*The following lesson plans are guidelines and may be adapted based on learners’ (individual) needs. Content may also be modified, further developed or disregarded based on the learning context.*

*Tasks may be used for individual, paired or small group activities, as appropriate.*

**Theme 2: "Sei quello che mangi"**

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| **Slides** | **Content** |  **Suggested Teaching & Learning** |
| 1 | Title | * Ask learners about previous lessons in terms of language and cultural knowledge as well as tasks
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| 2 | Title & Learning Intentions | * Ask learners to work out the title in English
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| 3 | Food revision table | * Ask learners to write down the foods they remember
* Learners compare vocab with neighbour
* Teacher asks learners for summary of vocab
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| 4 | Food group pyramid | * Ask learners to match up the food group with the images from each level
* Describe the images in pairs or as a class, see if learners can recognise all of the food vocabulary
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| 5 | Food list | * Ask learners to go through vocabulary in pairs and see if they know everything
* Tell them to underline the ones they don’t know
* Teacher then goes through the vocabulary with learners, asking learners for answers
* Learners should write down the English if they have underlined it
* Based on level, learners in groups could be asked to find the translation for specific words in the grid (possible race) and the group with the fastest/most accurate translations gets points awarded
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| 6 | Food categories | * Learners then place each food item in the right category in pairs or individually (can check a dictionary if they do not remember a word they did not write down, or ask peers about what the word means); this enables the learning responsibility to be shared by the learner as well
* Could highlight in different colours if feminine, masculine or plural
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| 7 | Food gap fill | * Learners try and work out where each food category from the pyramid should be placed, based on the additional information
* Learners are confronted with the language in context
* Learners may disagree with the corrections and this could lead to a discussion on eating habits.
* e.g. “sono d’accordo” vs “non sono d’accordo”
* Teacher can read out the sentence and learners vote if they agree or disagree orally
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| 8 | Pyramid description | * Ask learners about any missing food words from the pyramid – groups get extra points (previous knowledge or through dictionary skills)
* Oral description for more points: “Nella riga gialla, c’è/ci sono...”
* The teacher can also say a sentence and learners have to translate it into English (based on class level)
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| 9 | Quantity revision | * Ask learners to match up each based with the correct image as revision (if learners are unfamiliar with amounts, go through the vocabulary)
* Explain the different types of pasta & names (ask if learners know them)
* Can connect to other Italian food vocab used in English, e.g. gelato / prosecco (talk about region-specific foods)
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| 10 | Amount consolidation | * Teacher double checks learners’ talking skills and pronunciation
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| 11 | Talking practice | * Learners practise talking using prompts in pairs, making up sentences about what they should/shouldn't eat
* Learners then respond saying “si, sono d’accordo” vs “no, non sono d’accordo”
* Teacher can also encourage learners to say the comical statements and see if the class as a whole can translate the sentence into English or respond in Italian using the responses mentioned above
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| 12 | Dario’s diet | * Listen to the video as a whole without questions
* Try and guess the questions asked by interviewer
* Then show questions and go through them, looking at possible options for answers
* Listen to the video again, focusing on answers
* Scaffold the learning through chunks of listening
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| 13 | Food idiomatic expressions | * Teacher goes through the sentences in Italian and learners