Brainstorming key words and phrases 	teacher, the learner:
Draw and Darfa at	 Describing Costa 	 Appreciating 	for describing celebrations and	
Present Perfect	Rica	the customs	entertainment using graphic	L1. Recognizes
		from other	organizers/videos/photos/illustrated	short, clear, and
 <u>I have been to the</u> 	 Describing travel 	cultures	books.	simple instructions
United States	experiences in or		 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	and explanations
<u>three times.</u>	out Costa Rica	Social Language	language focus and strategies involved.	when delivered
		Samples and	– Making a list of things and people heard	slowly (e.g., how to
 <u>I have lived</u> 		idioms/phrases	in conversations, descriptions or read-	dance a particular
abroad.	Discourse Markers		alouds during first listening.	rhythm or elaborate
	Discourse Markers		- Identifying key words related to the	a craft or typical
 <u>Have you been</u> 	First, second, third	 <u>Cat nap</u> (short 	theme by listening to real-life	dish).
abroad?		sleep) I am going	conversations, video descriptions during	
		to have a cat nap	second listening, by performing 2 step	L2. Recognizes the
Adverbs of frequency		while you are	instructions, and by matching or filling	main points in short,
		cooking dinner.	in a graphic organizer or chart.	simple stories and
 We usually 		 Don't count your 		reports when there
		chicken before	Identificationof main points	is some previous
 In our country 		they hatch (don't	 Identifying main points by completing 	understanding of the
we sometimes		make plans	graphic organizers or answering general	topic and if they are
		ahead of time)	questions after the aural stimulus.	read slowly, clearly
 In my town we 		,	 Arranging pictures or objects, making 	and possibly
, but in the			a facts chart or acting out the	repeated.
(city)			information after the audio stimuli.	
they				L3. Recognizes the
			Identification of specific information	most important
Adjectives			- Finding the answer to specific	points in a
– size: long			information questions (What, where,	straightforward talk
celebration,			when, how) in present and present	or presentation,
-			perfect after listening to a story, video/	accompanied with
small parade.			description.	drawings and/or
 shape: round, 			•	diagrams, provided
square			- Identifying key vocabulary words and	

 colors: white 	phrases by completing a graphic	there was some
hat, red skirt	organizer and/or sentence frame.	previous familiarity
	- Participating in self-assessment using	with the topic.
Que a eletiva forma		with the topic.
Superlative forms	technically designed instruments.	
The most beautiful	Interpretation of short texts	
beach of my province	- Brainstorming of ideas using videos,	
is	films, pictures, or graphic organizers for	R1. Recognizes
·o		much of what is
	activating schema before reading.	
The best food to eat	– Planning: Stating the goal of task,	written in short,
is	language focus and strategies involved.	simple texts on
	- Participating in read-aloud, shared	subjects with which
The highest mountain	reading, and independent reading of	they are familiar
is		and/or in which they
······································	familiar texts and/or texts in which they	are interested.
	are interested.	are interested.
Interrogatives	– Identifying signal words that indicate	
	sequential/ chronological order (i.e.,	R2. Recognizes
 What are the most 	first, next, finally) by pointing to or	and enjoys texts.
popular	,, , , , ,	
activities/celebrati	circling the words.	
	- Describing with pictures or a graphic	R3. Follows a set of
ons in your	organizer the main ideas of a	
community/countr	description.	clear-cut
y?	 Sequencing stories 	instructions,
In Costa Rica we	Participating in a hands-on project	especially if there
		are pictures or
– What do people	(e.g., a simple collage project) by	diagrams to illustrate
	following written instructions in a	the most important
do to celebrate	brochure, invitation or advertisement.	•
?	- Participating in co- assessment using	steps
We cook/ dress	technically designed instruments.	
	lalentificing, e e un de	
Phonemic	Identifying sounds	
		PA.1. Distinguishes
Awareness	 Activating prior knowledge using varied 	
	techniques.	phonemes for
– Identifying	– Identifying phonemes for inflectional	inflectional endings
inflectional		(-ing, -ed and –s).
	endings (-ing, -ed and -s) in a written	

		1
endings (e.g.,	word by pronouncing it after it is heard.	
-s, -ed, -ing,	- Writing the letters heard in a word in	
etc.) and their	proper order.	
functions (i.e.,	 Producing sounds represented by the 	
tense,	single-lettered consonant and vowel	
plurality,	graphemes in choral/ individual reading	
comparison	•	
	or chanting.	Liping different two op
and parts of		Using different types
speech).	Oral and Written Production	of technically
		designed
– Writing the	Information Exchanges	instruments such as
letters heard	 Brainstorming learned key vocabulary 	checklists, rubrics,
in a word in	phrases and sentence frames.	the teacher collects
proper order.	– Planning: Stating the goal of task,	information about
	language focus and strategies involved.	how the learner:
Vocabulary	 Participating within a small group or 	
(Including but not	pair workin rehearsing mixed question	SI.1.Asks
limited to)	· · ·	straightforward
1. What's going on in	and answer drills and information-gap	questions in familiar
town?	activities (e.g., asking the location of an	situations and
	item, asking for directions, asking for the	understands the
Expressions and	time).	responses.
Expressions and	 Using questions and answers in 	Tesponses.
phrases	dialogues, information exchanges,	
	interviews, surveys or written sentence	
 I am new in town. 	frames (e.g. who, what, where, when).	SI.2. Exchanges
 I would like to go 	 Rehearsing short dialogues and then 	information about
around. What do	performing them.	everyday matters
you recommend	 Participating in short information 	using simple
me?	exchanges to ask for and give	vocabulary (e.g.,
 What do people to 	information, to describe past	favorite sports,
for fun? We go	experiences and express feelings.	holidays, music,
to	· · · ·	food).
 What time is it? 	 Using social language (e.g., "I highly 	
	recommend you The most	
Music	spectacular national park is") in	SP.1. Expresses
Music Fally sales	personal exchanges.	short advices and
 Folk, salsa, 	 Rehearsing short dialogues and then 	

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
cumbia,	performing them.	recommendations
Activities	– Participating in self and co-	
– Parades,	assessment using technically designed	
horse shows,	instruments.	
pilgrimage,		W1.Engages in the
dances	Exressing ideas through writing	writing process: pre-
Occupations	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	drafting, drafting.
– Housewife,	language focus and strategies involved.	
cowboy,	- Brainstorming key words, phrases	
farmer,	andideas and organizing them in a	W2. Uses simple
	graphic organizer or mind map.	sentences and
2. What makes your		expressions to
province unique?	- Drawing pictures that represent the	describe such things
	main idea, details or the text and	as their
	writing captions under them using a	surroundings, their
Expressions and	sentence/patterned text frame.	holidays, important
phrases	- Writing a short text/paragraph	event and the
	collaboratively within a patterned	
– What the most	sentence structure given by the teacher.	people around them.
important	– Revising the punctuation marks,	
celebrations in	capitalization, spelling and structure of	
town?	sentence frames in the text.	
– How do you	- Reporting the text in a classroom book	
celebrate it?	or mural.	
Holidays &	- Participating in self and co-	
Celebrations	assessment using technically designed	
 Saint Patron's 	instruments.	
Day, community		
fair, civic parties,	Integrated Mini- Project	
holidays	 Planning and creating collaboratively 	IMP.Using different
	a collage and /or a foldable about main	types of technically
Typical cuisine	attractions and celebrations in my	designed
	community, province, and country.	instruments to
– Rice with	 Rehearsing the presentation and 	assess the overall
chicken, picadillos,	reporting it in oral and written form to	accomplishment of
soups, grilled beef	the class.	unit goals, the
		teacher collects
	 Participating in self and co-assessment 	

<u>Typical dressing</u> – School uniform, t-		using technically designed instruments.	information about how learners apply language
shirt and jeans, a hat, boots			competences in oral and written comprehension and
4.Costa Rica: "No artificial ingredients"			oral and written production for describing main
Expressions and phrases			attractions and celebrations and asking for and
 Where are you from? What is Costa 			giving information using key vocabulary and
Rica like? – What are the best places to visit?			sentence frames.
 Which are the most important celebrations? 			
Places to go			
 Beaches, volcanos, rainforests, wildlife islands. 			
People to meet			
 Indigenous communities (brbris, cabecares, malekus, Ngobes) 			

– Afro-descendent	[]		
 Costa Rica is 			
Multicultural and			
plurilingual			
4.In & Out Costa Rica			
Expressions and			
phrases			
 Where are you 			
from?			
 I'm from Costa 			
Rica.			
 Have you been 			
abroad? Yes, I			
have been to			
Mexico.			
 Have your father 			
been abroad?			
Yes, he has been			
to the United			
States.			
 How long are you 			
staying in Mexico? For three			
weeks.			
 Which places 			
have you visited?			
 I have been to 			
Countries and			
Nationalities			
 Mexico Mexican 			

– Canada Canadian		
 Nicaragua 		
Nicaraguan		
– Panama		
Panamanian		
 England English 		

Scenario:		Themes:	
Connecting Electronically		 Using Electronic Devices At the Electronic Devices Store What is Better a Tablet or a Computer? Operating and Taking Care of Electronic Devices 	
Enduring understandin can have positive and ne		es are instruments used for a variety of purposes and the ways in which people use them	
Essential Question: Ho	w can electronic de	vices help and hurt us?	
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can	
Oral and Written Comprehension Image: Comprehension L.1. understand the main points in simple, clear, and short audio announce messages. Image: Comprehension Image: Comprehension L.2. understand the most important points in a straightforward talk or accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams, provided there was so familiarity with the topic. R.1. understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects we they are familiar and/or in which they are interested. R.2. Locate important information in simple texts (e. greetings, times, dates markers in a video or radio advertisement or dialogue)		 L.1. understand the main points in simple, clear, and short audio announcements and messages. L.2. understand the most important points in a straightforward talk or presentation, accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams, provided there was some previous familiarity with the topic. R.1. understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which they are familiar and/or in which they are interested. R.2. Locate important information in simple texts (e. greetings, times, dates, discourse 	
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Interaction	 S.I .1. participate in a short telephone conversation prepared for in advance. S.I .2. express common greetings, leave-takings and personal interests in relation technology in short dialogues and conversations. S.P. 1. talk briefly about familiar topics, such as technology. 	

Spoken Production	
	W.1. compose short texts expressing uses and ways to take care of personal technological devices.
Writing	W.2. compose short dialogues, advertisements related to technological devices and its uses.

expensive		and emotions	dialogue/description/ or read-aloud during	messages.
computer brand in	– Giving	appropriately	first listening.	
the market is	suggestions		- Identifying main points by circling or	
Apple.		 Using of formal 	selecting pictures and descriptive words	
	.	and informal	during second listening.	
Countable and	Discourse Markers	language	- Completing a graphic organizer or	
uncountable		appropriately:	acting out the information after the audio	L.2.Recognizes the
<u></u>		Example:	stimuli.	most important
 How much is a 	Sequence adverbs-	formal, e.g. Sir,	Sumui.	points in a
MacBook?	past tense	Madam, Miss,	Identification of specific information	straightforward talk
		Dr, Professor	•	or presentation by
 How many TVs 	First, next, then,	-	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	taking notes and
are there in your	fin all i	(+ surname)	language focus and strategies involved.	
home?	finally	informal, e.g.	- Identifying key vocabulary words and	completing a
		first name only,	phrases from a dialogue at an electronic	dialogue.
Wh/questions		such as John!	devices store by taking notes and then	
		Susan!	completing.	
 Which is more 			- Finding the answer to specific	
expensive this		Social Language	information questions in present simple	
tablet or the cell?		Samples and	(what-where-when-how) after listening to	
 Where can I get 		idioms/phrases	a conversation or video clip.	
the best price in			 Ordering pictures and sentences after 	
the market?			listening to audio stimuli.	
		Obstanssla	 Participating in self-assessment using 	
Adverbial phrases		Chatspeak:	technically designed instruments.	
with because		– OMG! (Oh my	technically designed instruments.	
<u>With Booddoo</u>		God)	Interpretation of chart taxts	
 I like to use 		– Iol! (laugh out	Interpretation of short texts	
because		loud)	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	
Decause		– XOXO! (hugs	language focus and strategies involved.	
Madala		and kisses)	- Brainstorming of ideas using videos,	R.1. Recognizes
Modals			films, pictures, or graphic organizers for	much of what is
can/could/should'			activating schema before reading.	written in short,
			 Identifying the one-to-one correlation 	simple texts on
 You should buy a 			between spoken and printed word by	subjects with which
(computer			participating in choral and shared reading	they are familiar
)instead of a			with the teacher.	and/or in which they
tablet.			 Identifying main points by ordering a 	and/or in which they

 You couldget 	dialogue, set of instructions or matching	are interested.
an iPod.	pictures with short descriptions.	
Phonemic Awareness	Identification of main points and discourse markers - Brainstorming key words and phrases related to theme to activate learners'	
represented by	background knowledge.	R.2. Locates
the single-lettered consonant and vowel graphemes. (too, my, me, by)	 Identifying main points and discourse markers by circling them, completing conversations or filling charts and sequencing a text. 	important information in simple texts (e.g., greetings, times, dates, discourse
- Reading words	 Acting out the conversation read using 	markers, in a video
with common prefixes, suffixes	 key words and sentence frames. Participating in self-assessment using 	or radio advertisement or
and roots	technically designed instruments.	dialogue)
including the	 Decoding graphemes and phonemes Activating prior knowledge and clarifying 	
endings -tion, - sion.	of new concepts.	
01011.	- Identifying contraction forms in short	R.PA.3. Reads
 Reading 	texts (e.g., haven't, aren't, it's, etc.).	contractions and
contractions. (e.g., haven't,	 Participating in reading aloud with the teacher focusing on contractions e.g., 	word endings -tion, - -sion in different
aren't, it's, etc.)	e.g., haven't, aren't, it's, etc.)	sentences and texts.
,	- Identifying and pronouncing words	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	represented by the single-lettered consonant and vowel (e.g. too, my, me,	
1. Using Electronic	by)	
Devices	- Participating in regular reading of	
Electronic devices	common prefixes, suffixes and roots including the endings -tion, -sion.	Using different types of technically designed
 Lap tops 	Oral and Written Production	instruments such as
 smart phones MP3 	Asking for information	checklists, rubrics, the teacher collects

		
– Wii		information about
	- Planning: Stating the goal of task,	how the learner:
Actions/Activities	language focus and strategies involved.	S.I. 1. Participates in
	 Brainstorming learned key vocabulary 	a short telephone
 Listen to music 	phrases and sentence frames.	conversation
 Send an e-mail 	 Organizing collaboratively 	prepared in
 watch videos 	telephoneinformation exchanges at the	advance.
 chatting 	electronic devices store/ at the electronics	
S.	repair store/ school/home using different	S.I.2. Expresses
- texting	types of greetings, leave takings and	common greetings,
 playing games 	exchanging personal information and	leave-takings and
	interests.	personal interests in
2 At the Fleetrenis	- Rehearsing and performing the	relation to
2. At the Electronic	conversations. Participating in co-	technology in short
Devices Store	assessment using technically designed	dialogues and
Expressions	instruments.	conversations.
	instruments.	
– How can I help	Talking about familiar topics	
you?	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	
– I have a/an,	language focus and strategies involved.	
but I need a/ an	 Reviewing learned key vocabulary 	S.P. 1. Talks briefly
	phrases and sentence frames related to	about familiar topics,
– I want	using technological devices, and taking	such as technology.
a/an	care of them or buying them according to	57
 How much is a 	themes and language functions.	
MacBook?	 Organizing collaboratively, rehearsing 	
lt's	and reporting an event using the related	
 Which is more 	topic and language functions.	
expensive this		
tablet or the cell?	 Participating in self and co-assessment 	
 Where can I get 	using technically designed instruments.	
the best price in	Expression of ideas through writing	
the market?	Expression of ideas through writing	
 You should buy a 	- Planning: Stating the goal of task,	W.1. Composes
(computer)	language focus and strategies involved.	short texts
instead of a tablet.	- Brainstorming ideas and organizing	expressing uses and
	them in a graphic organizer or mind map.	

	G 1 0 1	ays to take care of
		rsonal
3. What is better a		chnological
tablet or a	- Revising the punctuation marks, dev	vices.
computer?	capitalization, spelling and structure of	
	sentence frames in the text.	
Electronic devices	 Reporting the text in a classroom book or 	
	mural.	
– Cell phones		
– Tablets	Composing short dialogues	
– Desk-top	- Brainstorming ideas and organizing	
computer	them in a graphic organizer or mind map. W.	.2. Composes
– smart boards	- Writing a dialogue, advertisement or sho	ort dialogues,
– smart watches	brochure following asimple a model.	vertisements
– robots	- Revising the punctuation marks. rela	ated to
	capitalization spelling and structure of tec	chnological
Adjectives	sentence frames in the text.	vices and its uses.
	 Reporting the products to the class. 	
– Expensive	 Participating in self and co-assessment 	
– Cheap	using technically designed instruments.	
– Good		
– Bad	Integrated Mini-Project	
	- Planning and creating collaboratively a	
 Old-fashioned 	school fair advortising the latest electronic	
	dovices used in school Learners buy and	P. Using different
4.Operating and	soll their electronic products	bes of technically
taking care of	Boboarsing and describing their stand	signed
electronic devices	in oral form	struments to
	Derticinating in celf and as appearant as	sess the overall
Basic parts of a		complishment of
smartphone		it goals, the
		acher collects
– Power supply		ormation about
– SIM Card		w learners
		ply language
– Battery	COI	mpetences in oral

 Key pad Screen <u>Action Verbs</u> <u>How does the phone</u> work? 		and written comprehension and oral and written production for describing technological devices their uses.
 Turn on/turn off Charge the battery. Click on To receive a call. 		
Taking care of electronic devices		
 Make sure the device is of good quality. 		
 Charge your phone, but not too often. 		
 Don´t let your device get hot. Do not let your device get wet. 		
 Make sure Bluetooth is turned off when not in use. Keep your device clean. 		

Scenario:		Themes:
Healthy Choices, Better Life		 Uhm! I'm Hungry What did You Cook? Let's Stay in Shape Healthy Lifestyles
		y, we do things like count, measure, estimate, and calculate to get things done. We use ons help us be more confident in our decisions and they help us communicate our needs.
Essential Question: Ho	w do we quantify ou	ur world every day to lead better lives?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can
		 L.1. understand the most important points in a straightforward talk or presentation, accompanied with drawings and/or diagrams, provided there is some previous familiarity with the topic. L.2. understand short, clear, and simple instructions and explanations when delivered slowly (e.g., first, you add then, you mix).
Oral and Written Comprehension	Reading	 R1. comprehend reading, analyze and enjoy texts. R2. understand much of what is written in short, simple texts on subjects with which they are familiar and/or in which they are interested. PA1. demonstrate knowledge of phonemic awareness.
Oral Production	Spoken Interaction	SI.1. state single step directions/ commands using words and phrases.SI.2. present a dialogue with a group, it has main ideas and two to three details.SI.3. make and accept advice.

	Spoken Production	R.PA.1. describe their favorite recipe, how to prepare it, and possible length of time and nutritious value.
Written Production		W1. prepare simple reminders or notes for personal use (e.g., diary, journal, homework book).
	Writing	W2. copy dates and facts from short, simple text.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame – Modal should	<u>Functions</u> - Describing food	Psycho-social Respecting other people's 	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using games, brain gym, songs, icebreakers, picture story as warm-up 	
<u>Simple Present and</u> <u>Frequency Adverbs</u> – I usually eat/drink	 likes/dislikes Describing habits and routines Describing similarities and 	customs and habits – Leading a healthy life	 strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, 	
 I exercise once/twice a week. 	 differences Describing procedures for quantifying items Describing 	 <u>Sociocultural</u> Sharing different lifestyles Promoting healthy food and healthy habits 	 technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures realia or technology. Participating in choral repetition and 	Using technically elaborated instruments for self and co-assessment
 preferences I like to eat vegetables, but I don't like meat. 	healthy lifestyles <u>Discourse Markers</u> <u>Sequence adverbs-</u>	Social Language Samples and idioms/phrases	language practice.	and with the guidance of the teacher, the learner:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
 She likes spinach, 	past tense	 Butter set 	omeone	Identificationof main points	
but she does not		up (be ex	tra nice	- Planning: Stating the goal of task,	L.1. Recognizes the
like carrots.	First, next, then,	with some	eone)	language focus and strategies involved.	most important
	finally		,	- Making a list of key words and people	points in a
Past simple	finally	– Cheesy (s	sillv)	heard in a dialogue/ story/ read-aloud	straightforward talk
			,,	during first listening.	or presentation,
 They cooked 		– Cool	as a	 Arranging pictures or sentences, 	accompanied with
iney econou		cucumbe		completing a facts chart and acting	drawings and/or
– I mixed…		relaxed)		out the information after the audio	diagrams, provided
 I prepared 		Telaxea		stimuli during second listening.	there is some
		– Full of	beans	stinui dunny second istering.	previous familiarity
Future with will		(lively, ac		Identification of instructions and	with the topic.
				explanations	
Low		healthy)		•	
– Iam			ahanc	 Brainstorming key words and phrases 	
overweight so			shape	related with theme using conversations,	L.2. Recognizes
I will go on a			physical	videos/photos/illustrated books.	short, clear, and
diet.		condition)		 Identifying key phrases related to the 	simple instructions
– I will eat				theme after a read aloud or listening to a	and explanations
healthy food				real-life conversation/ video by	when delivered
				performing two-step instructions,	slowly (e.g., first,
Future with going to				arranging pictures or taking notes	you add then, you
				within a graphic organizer.	mix).
 I am going to 				- Participating in self-assessment using	····/·
eat healthier.				technically designed instruments.	
 I am going to 					
do more				Interpretation of short texts	P1 Pocognizos
exercise.				- Planning: Stating the goal of task,	R1. Recognizes
				language focus and strategies involved.	readings, analyzes
Prepositional phrases				- Brainstorming of ideas using videos,	and enjoys texts.
				films, pictures, and graphic organizers	
 The food is on 				for activating schema before reading.	
the table.				- Participating in read-alouds, shared	
– The				reading, and independent reading of	
ingredients				familiar texts and circling key words or	
are on the				phrases.	
counter.				F	
counter.		l			

 Place the pot 	Interpretation of short texts	
on the stove.	 Brainstorming of key words, phrases 	R2. Recognizes
Comparative and	and ideas using videos, films, pictures,	much of what is
superlative	and graphic organizers for activating	written in short,
adjectives.	schema before reading.	simple texts on
	- Identifying signal words that indicate	subjects with which
 Vegetables are 	sequential/ chronological order (i.e.,	they are familiar
more delicious	first, next, finally) by pointing to or	and/or in which they
than fried food.	circling the words.	are interested.
 Running is better 	 Describing with pictures or in a chart 	
	•	
than walking.	the main ideas of the story.	
 Running is the 	- Retelling a story or event using key	
best exercise.	words and sentence frames in simple	
	past tense supported with pictures.	
WH questions	- Participating in co-assessment using	
	technically designed instruments.	
 What's your 		PA.1. Shows
favorite food?	Identification and decoding of sounds	
 How often do you 	Decoding graphemes and sounds	knowledge of
do exercise?	 Activating prior knowledge and 	phonemic
 How do you 	clarifying of new concepts.	awareness by
prepare it?	 Identifying specific consonant sound 	reading consonant
	combinations (bl, st, and tr) in short	blends (bl, st, and tr)
Modal should	texts after choral reading.	PA.2. Shows
	- Participating in reading aloud with the	knowledge of
 We should not eat 	teacher focusing on diagraphs (bl, st,	phonemic
junk food	and tr)	awareness by
frequently.	 Indentifying the sounds /-t/ and /d/ in 	pronouncing the
	final position.	sound /-t//-d/ at the
Phonemic	 Participating in choral reading and 	end of words.
Awareness	exaggerating the final sounds /-t/ and /-	
	d/ at the end of words.	Using different types
 Reading 		of technically
regularly	Oral and Written Production	designed
spelled two-		instruments such as
•		checklists, rubrics,
syllable and		

compound	Giving directions/ commands and advice t	he teacher collects
words	– Planning: Stating the goal of task,	nformation about
including		now the learner:
consonant		SI.1. States single
blends. (bl, st,		step directions/
and tr)		commands using
	erganzing mornation exenangee,	words and phrases.
	and gree er en and er	SI.2. Presents a
	to prepare a recipe of now to stay	
– Practicing		dialogue with a
minimal pair		group, it has main
sounds: /-t / -		deas and two to
heart/ plate/	technically designed instruments.	hree details.
bet/ bought/ /-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
d/ hard,	Giving and accepting advice	
played, bed,	– Planning, collaboratively rehearsing	
bored	and performing dialogues and	SI.3. Makes and
		accepts
	Simulations related to giving advice to	suggestions.
	stay in good nearth.	Juggeotioner
	 Participating in co-assessment using 	
Vocabulary	technically designed instruments.	
Vocabulary		
A 10 and Bas 11 an and 1	Presenting information orally	
<u>1. Uhm! I'm Hungry</u>	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	
	language focus and strategies involved.	
Questions and	- Selecting learned key vocabulary	SP.1. Describes
expressions:	nhrases and sentence frames related to	heir favorite recipe,
	theme	now to prepare it,
 What's your 	Planning collaboractively on arel	and possible length
favorite meal/	presentation rehearsing it and	of time and nutritious
food?	reporting it using notes and visuals as	/alue.
– What do you		
usually eat for	support.	
lunch?	 Participating in self and co-assessment 	
– I am hungry.	using technically designed instruments.	
– I want/ I like		
	Expression of ideas through writing	
	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	

Food & Drinks	language focus and strategies involved.	
 <u>Vegetables</u>: 	 Brainstorming ideas and classifying 	
Broccoli,	samples of notes and reminders from a	W1. Prepares simple
cabbage,	set given by teacher or from the	reminders or notes
tomatoes.	Internet.	for personal use
– Fruits:	 Writing collaboratively simple notes 	(e.g., diary, journal,
pineapple,	and reminders following a given pattern.	homework book).
strawberry,	- Revising sentence word order,	
Meals:	punctuation and capitalization.	
– rice with	 Reporting the text in a classroom book 	
chicken,	or mural.	
spaghetti,	 Participating in self and co-assessment 	W2. Copies dates
Meats:	using technically designed instruments.	and facts from short,
– beef, lamb,	Completion of texts	simple text.
chicken,	 Reviewing key words and sentence 	
	• •	
2.Recipes and more	frames. Completing a cloze exercise or	
2.10000000000	a simple short text using learned key	IMP.Using different
	words and phrases.	types of technically
Expressions and	 Revising sentence word order, 	designed
phrases	punctuation and capitalization.	instruments to
philadea	Interneted Mini Desired	assess the overall
 What a delicious 	Integrated Mini-Project	accomplishment of
meal!		unit goals, the
	 Planning and creating collaboratively a 	teacher collects
- How do you	cooking show for the class, using	information about
prepare it?	kitchen materials, utensils, and food if	how learners
Quantitian and	available.	apply language
Quantities and	- Rehearsing and describing the recipe	competences in oral
amounts	to the class in oral form or	and written
– a little, a lot, a	 Planning and creating collaboratively a 	comprehension and
kilo, a bottle,	school health fair and asking and giving	oral and written
a bar, a	advice to the audience.	production for
tin/can	- Rehearsing and describing the	describing food
Sequence words	information to the class in oral form.	preferences, recipes
– First, second,	 Participating in self and co-assessment 	and advice for
then, finally		

<u>Verbs</u>		using technically designed instruments.	keeping healthy.
 Boil, grill, bake… 			
3.Let's keep in shape Expressions and phrases			
 What are you doing to keep in good shape? Where are you going after school? I'm going to ride my bike. What are you eating for dinner? Let's practice sports. 			
 <u>Activities</u> Going to the gym Playing soccer with my friends Eating healthy food. Running in the park. Swimming in the river/swimming pool. Practicing a sport 			
4.Healthy Lifestyles			

 How can we keep healthy? Let's make a health campaign at school. Taking care of the body I have to I should 		
 Take a bath/ shower Brush teeth Use dental floss Drink a lot water Wash hands after using toilets and before meals Eating healthy food 		

Scenario:		Themes:
Tell Me a Story		 Once Upon a Time What a Wonderful Story! Acting It Out Let's Write a Story
Enduring understandin tales, fiction, nonfiction, p		s characters, a setting, a plot, and a theme. There are different story genres such as fairy nics and biographies.
Essential Question: Wh	nat makes a good s	tory?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can …
Oral and Written Comprehension	Listening Reading	 L.1. understand the main points in short, simple stories and reports when there is some previous understanding of the topic and if they are read slowly, clearly and possibly repeated. L.2. understand phrases and high frequency vocabulary related to areas of personal interest. R.1. comprehend readings, analyze and enjoy texts. R.2. understand most of what occurs in a well-structured short story and can identify the story's main characters. R.P.A. demonstrate knowledge of phonemic awareness by pronouncing sounds /s / z/in initial position and/<u>nk / n/ in final position and the diagraphs (th, sh, ph) in initial position.</u>
Oral Production	Spoken Interaction	SI.1. ask others about what their likes and dislikes.SI.2 exchange information about everyday matters using simple vocabulary.

	Spoken Production	SP.1. describe basic aspects of their day-by-day life, such as favorite foods and daily activities.
Written Production	Writing	W.1. write a short text with the help of illustrations, a little short story or fairy tale.W.2. apply conventions of standard English.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame Simple Preset Tense - The story takes place in - The characters are - The story begins in/with Simple Past - One upon a time, there	 Functions Identifying the components of a story Describing likes and dislikes Describing and characters Describing the main events in a story Describing past events Discourse Markers Linkers: sequential 	 Psycho-social Developing appreciation for literature Developing a favorable attitude towards books as a way to enrich life Stimulating and expanding creativity and imagination <u>Sociocultural</u> Recognizing the importance of 	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using games, brain gym, songs, icebreakers, picture story as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and sociocultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures realia or technology. Participating in choral repetition and language practice. 	Using technically elaborated instruments for self and co-assessment and with the guidance of the teacher, the learner:

was/were	– past time	literature in	Identificationof main points	
		people´s lives.	- Planning: Stating the goal of task,	L1. Recognizes the
_		.	language focus and strategies involved.	main points in short,
 The story was 	Sequence adverbs-	 Gaining multiple 	- Making a list of places and people	simple stories and
about	past tense	cultural	heard in a conversation/description/	reports when there is some previous
Present progressive	First, next, then,	perspectives through the	video or read-aloud during first listening. – Identifying main points by circling or	understanding of the
– The main		reading of	matching pictures with descriptive words	topic and if they are
character is	finally	literature pieces	or sentences during second listening.	read slowly, clearly
talking about.			- Completing a graphic organizer, chart	and possibly
 The man is 		Social Language	or ordering the story after the audio	repeated.
running when		Samples and	stimuli.	
he sees a tall		idioms/phrases	Decemption of physics and high	
woman next to him.			Recognition of phrases and high frequency words for describing people	
		- God helps those	and places	
Present perfect		who help themselves=	 Activating prior knowledge with audio 	
		Don't just wait	and visual resources.	L2. Recognizes
 The three men 		for things to	 Identifying /circling or coloring high 	phrases and high frequency
have lived in the house for many		happen to you.	frequency words to describe people and	vocabulary related to
years.		Work hard to	places from fables, short stories, fairy tales, comics or cartoons from aural	areas of personal
 The child has not 		achieve your	stimuli.	interest.
done the bed yet.		goals.	 Selecting or transferring high 	
		 Don't count your 	frequency phrases from word/phrase	
Interrogative past		chickens before	banks into a graphic organizer or chart	
sentences beginning with "What.";		they are	after listening to a story or fable at a	
"Where"; "Who"		hatched. =You	slow pace. – Participating in self-assessment using	
		should not count on something	technically designed instruments.	
 Where did the 		on something until it happens.		
story take			Interpretation of short texts	
place?		- She found her		
 What was the story about? 		prince charming.	Getting the gist of a text related to theme	
– Who felt sad		(she found her	and language functions	
		ideal mate)		

in the story?	 Planning: State the goal of task, 	R1. Recognizes
	language focus and strategies involved.	readings, analyzes
<u>Phonemic</u>	 Brainstorming of ideas using videos, 	and enjoys texts.
Awareness	films, pictures, or graphic organizers for	
	activating schema before reading.	
Practicing minimal	 Participating in read-aloud, shared 	
pair sounds: s / z	reading, and independent reading of	R2. Recognizes
– sip / zip	familiar texts and circling key words	most of what occurs
– sue / zoo	and phrases.	in a well-structured
– place / plays	 Identifying the key elements and ideas 	short story and the
– rice / rise	from a fictional text read using graphic	story's main
– ice / eyes	organizersor conceptual maps.	characters.
	- Participating in shared reading and	
Practicing digraphs	individual reading and making a facts	
	chart after reading it and identifying	
– (th, sh, ph)	characters, setting and plot.	
- think, teeth,	 Identifying main points by ordering a 	
– she, shield	story and completing a graphic	
– phone, photo	organizer.	
phone, photo	 Acting out the storyor retelling it. 	
Practicing minimal	 Participating in co-assessment using 	
pair sounds: nk / n	technically designed instruments.	
– think / thing	Identifying and contrasting sounds	
– sank / sang	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
– bank / bang	 Activating prior knowledge and 	R.P.A. Shows
 rink / ring 	clarifying new concepts.	knowledge of
0	- Identifying and contrasting specific	phonemic .
– sunk / sung	sounds in words and short texts after	awareness by
Vecebulary	choral reading.	pronouncing
Vocabulary	- Participating in reading aloud and	sounds /s / z/in initial
1 Once upon a time	chanting with the teacher focusing on	position and/ <u>ŋk / ŋ/</u>
1.Once upon a time	contrasting the sounds/ <u>s / z/, nk / n</u>	in final position and
	- Decoding and spelling words	the diagraphs (th,
Literature types	combining diagraphs vowels (th, sh, ph)	sh, ph) in initial
	and vowels.	position.
 Fables, short 	anu vuweis.	

stories, fairy		Oral and Written Production	Using different types
tales, comics,			of technically
poetry,	E:	exchanges of information using	designed
legends	q	uestions and responses	instruments such as
5		Planning: State the goal of task,	checklists, rubrics,
Expressions and		language focus and strategies involved.	the teacher collects
phrases		Brainstorming learned key vocabulary	information about
princede		phrases and sentence frames related to	how the learner:
 What's your 		•	SI.1. Asks others
favorite		questions and answers.	about what they like
	-	Participating in mixed question and	and dislike.
book/novel/ fairy-		answer drills and information-gap	and dislike.
tale? My favorite		activities (e.g. asking for others'	
story is		preferences)	
 I like short stories, 	-	Planning information exchanges,	
but I don't like		interviews or surveys using questions	
novels.		and answers (e.g., What's your favorite	
 My favorite fairy- 		book/novel/ fairy- tale? why?).	
tale is	_	Rehearsing them and then performing	
because		them.Participating in co-assessment	
		using technically designed instruments.	
 My favorite story 			
character is	P	Participation in conversations	
because		Brainstorming learned key vocabulary	
		phrases and sentence frames related to	SI.2 Exchanges
Adjectives		•	information about
<u>//djobi//05</u>		a story/fairy tale.	everyday matters
 Interesting 	-		using simple
u		dramatization of a story or fairy-tale.	vocabulary.
– Hilarious	-	Rehearsing and performing the	
 Entertaining 		play.Participating in co-assessment	
		using technically designed instruments.	
2. What a wonderful			
story!	Τ;	alking about familiar topics	
		Reviewing learned key vocabulary	SP.1. Describes
Expressions and		phrases and sentence frames related to	
phrases		•	basic aspects of a
		a story.	story, fairy tale or

 What is the story about? Who are the main characters? What did you like the most? Descriptive words Crooked, Deep Huge, Skinny Bitter, Delicious Ancient, Mean Good Adverbs Far away 3.Acting it out Expressions and phrases 	 Planning collaboratively, rehearsing and reporting a description of a favorite short story or fairy tale according to language functions supported with visuals. Description of people and places Planning State the goal of task, language focus and strategies involved. Brainstorming ideas and organizing them in a graphic organizer or mind map. Writing a short text/paragraph within a story sentence pattern given by the teacher. Using verb tenses (present, past and present perfect) in a variety of writing applications with instructional support. Revising the punctuation marks, capitalization, spelling and structure of sentence frames in the text. 	fable. W1. Writes, with the help of illustrations, a little short story or fairy tale. W2. Applies conventions of standard English when writing a short text.
 What's my role? What should I do? Who goes first, 	 Reporting the text in a classroom book or mural. Participating in co- assessment using technically designed instruments. 	
second? – When is my turn?	Integrated Mini- Project	
<u>Actions</u> – vary tone and volume of voice – Express your emotions (anger, delight, surprise, worry, fear)	 Planning and creating collaboratively a whole class mini-book of short stories, fables and fairy tales. Preparing a presentation, rehearsing it and reporting it to class. Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments. 	IMP . Using different types of technically designed instruments to assess the overall accomplishment of unit goals, the teacher collects

 Dress costumes Use body language, miming and gesturing Use pauses Elicit and ask questions Let's put some special effects with sounds <u>4.Let's write a story</u> <u>Parts of a story</u> Characters, setting, plot, conflict 		information abo how learners apply language competences in and written comprehensior oral and writter production for describing sto and fairy tales asking for and giving informa using key vocabulary and sentence frame	e n oral n and n ries and tion
Descriptive Adjectives – attractive, adorable,			
Story characters - dragon, witch, princess <u>Transition words,</u> <u>connectors, sequence</u> <u>words</u>			
 Then, furthermore, after, finally 			

	 What do you do for Fun? Sharing Hobbies and Pastimes Do you have Plans for the Weekend?
	•
	3. Do you have Plans for the Weekend?
	4. How Was your Weekend?
	for fun differs from one person to another not only because of likes and dislikes, but also
nd money.	
people play ar	round the world?
uistic Competencies Goals	
	Learner can
	L.1. understand others' preferences including greetings and expressions of politeness.L.2. understand phrases and high frequency vocabulary related to areas of personal interest.
	R.1. read with fluency and accuracy.
	R.2. comprehend readings, analyze and enjoy texts.
Reading	R.P.A.1. produce the 44 phonemes of English with verbal modeling and visual cues.
	R.P.A .2. distinguish spoke rhyming words from non-rhyming words. (e.g., run, sun versus run, man, etc).
	SI.1. ask others simple questions concerning their homes (village/town) or their interests (e.g. Where do you live? What do you like?).
Spoken	SI.2. ask how to express something in another language
	nd money. people play an ncies

	Spoken Production	SP.1. describes basic aspects of an event. SP.2. talk about a familiar topic in a short presentation.	
Written Production	Writing	W.1. compose short sentences expressing wants and preferences.W.2. compose short invitations.	

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame Simple Preset Tense - I like to - I do not like to - My favorite (sport) is Interrogatives - What do you do for fun? - How do you play? - How often do you? Present Perfect	 Functions Describing preferences related to hobbies and fun activities Describing hobbies and pastimes Describing future plans related to hobbies Describing past events 	 Psycho-social Respecting other customs and ways of entertainment Expressing creativity when communicating owns ideas Working cooperatively with others Sociocultural Identifying cultural differences among contexts in terms of hobbies and 	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using games, brain gym, songs, ice- breakers, picture story as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio- cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures, realia or technology. Participating in choral repetition and language practice. Oral and written comprehension Identification of key phrases related to personal preferences Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	Using different types of technically designed instruments such as checklists, rubrics, the teacher collects information about how the learner:

	B		· · · ·	1
 How long have you been playing soccer? I started two years ago. How long have you been playing the guitar? Since I was in second grade. <u>Future with going</u> to/will I´m going to play 	Discourse Markers Linkers: sequential – past time Sequence adverbs- past tense First, next, then, finally	 sports Comparing traditional games in CR and around the world Social Language Samples and idioms/phrases I`m very interested in I love to 	 language focus and strategies involved. Brainstorming key words and phrases related to preferences using dialogues, descriptions videos/pictures/illustrated books. Selecting pictures or phrases to match preferences and events after first listening to a dialogue or video. Recognition of phrases and high frequency words for describing places and activities Activating prior knowledge with audio and visual resources. 	 L1. Recognizes others' preferences including greetings and expressions of politeness. L2. Recognizes phrases and high frequency vocabulary related to areas of personal interest.
two years ago. – How long have			books.	and expressions of
the guitar? Since I		Samples and	preferences and events after first	0
 Future with going 	many	interested in	frequency words for describing places	frequency vocabulary related to
I´m going to play		 I love to… Idioms 	 Activating prior knowledge with audio and visual resources. 	
soccer with my friends tomorrow. I will go skating		 You are barking up the wrong 	 Identifying and circling or coloring high frequency words after first listening from real-life descriptions and 	
this weekend.		tree= you've got the wrong person or idea.	conversations related to entertainment and sports. – Selecting or transferring high	
Past Simple I had a great		 The ball is in your court. =It is 	frequency phrases from word/phrase banks into a graphic organizer or chart	
weekend, I went to the (movies)		your responsibility to do something	after second listening. Participating in co-assessment using technically designed instruments.	
with my friends.		now.	Participating in choral reading Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	R1. Reads with fluency and
<u>Phonemic</u> <u>Awareness</u>			language focus and strategies involved.	accuracy. (i.e., accuracy, intonation, and
Practicing minimal pair sounds: s / θ sin/ thin, sum/			 Participating in choral and individual reading of stories, dialogues, or chants after the teacher or after listening to a 	attention to punctuation).
thumb, sank/ thank, sink/ think, saw/			recorded text.Rehearsing the readings.	

thaw	 Performing or acting out the stories or dialogues while reading them paying 	
Distinguishing spoken	attention to fluency and accuracy.	
rhyming words from	 Participating in co-assessment using 	
non-rhyming words.	technically designed instruments.	
(e.g., run, sun versus		
run, man, etc).	Interpretation of short texts	
		R2. Comprehends
Vocabulary		eading, analyzes
	 Brainstorming of ideas using videos, 	and enjoys texts.
1. What do you do for	films, pictures, or graphic organizers for	
<u>fun?</u>	activating schema before reading.	
	 Identifying main points by ordering a 	
Expressions and	story/conversation matching pictures	
phrases	with short descriptions and	
	completing a graphic organizer.	
 What sort of 	Participating in co-assessment using	
hobbies do you	technically designed instruments.	
have?		R.P.A.1. Produces
 My favorite sport 		he 44 phonemes
activity is	Activating phot knowledge daing	with verbal modeling
,	different teeriniques.	and visual cues and
– In my free time, I		practices minimal
like/ I don't like to		pair sounds: s / θ
	visual cues.	sin/ thin
Hobbies	- Renearsing an 44 phonemes when	
	listening to the sounds in words and short texts after choral reading.	R.P.A.2.
 go to the movies, 	- Producing the 44 phonemes when	Distinguishes
go to the beach,		spoken rhyming
play computer	individual performance in pairs and	words from non-
games	aroups	hyming words.
Ŭ	- Participating in reading aloud with the	e.g., run, sun
<u>Sports</u>	teacher focusing on spoken rhyming	versus run, man,
	words from non-rhyming words within	etc).

 Soccer, cycling, 	songs, chants, choral and echo	
surfing,	readings, or reading a familiar story to	Using different types
Pastimes	a partner.	of technically
<u> </u>	- Evaluating individual performance in	designed
- dancing, listening	pairs and groups.	instruments such as
	pairs and groups.	checklists, rubrics,
to music, playing	Oral Desidentian	the teacher collects
chess	Oral Production	
	Written Production	information about
2.Sharing hobbies		how the learner:
and pastimes	Asking for simple questions	
	 Brainstorming learned key vocabulary 	SI.1. Asks others
Expressions and	phrases and sentence frames to ask	simple questions
		concerning their
phrases	simple questions in present and past	homes (village/town)
	tense.	or their interests
 What do you do 	 Planning collaboratively an 	(e.g., Where do you
for fun? I am	information exchange, dialogue or	live? What do you
crazy about	simulation related with themes	
listening to rock	including expression for clarification of	like?).
U	unknown words in English.	
music.	 Rehearsing itand performing itin pairs 	SI.2. Asks how to
	or groups. Evaluating individual	express something
 How did you 	performance in pairs and groups using	in English.
choose that		
hobby? I am an	technically designed instruments by the	
outgoing person, I	teacher.	
like dancing.		
	Talking about familiar topics	SP.1. Describes
	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	basic aspects of an
 How long have 	language focus and strategies	event.
you been	involved.	
collecting	 Reviewing learned key vocabulary 	
stamps? Three	phrases and sentence frames related	SP.2. Talks about a
years ago.	to planning activities for the weekend	
years ago.	or reporting them in past tense.	familiar topic in a
	 Planning collaboratively, rehearsing 	short presentation.
Fun activities and		
hobbies	and reporting an oral presentation	
	about weekend plans in future or past	

dancing,	tense according to language functions	
martial arts,	using notes and visuals as support.	
	 Participating in self and co- 	
Descriptive adjectives	assessment using technically	
	designed instruments.	
	designed instruments.	
- creative	Description of places and activities	
fascinating	Description of places and activities	
cheap	 Planning: Stating the goal of task and 	
relaxing		W.1. Composes
different		short texts
amoroni		expressing wants
	map.	and preferences.
3. Do you have plans	 Writing a short text/paragraph within a 	
for the weekend?	patterned sentence structure given by	
	the teacher.	
Expressions and	- Using verb tenses (present or future)	
phrases	in a variety of writing applications with	
 Are you busy on 	instructional support.	
Sunday?		
 Do you want to 	 Revising the punctuation marks, 	
hang out?	capitalization, spelling and structure of	
 I am going to play 	sentence frames in the text.	
soccer with Mike	 Reporting the text in a classroom 	
	book or mural. Participating in self	
– I will sing karaoke.	and co-assessment using technically	
– She will ride on	designed instruments.	
bike with her		
friends.	WITTING SOOT INVITATIONS	W.2. Composes
	– Identifying the elements of an	short invitations
Fun activities and	invitation by looking to different	using simple
hobbies	invitation models.	language.
Playing the violin,	- Completing words in invitations.	
skateboarding,		
snorkeling	- Writing short invitations within a	
4. How was your	patterned sentence structure given by	
	the teacher.	IMP. Using different
weekend?	– Revising the punctuation marks,	types of technically
	capitalization, spelling and structure of	

Expressions and	sentence frames in the text. Editing the	designed
Phrases	invitation.	instruments to
		assess the overall
 What did you do 	Integrated Mini-Project	accomplishment of
this weekend? I	 Planning and creating collaboratively 	unit goals, the
played chess with	a mini-classroom newspaper	teacher collects
my friend.	advertising activities in the community	information about
 Where did you 	using sentence frames and unit	how learners
go? I went to the	vocabulary to report it in oral and	apply language
stadium.	written ways to the class.	competences in oral
 How was the 	Participating in co-assessment using	and written
weather? It was	technically designed instruments.	comprehension and
very hot.		oral and written
Sports and hobbies		production for
– soccer, volleyball,		describing events
golf, surfing,		and fun activities in
skateboarding		the community and
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		asking for and
		giving information
		using key
		vocabulary and
		sentence frames.

Level: 6°

Unit: 1

Scenario:		Themes:	
		1. National Heroes and Famous People	
Costa Rican Heroes		2. Super Heroes World Famous People	
		3. My Hero is the Best.	
Enduring understandin	a: Horoos mako sa	4. I Can Be a Hero crifices to improve the lives of those they serve.	
Essential Question: Wh	at actions define a	hero?	
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can …	
		L.1. get the main idea of a short text when read aloud clearly and slowly.	
	O€®O		
	$\Box \Box$	L.2. understand a presentation on a topic when the subject is familiar to them and it is	
	Listening	delivered slowly and clearly (e.g., another student's report on a classroom project, an	
		interview with a person of a similar age exploring common interests).	
	\cap	R.1. distinguish and understand the important information in everyday visual text.	
Oral and Written		D.O. we address the second second state by the state	
Comprehension	وع	R.2. read patterned and predictable text.	
	Reading	R.PA.3. demonstrate knowledge of phonemic awareness.	
		R.PA.4. apply knowledge of basic syllabication rules when decoding two- or three-	
		syllable and compound words (e.g., su/per, sa/cri/fice, su/per/he/ro, com/mu/ni/ty, bra/ve/ry).	
		SI.1. provide some information concerning special or famous people.	
Oral and Written			
Oral and Written Production	К ⁻ Х	SI.2. ask for information (e.g., what a hero is) as well as offer simple explanations to	
rioddolloll	Spoken	others.	
	Interaction		

Spoken Production	SP.1. provide a short, simple account of something experienced (e.g., a personal experience with a significant person).
Q	W.1. provide descriptions of different types of heroes.
Writing	W.2. describe various aspects of life and achievements of different types of heroes. Can include concrete details such as what, where, and when.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Grammar & Sentence Frame Simple present tense and personal subject pronouns (SVC) - (Juan Santamaria, Sandra Cauffman,) are national heroes/famous people. - He/she is sacrificial. (brave, courageous) - He/she fights crime. (flies, disappears, freezes things, destroys, jumps,	 Functions Describing people's achievements and personal characteristics Describing superheroes Describing and comparing heroic actions Retelling/relating past events using connectors 	 live in community Psycho-social Expressing respect and pride for local and national culture, outstanding people, family and friends Explaining motivations to improve/change lives Expressing respect for diversity of gender roles and senior citizens in our society 	 Pre-teaching Using games, brain gym, songs, icebreakers, picture story as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures, realia or technology. Participating in choral repetition and language practice. Identificationof main ideas 	
etc.)			 Planning and stating the goal of task, language focus and strategies involved. 	learner: L.1Gets the main

Past Tense Discours	e Markers Sociocultural	- Identifying main points by circling or	idea of a short text
 The police officer <u>stopped</u> the speeding car. The firefighter <u>ran</u> into the burning building. The young woman <u>saved</u> the life of her baby. 	e MarkersSocioculturalsequential-Using different choices of greetings and leave takings according to contexte adverbs- tense-Expressing positive politeness to express admiration, affection and gratitude-Expressing bolief in one's own capacities and values-Social Language and idioms/phrasesTo take the bull by the horns.(To make something hard in a brave determined way)-To fill someone's shoes(to take someone 's place and do the work satisfactory)-To go from zero	 Identifying main points by circling or matching pictures with descriptive words or sentences. Making a list of people and their achievements heard in a conversation/description/ video, film or read-aloud. Completing a graphic organizer, chart, retelling or summarizing information using short sentences. Participating in self-assessment using technically designed instruments. Listening for details Activating prior knowledge with audio and visual resources. Taking notes within a graphic organizer after first listening. Finding the answer to specific information questions in present simple (what-where-when-how) after second listening related to theme. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically designed instruments. Finding main ideas Brainstorming of ideas using videos, films, pictures, and graphic organizers for activating schema before reading. Identifying main points about a hero's personal traits and achievements by ordering a story/ dialogue. Matching pictures with short 	idea of a short text when read aloud clearly and slowly. L.2 Gets the gist of a presentation on a topic when the subject is familiar to them and it is delivered slowly and clearly. R.1. Distinguishes the important information in everyday visual text.

"Educating for a New Citizenship"

26	in popularity or	questions.	
<u>as</u> .	success)	questions.	
Adverbial phrases of	5466665)	Identifying the purpose of a text	R.2. Reads
cause and time		 Activating prior knowledge and 	patterned and
– My hero is		clarifying new concepts using models	predictable text.
important because		and examples.	
(reason).		 Identifying the characteristics of a 	
 I can be a hero 		descriptive, autobiographical text.	
when I (action).		 Participating in a read-aloud of 	
 He/she became a 		descriptive texts.	
hero after rescuing		 Completing cloze reading passages 	
those people.		following a predictable pattern using	
		comparative forms and past tenses.	
Sequencing adverbs		Participating in self/co-assessment	
with Modal "must"		using technically designed instruments.	
– First I must know		using teenneary designed instruments.	R.PA.3.
the need.			Demonstrates
 Next I <u>must</u> make 		Identifying and contrasting sounds	knowledge of
a plan.		- Activating prior knowledge and	phonemic
– Finally, I must		clarifying new concepts using different	awareness by
thank my team.		techniques.	reading short texts
thank my team.		- Participating in read-alouds with the	aloud.
WH Questions		teacher focusing on segmenting	R.PA.4. Applies
 What made (name 		regularly spelled two-syllable words and	knowledge of basic
of person) a hero?		common CVC words	syllabication rules
– Who is your hero?		- Saying each of the sounds in two-	when decoding two-
 Why is he/she your 		syllable words and common CVC words	or three-syllable and
hero?		including consonant digraphs, vowel	compound words
		digraphs and diphthongs as they count	(e.g., su/per,
Phonemic		them.	sa/cri/fice,
Awareness		- Evaluating individual performance in	su/per/he/ro,
Awareness		pairs and groups.	com/mu/ni/ty,
Segmenting regularly		– Identifying the rules for dividing	bra/ve/ry).
spelled two-syllable		syllables in English	
words and common		 Participating in segmenting words into 	
CVC words including		syllables as they count them.	
		Synapics as they count them.	

	• • • • • • • • •	
the sounds	 Spelling words in English. 	Using different types
represented by:		of technically
	Oral and Written Production	designed
– Single letters,		instruments such as
consonant blends,	Information Exchanges	checklists, rubrics,
consonant	- Brainstorming learned key vocabulary	the teacher collects
digraphs, and	phrases and sentence frames related to	information about
diphthongs. (e.g.	themes.	how the learner:
Changing lives,	– Planning collaborativelyinformation	
bravery, save,	exchanges for describing national or	SI.1. Provides some
fire).	personal heroes and their different	information
 Decoding two- or 	characteristics.	concerning special
three-syllable and	 Rehearsing and performing the 	or famous people.
compound words	conversations. Participating in self-	
(e.g., sa/cri/fice,	assessment using technically designed	SI.2. Asks for
su/per/he/ro,	instruments.	information as well
com/mu/ni/ty)		as offer simple
	Asking for information	explanations to
<u>Vocabulary</u>	 Brainstorming learned key vocabulary 	others.
	phrases and sentence frames to request	
1. <u>National Heroes</u>	information about national or personal	
and famous people	heroes or famous people.	
	 Planning collaboratively role-plays or 	
Heroes and famous	simulations related to themesincluding	
people	greetings, farewells and courtesy	
– Community	expressions.	
leaders/helpers	 Rehearsing and performing the 	
– Sportsmen/women	conversation. Participating in self-	
– scientists	assessment using technically designed	
- actor/actress	instruments.	
 religious leaders 		
	Talking about familiar topics	
Actions or Places	– Planning and stating the goal of task,	
of incidence	language focus and strategies involved.	
- Community and	 Reviewinglearned key vocabulary 	SP.1. Provides a
national problems	phrases and sentence frames related to	short, simple

 entertaining people 	heroes and their	account of
	achievementsaccording to themes and	something
Heroes/ famous	language functions.	experienced.
people's	 Preparing collaboratively, rehearsing 	oxperiorieeda
characteristics	and presenting personal narratives	
	about world, national or personal heroes	
 Brave, intelligent, 	using complete sentences, which may	
strong	include the use of transition words and	
e.e.g.	visual aids.Participating in co-	
Information	assessment using technically designed	
questions	instruments.	
 Who is your hero/ 	Description of people and activities	
who do you	 Planning and stating the goal of task, 	
admire the most?	language focus and strategies involved.	
– I like…/ my	- Brainstorming ideas and organizing	W.1. Provides
favorite	them in a graphic organizer or mind	descriptions of
person/hero is	map.	different types of
	– Writing short descriptive	heroes and actions.
2.Super heroes and	texts/paragraphs within a patterned	
world famous people	sentence structure given by the teacher.	
	 Revising the punctuation marks, 	
Super heroes	capitalization, spelling and structure of	
 Wonder woman 	sentence frames in the text.	
– Batman	- Reporting the text in a classroom	
World Famous	mural.	W.2. Describes
People	 Brainstorming ideas and organizing 	various aspects of
 Clodomiro Picado 	them in a graphic organizer or mind	life and
Twight	map.	achievements of
– Anne Frank	 Writing short descriptive texts about the 	different types of
 Mother Theresa 	life and achievements of famous people.	heroes.
	 Using verb tenses (present and past) in 	101000.
Heroic actions (past	a variety of writing applications with	
tense)	instructional support.	
– Volunteered	- Revising the punctuation marks,	
– Died	capitalization, spelling and structure of	

 invented/created <u>Heroic actions</u> (present tense) Fights crime Flies Disappear My Hero is the Best. Good/better/best Intelligent/more intelligent/ the most intelligent Strong/stronger/st rongest Information questions Why is your hero the best of all? Because, he can How she became a hero/ famous? She became famous when How can you become a hero? 		 sentence frames in the text. Reporting the text in a classroom mural. Participating in self and coassessment using technically designed instruments. Integrated Mini- Project Planning and creating collaboratively an ideal super hero to take care of a community problem (including characteristics and actions on how the hero would be "making a difference" and "changing or improving people's lives"). Rehearsing and describing the presentation to the whole class. Planning and creating a digital comic book /writing and presenting the story to class. Participating in self and coassessment using technically designed instruments. 	IMP. Applies language competences in oral and written comprehension and oral and written production for describing world, national personal or fictional heroes and their achievements. Teacher and student use different types of technically designed instruments teachers and students assess the overall accomplishment of unit goals.
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 First, I can help my classmates. Then, I can help my teacher. Finally, I can help people in my community 			
 I must study hard. I must be kind to people. 			

Level: 6°		Unit: 2	
Scenario: Staying Safe in a Digital World		Themes: 1. The Latest School Gadgets on the Market 2. Let's Make a Project Using Technology 3. Technology's Unwritten Rules	
Enduring understandin with whom.	g: Staying safe me	4. Tips for Using Technology Safely and Responsibly ans avoiding publishing private information and knowing what information to share and	
Essential Question: Ho	w can we stay safe	chatting online?	
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can …	
		L.1. comprehend the general idea of overheard conversations.L.2. generally identify changes in the topic of discussion if people speak slowly.	
Oral and Written Comprehension	Reading	 R.1. comprehend reading, analyze and enjoy texts. R.2. understand the main points in a straightforward personal communication if the topic is familiar. R.PA.3. demonstrate knowledge of phonemic awareness 	
Oral and Written		 SI.1. ask appropriate questions during a conversation to ensure the other person understands them. (e.g., You know what I mean? Does that make sense?) SI.2. take part in simple social interactions asking people about uses of technology, importance of it, unwritten rules and dangers. 	

Production	Spoken Production	SP. 1. provide a short, simple account of something experienced (e.g., things that they can do for fun or ways to use technology for studying).
	Writing	W.1. exchange useful information with friends in emails or short notes/texts.W.2. use simple grammatical structures.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame Simple present tense irregular verbs: - The best social network is Twitter. - You have to log in first. - She does her work in the computer. Simple past –ed, regular verbs - He posted on Facebook. - She liked his post. - She downloaded interesting software.	 Functions Describing preferences about technological gadgets Describing steps for using technological gadgets and applications Describing safety rules for using technology Asking informational questions 	 Psycho-social Expressing openness to and interest in new experiences, other persons, ideas, peoples, societies and cultures Identifying the human need to communicate, have family ties and friends. Recognizing different personality traits such as loquacity/taciturnity ; introversion/extrov ersion; 	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using games, brain gym, songs, icebreakers, picture story as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and sociocultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures realia or technology. Participating in choral repetition and language practice. Global comprehension of audio stimuli 	Using technically elaborated instruments for self- assessment and with the guidance of the teacher, the learner: L.1. Recognizes the general idea of

Simple past, irregular	– Making	meticulousness/ca		overheard
verbs	suggestions	relessness	 Planning and stating the goal of task, 	conversations.
	30996310113	10100011000		conversations.
 We made a mistake when we registered online. They took our personal information from Facebook. I found a website to play games online. <u>Simple future</u> I will add that app to my phone. 	<u>Discourse Markers</u> <u>Linkers: sequential</u> <u>– past time</u> <u>Sequence adverbs- past tense</u> First, next, then, finally	Sociocultural - Using conventions for turn taking when communicating via tech devices - Expressing politeness to show interest in others, share experiences, express admiration,	 language focus and strategies involved. Brainstorming key words and phrases for describing school gadgets and new technological devices using graphic organizers/videos/photos/illustrated books. Making a list of electronic devices and their characteristics heard in a conversation/video advertisement/ read- aloud during first listening. Taking notes and summarizing information in oral or written form after a read-aloud or listening to a conversation, video or advertisement. 	L.2. Identifies changes in the topic of discussion if people speak slowly.
 She will text me 		affection and	- Identifying discourse markers in the	
the directions.		gratitude	text heard.	
 He will email the photos to me. <u>Comparative and superlative forms</u> 		 Avoiding impoliteness when expressing contempt or dislike when 	 Participating in an information- gap activity with the information collected. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically designed instruments. 	R.1. Comprehends readings, analyzes and enjoys texts.
 What is the best online research tool? Is Instagram better than Snapchat? Which is worse – 		communicating with others (e.g. the use of ALL CAPS in a text is considered shouting)	 Identification of purpose of messages Brainstorming discourse makers that may change the course of a conversation (first, then, after that, finally). Identifying signal words that indicate 	R.2. Understands the main points in a straightforward personal communication.
Facebook or Twitter?		Social Language Samples and idioms/phrases	sequential/ chronological order (i.e., first, next, finally) by coloring, circling or underlining the words.	
Repeating nouns as modifiers – My brother is a			 Filling graphic organizers with the main ideas of a story, description or conversation. 	
video gamer.		ldioms	- Sequencing dialogues and stories with	

	•••••••••• •••		
 I visit many 	 She breaks up with 	sequential discourse markers.	
internet websites.	her boyfriends in	 Answering questions with relevant 	
 I clicked on the 	texts.	information. (e.g., who are your	
menu bar.	– They keep up with	Facebook friends? What did you text to	
	the news on	your mother?). Participating in co-	
Phrasal verbs	Twitter.	assessment using technically designed	
 I had to log in/out. 	– Take a selfie.	instruments.	
 You have to scroll 			
up/down the page		Segmenting words into syllables	R.PA.3. Establishes
to find the			knowledge of
information.		- Activating prior knowledge and	phonemic
 A stranger hacked 		clarifying new concepts using different	awareness by
into my computer.		techniques and examples.	segmenting words
into my computer.		- Participating in choral reading and	into syllables.
		shared reading for producing groups of	Ş
Plural and singular		words that begin with the same initial	
		sound, and end with the same final	
possessive pronouns		sound in single and two-syllable words.	
– His favorite game		 Rehearsingendings in third person 	
is Grand Theft		singular "-s", "-es", "-ies": likes, posts,	
Auto.		•	
 Her favorite app is 		buys, tries, buzzes, goes by chanting,	
WhatsApp.		singing or playing games.	
 We do homework 		- Writing the letters heard in a word in	Using different types
on our laptops.		proper order.	of technically
		 Segmenting sentences into words and 	designed
		words into syllables for two-syllable	instruments such as
Yes/no questions with		words and common CVC words.	checklists, rubrics,
<u>"to be" in a variety of</u>		Participating in co-assessment using	the teacher collects
verb tenses.		technically designed instruments.	information about
 Are you safe 		Oral and Written Production	how the learner:
online?			CI 1 Aaka
 Are your friends 		Information Exchanges	SI.1. Asks
online gamers?		– Planning and stating the goal of tasks,	appropriate
 Were your parents 		language focus and strategies involved.	questions during a
internet users		- Brainstorming learned key vocabulary	conversation to
		, ,,	

	1	
when they were	phrases and sentence frames for asking	ensure the other
young?	questions related to theme.	person understands
	 Participating within a small group or 	them.
Negative imperatives	pair-workin mixed question and answer	
in simple present	drills and information-gap activities (e.g.,	
– Don't open e-	asking for opinions and preferences	
mails from	about technological gadgets).	
strangers.	 Using questions and answers in 	
 Don't share your 	dialogues, information exchanges,	SI.2. Takes part in
password.	interviews, surveys or written sentence	simple social
	frames (e.g. who, what, where, when).	interactions asking
 Don't be impolite. 		people about uses of
Madal "aan" ta	 Responding to social conversations by representation and 	technology.
Modal "can" to	rephrasing/ repeating information and	teennology.
express	asking questions. (e.g., so what you are	
possibility/ability	saying is) using sentence frames.	
 People can steal 	- Expressing likes, dislikes, needs, wants	
your information.	and abilities using complete sentences.	
 You can be victim 	(e.g., my favorite app is You need	
of cyberbullying.	to register to get access to that site. I	
 You can send e- 	like this website because)	
mails.	 Rehearsing information exchanges or 	
	simulations and then performing them.	
Phonemic	Participating in self and co-	
Awareness	assessment using technically designed	SP.1. Provides a
	instruments.	short, simple
Decoding regularly		account of
spelled multi-syllabic	Describing events	something
words and compound		experienced.
words, including the	- Planning and stating the goal of tasks,	
sounds represented	language focus and strategies involved.	
by consonant blends,	- Brainstorming sentence frames and	
consonant/vowel	key words related to uses of technology	
diagraphs (e.g., th,	and safety rules online.	
sh, ck as in trick, pick,	 Planning collaboratively, rehearsing 	
show, shelter, think,	and presenting personal narratives	
them, then) and	related to technology, uses, safety rules	
	related to teenhology, ases, salety fules	

diphthongs (e.g., ea,	and possible dangers using complete	
ie, ee as in email,	sentences, which may include the use of	
gamer, computer)	transition words and visual aids.	
and r-controlled		W.1. Exchanges
vowels. (smartphone)	Writing e-mails and short notes	useful information
		with friends in emails
Vocabulary	 Planning and stating the goal of tasks, 	or short notes/texts.
1.The latest school	language focus and strategies involved.	
gadgets on the	- Brainstorming ideas and organizing	
market	them in a graphic organizer or mind	
Tech devices	map.	
– Smart phones	- Writing a short text/paragraph within a	
– Tablets	patterned sentence structure given by	
– Laptops	the teacher.	
	– Revising the punctuation marks,	
Verb forms (present	capitalization, spelling and structure of	
tense)	sentence frames in the text.	
– Home shopping	 Reporting the text within the whole 	
– Email	class. Participating in self and co-	
– Text	assessment using technically designed	W.2. Uses simple
– Buy	instruments.	grammatical
– Go		structures.
	- Brainstorming suggestions for safe use	
- Post	of technology in school using sentence	
– Social	frames given by the teacher or	
– Work	researched by students.	
	 Writing simple notes and signs for 	
2. <u>Let's make a</u>	friends to be posted online using	
project using	sentences frames.	
technology	 Revising and editing simple notes for 	
	publishing online or in a school mural.	
<u>Tech terms</u>	Participating in self and co-	IMP. Using different
– Laptop computer	assessment using technically designed	types of technically
– Gamer	instruments.	designed
 App (application) 		instruments to
– Internet		assess the overall
		<u> </u>

 Facebook Twitter WhatsApp Website Verb forms (present tense) Try Use Read Talk <u>3,Technology</u> unwritten rules Does and Don'ts Don't share 	 Integrated Mini-Project Planning and creating collaboratively videos or illustrated posters about the classroom's favorite electronic gadgets, charateristics, and cost and how to be safe when using the Internet. Planning and creatively presenting through music, visuals, and spoken word, points from the BYND 2015 Declaration written by worldwide youth in Costa Rica in 2013 and presented to the United Nations. https://www.itu.int/en/bynd2015/Docume nts/bynd2015-global-youth-declaration- en.pdf Rehearsing it and reporting it in oral and written form to the class.
Verb forms (simple present) Things to be careful about - Believe everything you see or read in	

 People can suffer 		
an accident when		
they use their		
phones while		
driving or walking.		
 Strangers can try 		
to contact you on		
the internet or cell		
phone.		
 People can use 		
your image for		
negative		
purposes.		
 You can waste a 		
lot of time using		
technology.		
 People can steal 		
your information.		

Level: 6°

Unit: 3

Scenario:		Themes:
Environmentally Speaking		1. What Is Litter?
		2. Why is Litter Bad?
		3. Where Does Litter Go?
		4. What Can I do About Litter?
Enduring understandin will help our neighbors to		school, community, Costa Rica and the world. The actions we take now to help with litter ire.
Essential Question: Wh	ny should we be co	ncerned about litter?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals
		Learner can
		 L.1. understand the dialogue of a movie or cartoon when the visuals provide contextual support. L.2. understand simple procedural explanations if given slowly and clearly, and opportunity is given for clarification (e.g., how to do a project to have a cleaner school, how to live in a cleaner society).
Oral and Written Comprehension	Reading	 R.1. use knowledge of first language to aid in understanding the second language. R.2. follow instructions for protecting the environment from litter (e.g., reuse, recycle, reduce litter)
		 R.3. understand short instructions illustrated through step-by-step visuals (e.g., simple science experiments, instructions for art projects). R.PA. 4. demonstrate knowledge of phonemic awareness
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Interaction	SI.1. ask for information (e.g., where trash cans are located, if students use trash cans) as well as offer simple explanations to others.

	SP.1. describe, using simple words, their opinion of a situation or event (e.g. too much trash, ugly litter, dumping garbage).
Spoken Production	SP.2. produce a summary of a short story expressed in a simple sequence of events.
	W.1. write straightforward text on topics familiar to them using appropriate transitional words such as 'and', 'but' and' because'. Can use important connecting words to indicate chronological order (e.g., 'then', 'after', 'later').
Writing	W.2. use simple grammatical structures to write simple texts.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar &	– <u>Functions</u>	– Psycho-social	Pre-teaching	
Sentence FrameUsing verb tenses (past, present, and future)- Litter pollutes rivers and sewers He planted some 	 Describing places and things Describing how litter effects the environment Describing cause and effect relationships Describing actions to clean public places from litter 	 Expressing positive attitudes such as pride in their culture and community Showing intrinsic/extrinsic motivations for social responsibility focused on the community Describing values related to ethical and moral service 	 Using games, brain gym, songs, icebreakers, picture story as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures realia or technology. Participating in choral repetition and language practice. Identification of purpose of messages 	Using technically elaborated instruments for self- assessment and with the guidance of
 What can you do 		<u>Sociocultural</u>	 Planning and stating the goal of tasks, 	the teacher, the learner:

abaut littar?	Detelling everyte	A restablished	longuage focus and strategies involved	
about litter?	 Retelling events 	 Applying 	language focus and strategies involved.	
 Which kind of litter 	in past simple	conventions for	 Brainstorming key words and phrases 	L.1. Recognizes the
takes longer to		turn-taking as in	for describing causes and the effects of	dialogue of a movie,
decompose?		discussions or	litter using graphic	cartoon or
		debates	organizers/videos/photos/illustrated	documentary.
Sequencing adverbs	Discourse Markers	 Avoiding 	books.	L.2. Recognizes
 First, we have to 	<u>Discourse markers</u>	impoliteness	 Clarifying new concepts. 	simple procedural
make a plan.	Sequence adverbs-	when expressing	 Identifying signal characteristics and 	explanations if given
 Then, we will 	past tense	contempt or	words that indicate the type of text	slowly and clearly.
present the plan to		dislike related	heard (movie, cartoon, and	
our teacher.	 First, next, then, 	littering	documentary) by matching, circling or	
 Finally, we will 	finally	 Expressing social 	underlining the correct option during first	
make a school	finally	responsibility in	listening.	
campaign.		actions related to	 Taking notes or summarizing the 	
		the environment	information heard by ordering or	
Explaining cause and			sequencing short sentences during	
effect using because		Social Language	second listening. Participating in	
and since		Samples and	self/co-assessment using technically	
 Recycle bins are 		idioms/phrases	designed instruments.	
important because				
they help us		Expressions	Deducing meaning through contextual	
separate garbage.		– Go Green	clues	R.1. Uses
 Litter is dangerous 		 Give a Hoot, 	- Activating prior knowledge and	knowledge of first
because it pollutes		Don't Pollute	clarifying new concepts.	language to aid in
rivers.		 Reduce, reuse, 	 Identifying cognates and use of prior 	understanding the
 The park is dirty 		recycle	knowledge to guess the meaning of	second language.
		Tecycle	words and phrases in a text.	0 0
since people throw			 Matching words with definitions after 	
garbage on the			-	
ground.			reading a text.	
			Identification of details	R.2. Follows
Dheners ia				instructions as part
Phonemic Awaranasa			 Planning and stating the goal of tasks, 	of daily activities.
Awareness			language focus and strategies involved.	
			- Brainstorming key words and phrases	
			related with a theme by reading advice	
			and instructions taken from the Internet	

 Cognates and 	or other reference materials about what	
false cognates	to do with litter to protect the	
 Creation of new 	environment.	
words when a	 Identifying key phrases related to the 	
specific grapheme	theme by following multi-step	
is changed,	instructions which include prepositional	
added, or	phrases. (e.g., put trash cans on the	
removed in the	playground. Look for litter around the	
initial, medial, or	school. Throw litter in the trash cans.)	
final position (e.g.,	 Completing a set of instructions with 	
face to place to	key words and phrases.	
space)		
– Applying	Identification of details	R.3. Recognizes
knowledge of	 Brainstorming key words and phrases 	short instructions
affixes to base	related with themes using	illustrated through
words in context:	conversations, videos/photos/illustrated	step-by-step visuals.
tree>	books.	
treesprotect>	 Identifying key phrases related to the 	
protects>	themes by performing 5 step	
protected>	instructions, arranging pictures, taking	
protecting	notes within a graphic organizer or	
protocoung	completing a diagram. Participating in	
Practicing minimal	self/co-assessment using technically	
pair sounds: [/t]	designed instruments.	
shoes / choose		R.PA. 4. Reads
sheep / cheap	Decoding words and deducing meaning	words and
wash / watch	using cognates	sentences to
mash / match	- Activating prior knowledge and	demonstrate
cash / catch	clarifying new concepts using different	knowledge of
	techniques.	phonemic
Vocabulary	- Finding cognates and false cognates;	awareness.
1. What is litter?	using bilingual dictionaries and in given	
Objects	texts. (e.g., Cognates =	
– (Old) food	accident/accidente; false cognate,	
 Paper and plastic 	embarrassed/ avergonzada.)	
used for wrapping	 Guessing the meaning of new words by 	

 (Empty) containers Garbage Grabage Trash Identifying prefixes and suffixes. Using different types of technically designed instruments. Itter Be Throw Affect Water Health Recreation Recreation Exchanges of information using questions and answers. Planning and stategies involved. Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames related to questions and answers (e.g. What can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?). Pollute Pollute Affect Verb forms (simple present) Look Affect Questions and answers (e.g. What can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?). Pollute Affect Papersing likes, dislikes, needs, wants and abilities using complete sentences. (E.g. I like my school clean. I don't like ugy filter around our school.) Affectives Quey Upy Dirty 			
- Garbage - Trash - Identifying prefixes and suffixes for creating new words in a word puzzle. - Ground - Verb forms (simple present) - Litter - Be - Throw - Affect - Water - Haning and rehearsing tongue twisters. - Dral and Written Production - Kouns - Throw - Affect - Water - Health - Recreation - Ecology Verb forms (simple present) - - Health - Recreation - Planning information exchanges, interviews or surveys using questions and answers (e.g. Verb forms (simple present) - - Pollute - Affect - Cause - Cause - Cook - Trap - <t< td=""><td>things</td><td>applying knowledge of word formation</td><td></td></t<>	things	applying knowledge of word formation	
 Interviews of surveys using questions and answers (e.g. Water Water Water Water Affect Water Water Affect Water Health Exchanges of up of surveys using questions and answers. Planning information exchanges, interviews or surveys using questions and answers (e.g. What can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?). Expressing social conventions, such as greetings, farewells and courtesies in a conversion. Expressing likes, dislikes, needs, wants and abilities using complete sentences. Gause Gause Ugly Difty 	 – (Empty) containers 	Ŭ I	
 Waste Ground Waste Ground Ground Contrasting sounds // /t// practicing with minimal parts and participating in chanting and rehearsing tongue twisters. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically designed instruments such as checklists, rubrics, the teacher collects information about how the learner: Corl and Written Production Throw Throw Affect Water Health Recreation Fescenty Health Recreation Exchanges of information exchanges, interviews or surveys using questions and answers (e.g. What can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?), Expressing inkes, dislikes, needs, wants and abilities using complete sentences. (E.g. I like my school clean. I don't like ugly litter around our school.) Rehearsing dialogues and then performing them. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically 	– Garbage		
- Ground - Contrasting sounds // / tf/ practicing with minimal parts and participating in charting and rehearsing tongue twisters. Using different types of technically designed instruments. Verb forms (simple present) - Cittater Participating in self/co-assessment using technically designed instruments. Using different types of technically designed instruments. - Litter - Be - Oral and Written Production becklists, rubrics, the teacher collects information about how the learner: - Throw - Exchanges of information using questions and responses - Planning and stating the goal of tasks, language focus and strategies involved. - Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames related to questions and answers. - Planning information exchanges, information as well as offer simple explanations to others. - Ecology - Planning information exchanges, interviews or surveys using questions and answers (e.g.) what can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?). - Expressing social conventions, such as greetings, farewells and courtesies in a conversation. - Trap - Expressing likes, dislikes, needs, wants and abilities using complete sentences. - Like my school. I don't like ugly litter around our school.) - Ugly - Dirty - Rehearsing dialogues and then performing them. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically	– Trash	 Identifying prefixes and suffixes for 	
Oroningminimal parts and participating in chanting and rehearsing tongue twisters. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically designed instruments.of technically designed designed designed designed designed designed designed struments Litter Be - Throw - AffectOral and Written Production guestions and responsesof technically designed instruments.2. Why is litter bad? Nouns - Water - Health - Recreation - EcologyPlanning and stating the goal of tasks, language focus and strategies involved. Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames related to questions and answers.SL1. Asks for information about how the learner:Verb forms (simple present) - Pollute - Recreation - EcologyWhat can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?).SL1. Asks for information as well as offer simple and answers (e.g. What can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?) Pollute - Look - Causee- Expressing likes, dislikes, needs, wants and abilities using complete sentences. (E.g. 1 like my school clean. 1 don't like ugly litter around our school.)- Ugly - Dirty- Rehearsing dialogues and then performing tem. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically	– Waste	creating new words in a word puzzle.	
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Nouns- Water- Health- Recreation- Environment- EcologyVerb forms (simple present)- Pollute- Pollute- Affect- Trap- Trap- Couse- Cause- Medictives- Ugly- Dirty- Dirty			SI.1. Asks for
 Water Health Recreation Environment Ecology Verb forms (simple present) Pollute Affect Trap Trap Couse Affect Trap Look Cause Adjectives Ugly Dirty 			
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 Environment Ecology Verb forms (simple present) Pollute Affect Trap Look Cause Adjectives Ugly Dirty Failing monitation excitalinges, interviews or surveys using questions and answers (e.g. What can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?). Expressing social conventions, such as greetings, farewells and courtesies in a conversation. Trap Look Cause Adjectives Ugly Dirty Self/co-assessment using technically 	 Recreation 		•
 Look Cause Adjectives Ugly Dirty and answers (e.g. What can you do about litter? How is litter a problem in your community?). Expressing social conventions, such as greetings, farewells and courtesies in a conversation. Trap Look Cause 	 Environment 		
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Verb forms (simple present) - - Pollute - - Affect - - Trap - Look - Cause Adjectives - Ugly - Dirty			
present) - Expressing social conventions, such as greetings, farewells and courtesies in a conversation. - Affect - - Trap - - Look - - Cause (E.g. 1 like my school clean. 1 don't like ugly litter around our school.) - Rehearsing dialogues and then performing them. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically	Verb forms (simple		
 Pollute Affect Trap Look Cause Adjectives Ugly Dirty Pollute around our school.) Rehearsing dialogues and then performing them. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically 			
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 Cause <u>Adjectives</u> Ugly Dirty Cause (E.g. 1 like my school clean. I don't like ugly litter around our school.) Rehearsing dialogues and then performing them. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically 	•	• • •	
Adjectives - Rehearsing dialogues and then performing them. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically		U	
Adjectives - Rehearsing dialogues and then - Ugly performing them. Participating in - Dirty self/co-assessment using technically			
Ugly performing them. Participating in Dirty self/co-assessment using technically			
- Dirty self/co-assessment using technically			
	•	performing them. Participating in	
	– Dirty	self/co-assessment using technically	
designed instruments.		designed instruments.	

2 Whore does litter]
3. Where does litter		
<u>go?</u>	Describing events	
Nouns		
– Rivers	 Reviewing learned key vocabulary 	
- Containers	phrases and sentence frames related to	
– Sewers	themes.	
– Streets	 Planning collaboratively, rehearsing 	
– Lot	and reporting the solution to an	
	environmental problem related to litter.	SP.1. Describes
– Ocean	Participating in self/co-assessment	using simple words,
	using technically designed instruments.	their opinion of a
Verb forms (present		situation or event.
and future tense)	Detelling events	Situation of event.
– Damage	Retelling events	
– Destroy		
– Travel	 Investigating about an environmental 	
– Go	community problem, national problem or	
– Throw	global problem.	
	 Reviewing learned key vocabulary 	SP.2. Produces a
	phrases and sentence frames related to	summary of a short
	themes.	story expressed in a
Adjectives	 Retelling the main idea, details of 	simple sequence of
– Dangerous	information searched, and possible	events.
– Harmful	solutions in complete sentences.	
	 Planning collaboratively, rehearsing 	
4. What can I do	and reporting the solution to the	
about litter?	environmental problem researched	
Nouns	using learned sentence frames in	
	present and past tense. Participating in	
- Garbage	self/co- assessment using technically	
 Goods/products 	designed instruments.	
	Writing short texts	
Verb forms (present	- Brainstorming ideas and organizing	
and future tense)	them in a graphic organizer or mind	
– Reuse	••••	W.1. Writes
– Recycle	map.	straightforward text
	- Writing a short text/paragraph about a	

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
- Reduce	theme within a patterned sentence	on topics familiar to
– Dispose	structure given by the teacher.	them using
– Clean	- Using verb tenses (past and present),	appropriate
– Dispose	appropriate transitional words in a	transitional words
– Use/buy	variety of writing applications with	such as 'and', 'but'
	instructional support.	and' because'
Adjectives	- Revising the punctuation marks,	
 Reusable 	capitalization, spelling and structure of	W.2.Uses simple
 Recyclable 	sentence frames in the text.	grammatical
 Right 	 Reporting the text in a school journal or 	structures to write a
 Responsible 	similar.	short text.
	Integrated Mini-Project	IMP. Using different
	integrated with-i roject	types of technically
	 Planning and creating collaborativelya 	designed
	video or illustrated poster using only	instruments to
	recycled materials about the effects of	assess the overall
	litter in the environment and actions that	accomplishment of
	can be taken to keep school or	unit goals, the
	community clean and then display them	teacher collects
	during a Show-and-Tell event.	information about
	 Rehearsing and reporting in oral and 	how learners
	written form to the class. Participating	apply language
	in self/co-assessment using technically	competences in oral
	designed instruments.	and written
		comprehension and
		oral and written
		production for
		describing causes
		and effects of litter to
		the environment.
		Asking for and
		giving information
		using key
		vocabulary and

		sentence frames.

Level: 6°		Unit: 4		
Scenario: Themes: Rainforest Rescue 1. The Rainforest: a Treasure 2. Are We Saying "Goodbye" to the Rainforest? 3. Ways to Rescue It 4. My Role in the Rainforest Rescue Enduring understanding: Rainforests are tall, densely growing, broad-leaved evergreen trees in a tropical area with high annual rainfall. They recycle and clean water; protect against pollution and erosion, provide plants for food and medicine provide homes for many types of life forms. Rainforests are quickly being cut down mostly for wood to build houses and roads as well as making space for cattle raising and farming. Essential Question: What are rainforests and what happens if they disappear?				
Linguistic Com		Goals		
	petencies	Learner can		
Oral and Written Comprehension	Listening Reading	 L.1. understand simple procedural explanations if given slowly and clearly, and opportunity is given for clarification (e.g., how to create a project). L.2. comprehend the general idea of overheard conversations. R.1. comprehend reading, analyze and enjoy texts. R.PA.3. read with fluency and accuracy. R.PA. 4. demonstrate phonemic awareness. 		
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Interaction	SI.1. ask other students to confirm solutions to problems.		

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	SP.1. describe, using simple words, their opinion of a situation or event.
Spoken Production	SP.2. provide a simple description of a studied object (e.g., describe a rainforest).
	W.1. engage in the writing process during pre-writing, drafting, editing and simple publications.
Writing	W.2. devise a timeline for a topic.
	W.3. apply conventions of standard English

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame Verb forms (present and past tense) - A rainforest is a living ecosystem. - Rainforests are warm and wet forests. - Rainforests grow in mountain regions. - I saw lots of insects.	 <u>Functions</u> Describing places and things Describing the condition of the rainforests Describing cause effect relationships Giving advice <u>Discourse Markers</u> <u>Sequence adverbs-past tense</u> 	 Psycho-social Differentiating intrinsic and extrinsic motivations to take care of the rainforest Discriminating between instrumental and integrative reasons to rescue the rainforest (personal benefit vs community benefit) 	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using games, brain gym, songs, icebreakers, picture story as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and sociocultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures realia or technology. Participating in choral repetition and language practice. 	Using technically elaborated instruments for self-assessment
<u>Adjectives (different</u> types)	First, next, then,	 Expressing ethical and moral values 	Identification of details	and with the guidance of the teacher, the

"Educating for a New Citizenship"

	finally		Projectorreiner have worde and shreese	
 Some trees live for 	finally	when making decisions related	 Brainstorming key words and phrases 	learner:
a hundred years.		to rainforest	related with the theme by listening to real- life conversations or videos.	I 1 Recognizes
 Huge trees live in 				L.1 Recognizes
a rainforest.		preservation	 Identifying key phrases related to the 	simple procedural
 You see that little 			theme following multi-step instructions	explanations if
light gets across			using modals (e.g. First, you should plant	given slowly and
the canopy.		Sociocultural	trees.) by ordering pictures, sentences or	clearly.
 Some trees drop 		Chaudina na an a at	matching words with a diagram.	
their leaves.		 Showing respect 		
		and politeness for	Global comprehension of audio stimuli	
		others' feelings		L.2. Recognizes
Comparative and		and opinions	 Planning and stating the goal of tasks, 	the general idea of overheard
superlative forms		– Sharing	language focus and strategies involved.	conversations.
 Eating food grown 		experiences and	Brainstorming key words and phrases	conversations.
in a sustainable		concerns about the	for describing the condition of the	
way is (good,		rainforest current	rainforestsusing graphic	
better, best) for the		situation	organizers/videos/photos/illustrated	
rainforest.		 Using expressions 	books.	
 Learning about the 		of belief via graffiti,	- Making a list of actions and causes that	
rainforest is (good,		t-shirt slogans and	are affecting the rainforests heard in a	
better, best) for		catch phrases	conversation/description/ read-alouds	
students.			during first listening.	
 Using palm oil is 		Social Language	- Takingnotes and summarizing	
(bad, worse, worst)		Samples and	information in oral or written form for	
for the rainforest.		idioms/phrases	completing a text after a read-aloud or	
			listening to a conversation, video or short	
Sequencing adverbs		Talas same of the	documentary during second listening.	
with can and should		 Take care of the 	 Participating in self/co-assessment 	
 First, you should 		earth and she	using technically designed instruments.	
save water.		will take care of		R.1. Recognizes
 Next, you can 		you.	Getting the gist of written texts	readings, analyzes
educate people.		 Show your care, do your oboro 	- Planning and stating the goal of tasks,	and enjoys texts.
 Then, you should 		do your share	language focus and strategies involved.	
plant trees.		 Save the planet. 	- Identifying signal words that indicate	
 Finally, we should 			sequential/ chronological order (i.e., first,	
recycle.			next, finally) by coloring, circling or	

	and a disclose of the second sec	
	underlining the words.	
Simple present using	- Filling graphic organizers with the main	
(S+V+PP) pattern	ideas of a story, description or	
 Different species 	conversation.	
live in the rain	 Identifying main ideas of texts of 	R.PA.3. Reads
forest.	personal interest.	with fluency and
 Ferns grow in the 	- Participating in read-alouds with the	accuracy.
rainforest.	teacher focusing in the pronunciation of	
 Rainforests are in 	words and sentences.	
different parts of		
the country.	 Reading aloud passages from familiar 	
	text, observing phrasing, punctuation and	
Simple present and	expression.	
simple past using	 Retelling a story or event by sequencing 	
(S+V+O+PP) pattern.	the event using transition words in a	
- The boy saw a	sentence frame (e.g., first, next, finally).	
toucan in a tree.	Participating in self/co-assessment	
	using technically designed instruments.	R.PA.4.
 The guide drove the tourists 		Distinguishes
	Contrasting sounds	between sounds /v
through the rainforest.		/ b/ in words.
	 Activating prior knowledge and clarifying 	
- The woman went	new concepts.	
into the rain forest.	 Contrasting sounds \[/ t\] practicing with 	
	minimal pars and participating in chanting	
	and rehearsing tongue twisters.	
Wh information	 Practicing minimal pair sounds: v / b 	
questions in present	– vote / boat	
tense	 very / berry 	
 Why are 	- van / ban	
rainforests	 vest / best 	
important?	- vet / bet	
 What can we do to 	– vet/bet – vat/bat	
rescue the		
rainforest?	 Practicing silent letters (kn, wr, gn) 	
 What causes harm 		
to the rainforest?		
to the rainforest?		

[]	Oral and Writton Braduction	Lloing different
	Oral and Written Production	Using different types of technically
Phonemic	Planning and stating the goal of tasks	designed
Awareness	 Planning and stating the goal of tasks 	instruments such
Awareness	and strategies involved.	as checklists.
Sequencing event	 Brainstorming learned key vocabulary 	rubrics, the teacher
using transition words	phrases and sentence frames related to	collects information
in a sentence frame	questions and answers.	about how the
(e.g., first, next,	 Asking for rephrasing/ repeating of information and asking quanting of 	learner:
finally).	information and asking questions. (E.g.	
many).	Can you say that again? Why are	SI.1. Asks other
Practicing minimal	rainforests important?)	students to confirm
pair sounds: v / b	 Planning collaboratively information evolution of suprove using 	solutions to
vote / boat	exchanges, interviews or surveys using questions and answers.	problems.
very / berry		F. 6.5.0.1101
van / ban	 Rehearsing them and then performing them. 	
vest / best		
vet / bet	 Reviewing learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames related to 	
vat/bat	themes.	
Practicing silent	Describing events and situations	
letters (kn, wr, gn)	 Planning and stating the goal of tasks, 	
	language and strategies involved.	
	 – Reviewing learned key vocabulary 	SP.1. Describes,
Vocabulary	phrases and sentence frames related to	using simple
1. The Rainforest: a	themes.	words, their opinion
<u>treasure</u>	 Describing the benefits of preserving the 	of a situation or
	rainforest (e.g. learning about the	event.
Verb forms (simple	rainforest is (good, better, best) to be	
present and simple	more aware of its value.) using visual	SP.2. Provides a
<u>past tense)</u>	aids.	simple description
– <u>Be</u>	 Expressing opinions and ideas about 	of a studied object.
– <u>Have</u>	why and how to preserve the rainforest	
– <u>See</u>	using complete sentences.	
	 Planning collaboratively, rehearsing 	
	and reporting the solution to an	
<u>Nouns</u>	environmental problem related to	
		1]

– Rainfall	litterusing comparative forms and past	
– Climate	tense.	
 Flora and fauna 	 Participating in self/co-assessment 	
– Canopy	using technically designed instruments.	
- Species		
	Writing short texts	
Adjectives		W.1. Engages in
– Warm	 Planning and stating the goal of tasks, 	the writing process
– Dense	language focus and strategies involved.	during pre-writing,
– Exotic	- Brainstorming ideas and organizing	drafting, editing
- Tropical	them in a graphic organizer or mind map.	and simple
– Dark	- Writing a short text/paragraph related to	publications.
	themes with an introduction, body and	
Climate	conclusion.	
– Humid	- Identifying the structure and discourse	
	markers of texts organized	W.2. Devises a
- Cloudy	chronologically by highlighting the key	timeline for a topic.
– Rainy	words or completing the texts with	W.1. Applies
	sequential words.	conventions of
2. <u>Are we saying</u>	- Using verb tenses (present, past and	standard English
<u>"Goodbye" to the</u> Rainforest?	present perfect) in a variety of writing	(e.g.,
	applications (i.e., S-V, S-V-O, S-V-C,)	advertisement,
Threats (nouns)	with instructional support.	labeling a photo
- Urbanization	– Revising the punctuation marks,	essay).
– Deforestation	capitalization, spelling and structure of	
– Irresponsible	sentence frames in the text.	
tourism	 Reporting the text in a classroom book or 	
– Road construction	mural. Participating in self/co-	
– Hunting	assessment using technically designed	
– Pollution	instruments.	IMP. Using
– Wildfires		different types of
	Integrated Mini-Project	technically
		designed
	 Planning and creating collaboratively an 	instruments to
Verb forms	ad, video or campaign for English-	assess the overall
– Cut down	speaking tourists or the school community	accomplishment of

 Damage Destroy Build Cause 3. <u>Ways to Rescue It</u> <u>Verb forms</u> Protect Value Educate Plant Save Use <u>Adjectives</u> Endangered Sustainable Less 		about the importance of preserving the rainforest. Preparing a presentation supported with visuals, rehearsing it and reporting it to class .	
<u>Nouns</u> – Biodiversity – Landscape – Wildlife – Paper			
 4. My Role into the <u>Rainforest Rescue.</u> <u>Verb forms</u> Make a plan Reduce Reuse Recycle Save (water) Print (on both sides) 			

TellDonateLearn			
<u>Nouns</u> – Class/community projects – Species – Money – Time			

Level: 6°

Unit: 5

Scenario:		Themes:
Let's Party		 Party Time Sending Invitations Throwing a Party How Was the Party?
Enduring understandin	g: A party is a fun	celebration. A good party often requires planning.
Essential Question: Wh	at makes a party a	a good or bad experience?
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can
Oral and Written Comprehension	Listening Reading	 L.1. follow verbal instructions for an activity when spoken clearly and slowly. L.2. understand a presentation on a topic when the subject is familiar to them and it is delivered slowly and clearly (e.g., another student's report on a classroom project). R.1. understand the main information in short articles and reports (e.g., how people celebrate events in other places) if they deal with familiar subjects. R.2. understand short instructions illustrated through step-by-step visuals (e.g instructions for a project). R.3. demonstrate phonemic awareness.
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Interaction	SI.1. ask for a word to be spelled out and can spell out names or words themselves.

A A A A	SP.1. provide a simple description of a common object or event (e.g., items used for a party).
Spoken Production	SP.2. provide a short, simple account of something experienced (e.g., a class project or a party).
0	W.1. write down key words and phrases during an oral presentation.
Writing	W.2. apply conventions of standard English.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame	Functions	Psycho-social	<u>Pre-teaching</u> – Using games, brain gym, songs,	
Using verb tenses (past, present, and future) - We had/have/will have a party. - At the party we danced/dance/wil I dance. - We need some music for the party.	 Describing actions and items to organize a party Giving and following directions Describing location making requests and invitations 	 Showing positive attitudes such as openness towards, and interest in, new experiences, other persons, and ideas Recognizing the communicative drive in all humans and their need to communicate 	 Osing games, brain gym, songs, ice- breakers, picture story as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures realia or technology. 	
		communicato	 Participating in choral repetition 	
Yes/No questions	<u>Linkers: sequential –</u>	 Recognizing different cognitive 	and language practice	Using technically
<u>with "would"</u> – Would you like to	<u>past time</u>	styles in people such as holistic,	Oral and Written Comprehension	elaborated instruments for self-
dance?	Sequence adverbs-	analytic and	Performing instructions	assessment and with the guidance of

 Would you like a 	past tense	synthetic	- Planning: Stating the goal of task,	the teacher, the
drink?			language and strategies involved.	learner:
 Would you like something to eat? <u>Demonstrative</u> pronouns (this/that, these/those) These are the cups for the drinks. That's my friend Nela. This is the dip for the chips. 	First, next, then, finally	Sociocultural - Using the appropriate expressions when greeting, making invitations, arriving at a party, and saying goodbye - Applying the right use and choice of address forms (formal, informal,	 Brainstorming key words and phrases related with theme by listening to a real life conversations, movies or videos. Identifying key phrases related to the theme by following multi-step instructions which include prepositional phrases. (E.g. how to plan a party). Arranging pictures or objects, completing a facts chart and acting out the information after the audio stimuli. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically designed instruments. 	L.1. Follows verbal instructions for an activity when spoken clearly and slowly.
		familiar)	Listening for details	
 Sequencing adverbs First, we need to find a place. After that, we have to make the invitations. Finally, we will order pizza for everybody. 		 Expressing positive politeness by offering gifts, food, drinks and hospitality Social Language Samples and idioms/phrases 	 Activating prior knowledge with audio and visual resources about theme. Taking notes within a graphic organizer after first listening. Finding the answer to specific information questions in present simple (what-where-when-how) after second listening to a conversation or video clip. Participating in self-assessment using technically designed instruments. 	L.2. Recognizes a presentation on a topic when the subject is familiar.
 <u>Adverbs of place</u> Put the (pizza/radio/ballo ons) here. Go outside to (take pictures/do karaoke). 		 <u>Expressions</u> Let's get this party started. I'm having a blast. This party is a blowout. 	 Identification of main points in articles and reports Brainstorming of ideas using videos, films, pictures, graphic organizers for activating schema before reading. Identifying the key elements and ideas from articles and read-alouds using graphic organizers, conceptual maps or 	R.1. Recognizes the main information in short articles and

 Go inside to (play 	filling in a chart.	reports
games/eat		
pizza).	Identification of details	R.2. Recognizes
	– Brainstorming key words and phrases	short instructions
	related with the theme by reading	illustrated through
Prepositions of	cooking books or directions.	step-by-step visuals.
action and	 Identifying key phrases related to the 	
movement	theme by following multi-step	
 Take the garbage 	instructions which include the	
out.	organization of an event or an activity	
 Take the cake 	(E.g. organizing a party, cooking a	R.PA.3. Produces
		the sounds $I / i: v / b$
from the kitchen	special dish for a special occasion,	through phonemic
to the living	creating an invitation card)	awareness.
room.	 Ordering a text after a second reading. 	awareness.
 Put the rice on a 	Participating in co-assessment using	
plate.	technically designed instruments.	
	Decoding sounds	
Phonemic	– Activating prior knowledge and	Using different types
Awareness	clarifying new concepts.	of technically
<u>Awareneos</u>	 Participating in reading aloud with the 	designed
Practicing minimal	teacher focusing on sounds(I / i: v / b)	instruments such as
pair sounds: I / i :	5	checklists, rubrics,
ship / sheep	Identifying specific sounds (I / i: v / b)	the teacher collects
chip/cheap	in short texts after choral reading.	information about
	 Distinguishing phonemes in the initial, 	how the learner:
ship / sheep it / eat	medial and final positions of words by	
	spelling words.	SI.1. Asks for a word
hit / heat	- Evaluating individual performance in	to be spelled out.
bin / bean	pairs and groups.	
live / leave		
Practicing minimal	Oral and Written Production	SP.1. Provides a
pair sounds: v / b		simple description of
vote / boat	Spelling words	a common object or
very / berry	 Brainstorming known vocabulary in 	
van / ban	context.	event.
vest / best	 Asking questions about the meaning 	

vet / bet	of words through guessing games.	
	 Participating in games of spelling words 	
	that are not known.	
Vocabulary		
1. Party Time	Describing events	SP.2. Provides a
<u>rany rino</u>	 Brainstorming learned key vocabulary 	short, simple
Expressions		account of
Expressions	phrases and sentence frames related to	
	questions and answers.	something
Would you like to	 Expressing basic details in complete 	experienced.
come to my	sentences. (e.g., Jose will make the	
party?	party decorations for the party.)	
Let's have a	 Planning collaboratively, rehearsing 	
party?	and organizinga class party.	
	Performing the event for the whole	
– Need	class. Participating in co-assessment	
– Have	using technically designed instruments.	
– Buy	using technically designed instruments.	
Day	Describing personal experiences	
Dorthy itemos	Describing personal experiences	W.1. Writes down
Party items:	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	key words and
- Balloons	language and strategies involved.	phrases during an
 Mp3 player 	 Brainstorming key words and phrases 	
– Cake	to activate learner's background	oral presentation.
– Chips	knowledge.	
 Invitations 	 Planning and preparing in complete 	
	sentences a short presentation about	W.2. Applies
Party locations:	the activities that were performed during	conventions of
- community	the party which may include visual aids.	standard English.
center	Participating in co-assessment using	
	technically designed instruments	
– my house	teermeany designed instruments	
- the backyard	Expressing ideas through writing	
 the front porch 		
	 Planning: Stating the goal of task, 	
	language and strategies involved.	
2. Sending	 Writing simple notes and key words 	
Invitations	following a given pattern when listening	
	to a video, film or conversation.	

<u>Nouns</u> – Guest list – Theme – Friends – Food			
 Playlist Decorations 			
4. <u>How was the</u> party?			
Verb forms (simple present tense and			
past simple)			
– Be/was-were			
- Love/loved			
 Like/liked Hang out/hung 			
ou			
Adjectives Great,nice,good			
Nouns			
MusicDrinks			
– Dinks – Song			
– Shirt/blouse			

Level: 6°		Unit: 6				
Scenario: Focus on the Future Enduring understanding: To face the chall		Themes: 1. Immediate Future 2. Having the End in Mind 3. Values and Beliefs 4. Future Me lenges of tomorrow, we must rely on a solid foundation of character, values, and beliefs.				
Essential Question: Hor	w can we prepare f	for the future?				
Linguistic Com	petencies	Goals Learner can				
		L.1. generally comprehend the general idea of overheard conversations.L.2. understand the main idea of a short text when read aloud clearly and slowly.				
Oral and Written Comprehension	Reading	 R.1. understand the main points in a straightforward personal communication if the topic is familiar. R.2. use everyday reference materials (e.g., schedule, brochure). R.PA.3. decoding and pronouncing words accurately applying phonemic awareness 				
Oral and Written Production	Spoken Interaction	 SI.2. ask someone to repeat themselves or say something a different way. SI.3. ask other students to confirm solutions to problems. 				

Spoken Production	SP.1. produce a summary of a short story/event expressed in a simple sequence of events.
	W.1. exchange useful information with friends in emails or short notes.W.2. tell a simple story (e.g., what you will be like in the future).
Writing	W.3. write a summary sentence of a text's main ideas.

Learn to know	Learn to do	Learn to be and live in community	Suggested Mediation Strategies	Assessment Strategies
Grammar & Sentence Frame Simple future using (will) - I will visit my relatives in Alajuela. - My mother will take her vacation in January. - Pablo will go to Napoleón Quesada school next year. Simple present tense (regular and irregular verbs) - I want to become a musician. - She has to be	Functions - Describing future plans and events - Expressing feelings and emotions related to future plans - Describing hypothetical ideas. - Describing and supporting opinions Discourse Markers Sequence adverbs-	 Psycho-social Working cooperatively with others Using technology as tool to achieve personal goals Expressing creativity and critical thinking skills when resolving problems Showing interest in a person's well being. Showing 	 <u>Pre-teaching</u> Using games, brain gym, songs, icebreakers, picture story as warm-up strategies. Activating prior knowledge using brainstorming. Introducing key vocabulary, sentence frames, grammar, sounds, and socio-cultural aspects with visual aids, technology or graphic organizers. Modeling and repetition Clarifying vocabulary, grammar, sentence frames and idioms using pictures realia or technology. Participating in choral repetition and language practice. 	Using technically elaborated instruments for self- assessment and with the guidance of the teacher, the learner:

 He needs to study a lot. First, next, then, finally First, next, then, first, next, the	bard working	pact topco	politoposs when		L.1. Recognizes the
a lot. First, next, then, finally experiences and future plans with or description future events using graphic • Brainstorming key words and phrases for describing future events using graphic overheard conversation. - I will clean up my room. - Expressing and initiation about a person's future plans and expectations. - Brainstorming key words and phrases for describing future events using graphic overheard conversation. - I like to hang out with ny friends. - Describing and supporting opinions - Describing and supporting opinions - Taking notes and summarizing information in oral or written form for completing a dilacue after a read-aloud or listening to audio stimuli. - Describing and sing technically designed instruments. - She sees herself living in taly. - Expressions - Climbing/ed corporate ladder - Going far (in the world) - Behave yourselves - Behave yourselves - Completing a graphic organizer, chart or or dering the story after the audio stimuli. - Describing a graphic organizer, chart or or dering the story after the audio stimuli. - Sheap sets treesed - Behave yourselves - Behave yourselves - Completing a graphic organizer, chart or or ordering the story after the audio stimuli. - Participating in self-assessment using technically designed instruments. - Describing a graphic organizer, chart or ordering the story after the audio stimuli. - Sheave yourselves - Behave yourselves - Completing a fist of places and graphic organizer, chart o		pasilense		Global comprehension of audio stimuli	
Phrasal verbs Will dean up my room. Will leat out this weekend. I like to hang out with my friends. Benerosing admiration about a person's future plans and expectations. Describing admiration and out written form for completing a dialogue after a read-aloud or listening to audio stimuli. Participating in self/co-assessment using technically designed instruments. Heat the univoved. Going far (in the world) First, you have to study hard. Next, you have to go to a Technical School. Finally, you will have to study at the university. Finally, you will have to study at the university. Finally, you will have to study at the university. Finally, you will have to study at the university. Finally, you will have to study at the university. Finally, you will have to study at the university. Finally, you will have to study at the university. Finally, you will have to study at the university. Finally, you will have to study at	5	First port thon	0		0
Phrasal verbs umany others. graphic graphic graphic I will clean up my room. - Expressing admiration about a person's future plans and expectations. - Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ read-aloud during first listening. - Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ read-aloud during first listening. I like to hang out with my friends. - Describing and supporting opinions - Describing and simples and opinions - Taking notes and summarizing information in oral or written form for completing a dialogue after a read-aloud or listening to subjo stimuli. - Taking notes and summarizing information in oral or written form for completing a dialogue after a read-aloud or listening to the sees himself - Describing and simples and dialogue after a read-aloud or listening to atlos stimuli. - Describing and simples and aloud during first listening. - Taking notes and souting information in oral or written form for completing a dialogue after a read-aloud or listening to atlos stimuli. - Describing and simples and aloud during first listening. - Describing and simples and aloud alou simples in self-coasesesment using ideoms/phrases - Describing and strategies involved. - Participating in self-coasesesment using ideoms/phrases - Describing and strategies involved. - Describing and strategies invo	a 101.				
 I will clean up my room. Expressing admiration about a person's future plans and expectations. with my friends. I like to hang out with my friends. Describing and supporting opinions I see myself as an engineer. She sees herself living in Italy. He sees himself with a big family. Sequencing Adverbs with a big family. Sequencing Adverbs study hard. First, you have to study hard. First, you have to study hard. Then, you have to go to a Technical School. Finally, you will have to study at the university. 	Phropal varba	finally	•	0 0	conversations.
room.admiration about a person's future plans and expectations.books.books We will eat out this weekend.person's future plans and expectations Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ read- aloud during first listening Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ read- aloud during first listening Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ read- aloud during first listening Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ read- aloud during first listening Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ read- aloud during first listening Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or read-aloud Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or read-aloud Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or read-aloud Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or read-aloud Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or read-aloud Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or read-aloud Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or sentences Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or sentences Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or sentences Making a list of things and people heard in a conversation/description/ video or sentences Making a list of things and people heard in a conver					
 We will eat out this weekend. We will eat out this weekend. I like to hang out with my friends. I like to hang out with my friends. Describing and supporting opinions Describing and plural register and plural engineer. She sees herself living in Italy. He sees himself with a big family. Sequencing Adverbs with sing persent tense First, you have to study hard. First, you have to go to a Technical School. Finally, you will have to study at the university. 					
weekend.plans and expectations.in a conversation/description/ read- aloud during first listening.I like to hang out with my friendsDescribing and supporting opinions-Taking notes and summarizing information in oral or written form for completing a dialogue after a read-aloud or listening to audio stimuli Taking notes and submarizing information in oral or written form for completing a dialogue after a read-aloud or listening to audio stimuli I see myself as an engineer Language samples and idioms/phrases- Participating in self/co-assessment using technically designed instruments Beese shimself with a big family Expressions - Climbing/ed corporate ladder- Going far (in the world)- Going far (in the study hard Going far (in the world)- Going far (in the world)- Next, you have to study hard Behave yourselves- Behave yourselves- Completing a graphic organizer, chart or ordering the story after the audio stimuli Then, you have to go to a Technical School Behave yourselves- Participating in self-assessment using technically designed instruments Finally, you will have to study at the university Description / read- aloud- Participating in self-assessment using technically designed instruments.					
 I like to hang out with my friends. I like to hang out with my friends. Singular and plural reflexive pronouns I see myself as an engineer. She sees herself living in Italy. He sees himself with a big family. Sequencing Adverbs with a big family. Sequencing Adverbs with simple present tense and future tense and future. First, you have to study hard. Next, you have to be positive. Then, you have to be positive. Firstly, you will have to be positive. Then, you have to be positive. Firstly, you will have to be positive. Firstly, you will have to be positive. Firstly, you will have to you will have to study at the university. 			•		
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have to study at the university. Getting the gist of texts related to theme				Interpretation of short texts	
the university. Getting the gist of texts related to theme					
	3			Getting the gist of texts related to theme	
	and dimonology.			and language functions	

		D 4 Datas i di
Frequency Adverbs		R.1. Recognizes the
with future tense.	- Planning: Stating the goal of task and	main points in a
 I will never drop 	strategies involved.	straightforward
out of school.	- Brainstorming of ideas using videos,	personal
– I will always	films, pictures, graphic organizers for	communication.
make a schedule.	activating schema before reading.	
– She will never	– Arranging pictures or making a facts	
study abroad.	chart and acting out the information	
	after reading it.	
Intensifier Adverbs	- Answering yes/no questions about text	
– Studying will be	in complete sentences.	
too hard.	 Identifying the reference materials 	
 My job will not be 	available in the school library or at home	
easy.	(e.g. dictionaries, encyclopedias,	
 It is important to be 	google).	R.2. Gets the gist of
very honest.	 Practicing how to search for 	short text using
	information in dictionaries or magazines,	everyday reference
Need to and have to	newspapers or online materials with	material.
(to show obligation)	teacher's support.	
 You have to be 	 Finding relevant information to 	
positive.	accomplish a task.	
 She needs to 	– Sequencing dialogues and stories with	
study abroad.	sequential discourse markers.	
- He has to be	 Answering questions with relevant 	
organized.	information. (E.g. Will you live abroad?	
	What are your plans for the future?)	
<u>Comparatives</u>	 Participating in self and co- 	
 In the future, it will 	assessment using technically designed	
be easier to buy	instruments.	R.PA.4. Reads and
food online.		pronounces words
 Vehicles will be 	Decoding and reading text accurately	accurately applying
faster.	- Unscrambling words, sentences and	phonemic
 We will have 	texts.	awareness
smaller tech	- Segmenting sentences into words and	knowledge.
devices.	words into sounds.	Kilowicuge.
	 Practicing with groups of words that 	

Questions with "Can" (asking for clarification) - Can you repeat that? - Can you explain a little more? - Can you give me an example?	 begin with the same initial, final and medial sounds in single andtwo-syllable words.(e.g. can, call, computer, act, action, back) Practicing reading sentences and texts with contractions. Participating in self and co-assessment using technically designed instruments. <u>Oral and Written Production</u> 	Using different types of technically designed instruments such as checklists, rubrics, the teacher collects information about how the learner:
Questions with "will" and "going to" - Will you live abroad?- Are you going to be a doctor?- Is she going to travel a lot?Phonemic AwarenessApplying knowledge of word order (syntax) to confirm decoding of text.Producing groups of words that begin with the same initial, final and medial sounds in single and two-syllable words.(e.g. can, call, computer, act, action,	 Asking for and giving information Planning: Stating the goal of task and strategies involved. Brainstorming learned key vocabulary phrases and sentence frames for asking questions related to a theme. Participating within a small group or in pairs-work on mixed question and answer drills and information-gap activities (e.g., asking for opinions and preferences). Responding to social conversations by rephrasing/ repeating information and asking questions. (e.g., you mean that? Can you explain a little more?) Asking for rephrasing/repeating information and asking questions describe successful?) in role-plays or information-gap activities. Planning collaborativelyinformation exchanges, interviews or surveys using questions and answers (e.g., What's your favorite book/novel/ fairy- tale? why?). Rehearsing them and then performing 	 SI.1. Asks appropriate questions during a conversation. SI.2. Asks someone to repeat themselves or say something a different way. SI.3. Ask other students to confirm solutions to problems.

(heek)	them Participating in colf and as	
back)	them. Participating in self and co-	
Booding common	assessment using technically designed instruments.	SP.1. Produces a
Reading common contractions.		
contractions.		summary of a short
		story/event
Veeebuleru		expressed in a
Vocabulary	5 5 5	simple sequence of
1. Immediate Future		events
Mark famore (failume	 Retelling the main idea and details from 	
Verb forms (future	read-alouds (nonfiction and fiction) in	
with "will")	complete sentences.	
– My family and I will	 Planning and creating collaboratively 	
go to the beach.	a summary of a story of personal future	
 Lucía will visit her 	plans to present it using adverbs	
grandparents in	ofprobability.	
Atenas in January.	 Rehearsing it and performing it to the 	
 Manuel will play 	whole class. Participating in self and	
with his friends.	co-assessment using technically	
	designed instruments.	
Verb forms (future		
with "going to")	Writing simple notes and describing	
– On vacation, I'm	events	W.1. Exchanges
going to hang out	 Planning: Stating the goal of task and 	useful information
with my friends.		with friends in emails
 Luis is going to 		or short notes.
study at Manuel		W.2. Tell a simple
Benavides High	map.	story.
School next year.	- Discussing types of text and viewing	
 My mom and I are 	model sentences.	
going to rent some	 Writing a short e-mail to a friend to talk 	
movies.	about plans for the future.	
	 Revising sentence word order, 	
Vacation Spots	punctuation and capitalization in pairs or	
- The beach	in groups.	
 Amusement park 		
- Volcanoes	Writing a short summary	

		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
– The mountains		cussing the characteristics of	
	sum	maries and analyzing examples.	
Activities	– Writ	ting a summary sentence of a story	W.3. Writes a
– Swimming	abou	ut a successful person using past	summary sentence
– Playing video		e and sequential adverbs.	of a text's main
games		ising the punctuation marks,	ideas.
 Playing sports 		talization, spelling and structure of	
- Flaying spons		ence frames in the text.	
2 Lloving the End in			IMP. Using different
2. <u>Having the End in</u>	-	orting texts in a classroom book or	types of technically
Mind	mura		designed
Verb forms (future		ticipating in self and co-	instruments to
with "will")		essment using technically designed	assess the overall
 I will probably be a 	instr	uments.	
doctor.			accomplishment of
 I will have to go to 	Integ	grated Mini-Project	unit goals, the
the university.			teacher collects
 I will have to study 	- Plan	nning and creating collaboratively	information about
hard.	a rec	cording to your future-self or/and a	how learners
	visio	on board with pictures and words	apply language
Academic options		represent your preferred future.	competences in oral
– High school		earsing it and reporting it to class.	and written
- Technical high		ticipating in self and co-	comprehension and
school		essmentusing technically designed	oral and written
		uments.	production for
– University	1150	uniento.	describing future
			plans, aspirations
Adjectives			and successful
- Persistent			stories. Asking for
– Responsible			and giving
– Polite			information using
– Optimistic			key vocabulary and
– Confident			sentence frames.
3. Values and beliefs			
Verb forms (simple			
present)			

 I want to become a professional. 			
 I want to be an 			
engineer.			
 I need to study 			
hard. – I think that			
 It's important to 			
<u>Values</u>			
Good attitude, hard- work,teamwork			_
work,teantwork			
Personality factors			
Hardworking,positive,			
well-organized			
4. Future me			
Verb forms (future			
with "will") – I will live in an			
apartment.			
 I will have a big 			
family.			
 I will travel to many 			
parts of the world.			
<u>Family</u>			
Son, daughter,wife			
children			
Marital Status			
 Bachelor 			
- Married			
– Single			
	<u> </u>		

Professions			
 Computer systems analyst 			
 App developer 			
 Home health aides 			
Adverbs of			
<u>Probability</u>			
– Maybe			
 Perhaps 			
 Probably 			

Glossary

Ability: The present or potential competence of an individual to perform a task or to use skills, including ones that are intellectual and physical.

Academic Language: The language of schooling and the language that helps students acquire and use the content area knowledge taught in school.

Action-oriented tasks: Purposeful acts set in a context that learners could face in everyday life in a variety of situations. These tasks are open-ended and complex, requiring a variety of knowledge and skills, and there are many possible paths leading to attaining the specific end goal.

Activity: A specific work that allows the students to interact with the language, independently or collectively, receiving teacher's special attention and feedback.

Alternative Assessment: Avariety of assessment approaches that do not use multiple-choice or closed-response items, but instead require the examinees to generate or produce responses or products. Generally, this includes any assessment technique other than traditional norm-referenced or criterion-referenced paper-and-pencil tests. Examples are essays, portfolios, interviews, observations, work samples, and group projects.

Asking for help: Suggestions a learner asks for help from a groupmate regarding the ideas and/or language needed for an uncoming task.

Assess: to stimulate the degree of quality or quantity, or to describe or document the nature of an aspect of behavior, learning, or performance.

Assessment: The process of gathering, from a variety of sources, information that accurately reflects how well a student is achieving the curriculum expectations in a subject or course.

Assessment for learning: The process of gathering and interpreting evidence about student learning for the purpose of determining where students are in their learning, where they need to go, and how best to get there. The information gathered is used by teachers to provide ongoing feedback and adjust instruction and by students to focus their learning.

Checklist: An instrument that specifies criteria or indicators of merit and on which the assessor ore evaluator marks the presence or absence of the attribute being assessed.

Checking meaning: learners understand the meaning of words in the written or oral isntructions in order to better prepare for an upcoming task.

Co-assessment: jugments by the teacher or peers.

Communicative Language Competence: The ability to recognize and produce authentic and appropriate language correctly and fluently in any situation; the use of language in realistic, everyday settings; involves grammatical competence, sociolinguistic competence, discourse competence, and

Competence: The sum-up of knowledge, skills, and abilities learners use when performing all kinds of actions including language activities.

General competence:

Context: Refers to the constellation of events and situational factors (physical and others), both internal and external to a person, in which acts of communication are embedded.

Curriculum: (1) A comprehensive overview, including activities planned for delivery to the students, the scope of content, the sequence of materials, interpretation and balance of subject matter, and motivational, instructional, and

assessment techniques to be used. (2) a set of ordered, intended learning outcomes.

Drilling: Refers to constant repetition of a task to accomplish mastery of such. Audio-lingual approach frames drilling as traditional yet effective technique if adapted properly. Lower levels of language learner benefit from it when working with relevant structures.

Domain: Refers to the broad sectors of social life in which social agents operate.

Enduring Understanding: A statement summarizing important ideas and core processes that have lasting value beyond the classroom. It guides the teacher along the unit and synthesizes what is expected for the learners to understand along the didactic units.

Essential Question: A question to develop and deepen learners' understanding of important ideas and processes, so that they can transfer their learning within and outside school. It stimulates learner thinking and inquiry processes.

Evaluation: A process of collecting and critically analyzing data with the purpose of improved decision making, enhanced performance and continuous development of educational institutions.

Evaluating A strategy for determining the success of the outcome and performance when completing a learning task.

Fluency: The ability to express oneself readily and effortlessly.

Functional competence: The use of spoken discourse and written texts in communication for particular functional purposes.

Giving help: Suggestion given by a learner to provide help when reuested for help regarding the ideas and/or language nedded for an upcoming task.

Grapheme: The smallest part of written language that represents a phoneme in the spelling of a word.

Grammatical Competence: According to the CEFR, grammatical competence refers to the knowledge of/and ability to use the grammatical resources of a language.

Higher-Order Thinking Skills (HOTS): Those thought processes that are needed to solve problems and make necessary decisions in everyday activities, as well as the mental processes needed to benefit from instruction. Examples of such skills are observing, summarizing, justifying,

developing explanations, and making inferences (deductive and inductive).

Impromptu speech: A classroom technique which consists of assigning students with topics to develop in the form of speech, providing little or no time for planning or organizing ideas, thus encouraging spontaneity and forcing the learner to speak.

Information gap activities: Students are given partial information so they must interact with others to fill up the missing elements and achieve a language goal. Cooperative learning principles are sought.

Indicators: Facts and quantifiable data which can be measured and which will provide evidence about whether certain quality standards have been achieved. Indicators are representative of what learners need to know and/or be able to do in order to achieve an outcome. Indicators represent the breadth and the depth of the outcome. The list provided in the curriculum is not an exhaustive list.

Integrated Mini-Project: It is a formative, skill-integrated performance assessment strategy involving several types of activities and products for completion. Most Integrated Mini-Projects involve planning, creating, rehersing and usually end

with a report (oral or written). E.g,completing several data collection activities on neighborhood needs and writing a report; or planning an experiment on oral erosion and setting up several situations to compare results; or designing a piece of furniture and building a prototype.

Interaction: When at least two individuals participate in an oral and/or written exchange in which production and reception alternate and may in fact overlap in oral communication.

Inquiry: involves children in some type of exploration, investigation, or experimentation regarding a specific topic, problem, or issue for play, learning, and action. Inquiry is a way of opening up spaces for children's interests and involving them in as many different aspects of a topic, problem, or issue as children can find.

Journal: A daily or weekly record of events which individuals may be asked to keep as part of the instructional activities, jobs, or programs in which they participate. Journal entries may be used to judge writing, progress on projects, and perceptions of experiences. In classrooms, journals can be designed and used to measure changes in writing skills over time.

Knowledge: A set of informational structures (knowledge or facts, stored in concepts, images, network, production-like

structures, propositions schemata & representations) that are built up through experience and stored (and available) in longterm memory.

Language ability: (Sometimes called communicative competence or language proficiency) Individual's capacity to utilize mental representations of language knowledge built up through practice or experience in order to convey meaning. Language ability is a combination of language knowledge and strategic competence such as meta-cognitive strategies (e.g., planning, evaluating) and cognitive strategies (e.g., associating, clarifying).

Language knowledge: A mental representation of informational structure related to language.

Language Performance: The use of language in actual language events. (Carroll, 1968) The actual manifestation of linguistic competence in behavior (p 50).

Language Proficiency Levels: The demarcation along the second language acquisition continuum that is defined within the standards by a series of sample performance indicators.

Learnings: The learnings are built up through a social and dynamic process, which maximizes the potential conditions of a learner and the ones within his community. It is in a process

of permanent evolution, of construction and reconstruction of meaningful knowledge, skills and abilities for life: learning to know, learning to do, learning to be and live in community (Delors, 1998). It is tied up to life and influences the integral development of people.

Learning Strategies: L2 learning strategies are specific behaviors or thought processes that students use to enhance their own L2 learning.

Learning Outcomes: The products of instruction or exposure to new knowledge or skills. Examples include mastery of a new skill, successful completion of a course or program, finishing a project or report, or attaining a given level of performance on an assessment.

Metacognition: Understanding one's own learning process, the nature of the learning task, and the strategies that should be effective. These processes include planning, activating, monitoring, and evaluating of lower-order skills. Self-evaluation of cognitive activities can be developed to enhance performance. The process of thinking about one's own thought process. Metacognitive skills include the ability to monitor one's own learning. **Meta-cognitive awareness:** The knowledge of a range of problem-solving strategies, such as planning and goal setting, regarded as the key to successful language learning.

Monitoring: A strategy for checking the progress in the learning situations or carrying a learning task.

Morphology: The study of the structure and form of words in language or a language, including inflection, derivation, and the formation of compounds.

Onset-Rime: The onset is the part of the word before the vowel; not all words have onsets. The rime is the part of the word including the vowel and what follows it.

Oral production: When language users produce an oral text which is received by an audience of one or more listeners.

Outcome: A statement of what children are expected to know, understand, and be able to do by the end of a particular grade.

Planning A strategy for stating the task goal, sharing what s/he knows about the topic, predicting meaning supported by typographical and visual clues, listing possible difficulties and strategies for coping them.

Performance: Based on Chomsky's insights, it refers to the ability to understand and produce language.

Performance Assessment: Requires the learner to provide a sampe of language a sample of language in speech writing in a direct text.

Peer correction: When students are given the responsibility to assess their classmates' work with the purpose of providing feedback in the form of corrections to improve the original task.

Pragmatics: A variety of implied meanings superimposed upon the grammatical forms and meanings of an utterance (Purpura).

Pragmatic Competence: According to the CEFR, pragmatic competences are concerned with the functional use of linguistic resources, the mastery of discourse, cohesion, coherence, the identification of text types and forms, and such intentional devices as irony and parody.

Phoneme: A phoneme is a speech sound. It is the smallest unit of language and has no inherent meaning.

Phonics: Use of the code (sound-symbol relationships to recognize words.

Phonological Awareness: The ability to hear and manipulate the sound structure of language. This encompassing term

involves working with the sounds of language at the word, syllable, and phoneme level.

Phonemic awareness: Refers the ability of children to hear, identify, think about, and manipulate sounds (phonemes) in spoken language.

Phoneme isolation: Deals with activities that help children recognize individual sounds in a word.

Phoneme identity: Children are exposed to activities where they recognize the same sound in different words.

Phoneme blending: The teachers says a sequence of separate phoneme to the children for them to combine them and form a word.

Phoneme segmentation: Children are exposed to activities where they say each of the sounds in a word separately as they count them.

Phoneme deletion: Children identify the word that remains when a phoneme is removed from the same word.

Phoneme addition: When children make a new word adding a phoneme to an existing word.

Phoneme substitution: When children substitute a phoneme in a word to make a new word.

Positive self-talk: Self-suggestions of thinking positively for self-encouragent, in order to reduce anxiety for an upcoming task.

Proficiency: What someone can do/knows in relation to the application of the subject. It represents an external perspective.

Rehearsing: A preparation session with a view to preparing what to say in a task.

Realia: The use of real life objects, sources and other digital or physical materials as classroom input with the goal of embracing the target language and encouraging students' interaction.

Reflection: The process by which an individual reviews his/her past performance as a means of improving future performance.

Sentence segmentation: Children listen to short unscrambled sentence and they have to put it in the correct order.

Sample Performance Indicators (SPIs): Illustrative language behaviors associated with each language proficiency level; examples of assessable tasks that students can be expected to know or to do as they approach the transition to the next level of English language proficiency in any given standard.

Scenarios: They suggest appropriate background to support learning and teaching and to provide authenticity of situations, tasks, activities, texts within holistic settings. In this syllabus,

this mental framework is set up by articulating the linguistic and non-linguistic aspects, such as the unit's name, themes ad functions, the enduring understanding and essential question, which are all integrated in the mini-project(s).

Scoring Rubric: A set of rules, guidelines, or benchmarks at different levels of performance, or prescribed descriptors for use in quantifying measures of attributes and performance.

Segmentation: The separation of words into phonemes.

Self-assessment: Judgements about your own proficiency

Sociolinguistic Competence: According to the CEFR, sociolinguistic competence refers to the sociocultural conditions of language use.

Skill Integration: Combination of two or more language skills: listening, reading, speaking and writing when working with tasks so students will incorporate important aspects into their language learning.

Spoken interaction: When language users act alternately as speaker and listener with one or more interlocutors to construct conjointly, through negotiation of meaning following the co-operative principle, conversational discourse.

Strategy: An individual instructional activity as it occurs in the classroom with built-in support for English language learners. It is the action plan to do a task, which requires a cognitive activity feature for acting. It implies priory acquired abilities and skills from the students (types: conceptual, directional, organizational, application).

Task: A goal oriented communicative activity with a specific outcome, where the emphasis is on exchanging meaning, not producing specific language forms.

Technique: It is a particular 'trick', stratagem used to accomplish an immediate objective. It must be consistent with a method and in harmony with an approach as well. It is the way a teacher carries out a procedure to develop content; for instance, group discussions, dramatizations, etc.

Text: Any form of communication, whether visual, oral, written, or multimedia (including digital media), that constitutes a coherent, identifiable unit or artefact (e.g., poem, poster, conversation, and model) with a definable function. It refers to visual forms such as illustrations, videos, and computer displays; oral forms including conversations, speeches, dramatizations; and printed texts in their varied forms.

Themes: The subtopics, subjects of discourse, conversation, reflection or composition as the focus of attention in particular communicative acts.

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Créditos

Autoridades

Sonia Marta Mora Escalante, Ministra de Educación Pública Alicia Vargas Porras, Viceministra Académica de Educación Rosa Carranza Rojas, Directora de la Dirección de Desarrollo Curricular Anabelle Venegas Fernández, Jefa del Departamento de Primero y Segundo Ciclo Rigoberto Corrales Zúñiga, Jefe del Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada Rocío Torres Arias, Jefa del Departamento de Evaluación de los Aprendizajes

Comisión Central

Ana Campos Centeno, Asesora Nacional de Inglés, Departamento de Primero y Segundo Ciclo, Coordinación Yamileth Chaves Soto, Asesora Nacional de Inglés, Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada Marianella Granados Sirias, Asesora Nacional de Inglés, Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada Yaudy Ramírez Vázquez, Asesora Nacional de Inglés, Departamento de Primero y Segundo Ciclos

Apoyo Técnico de Especialista

 Phd. Barbara Noel, Researcher and Consultant in Language Teaching, University of Buffalo, U.S. Department of State, Office of English Language Programs, University of Alabama
 Phd. James E. Purpura, Associate Professor of Language and Education at the Teacher College Columbia University, Expert Member of (ELTA) European Association of Language Testing and Assessment

Comisión ampliada de Primero y Segundo Ciclos

Sandra Araya Acuña, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Guápiles Max Arias Segura, Asesor Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Liberia Paola Artavia Moya, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Occidente Mª Gabriela Castillo Hernández, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de San Carlos Randall Centeno Hernández, Asesor Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de San José Norte Ronald Vargas Chavarría, Asesor Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Alajuela Michelle Leip, Voluntaria de Cuerpo de Paz Karen Campbell, Voluntaria de Cuerpo de Paz

Comisión ampliada de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada

Adrián Carmona Miranda, Asesor Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Sarapiquí Diana Sanchún Orozco, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Nicoya Ezequiel Rojas Gutiérrez, Asesor Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de San José Central Jorge Dowglas González Carvajal, Asesor Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Limón M^a Gabriela Castillo Hernández, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Manuel Rojas Mata, Asesor Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Los Santos Max Arias Segura, Asesor Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Liberia Merlyn Jiménez Rodríguez, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Coto Paola Artavia Moya, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Occidente Yasmin Mayorga Leal, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Santa Cruz Karen Campbell, Voluntaria de Cuerpo de Paz

Colaboradores

Carmen Cecilia Jiménez Vásquez, Asesora Regional de Inglés, Dirección Regional de Educación de Aguirre Lic. Cindy Jiménez Pérez, Laboratorio de Innovación Técnológica UNED Norma Merret, académica retirada, revisión de estilo Nira Penn, voluntaria del Cuerpo de Paz, revisión de estilo Karen Campbell, Voluntaria de Cuerpo de Paz, revisión de estilo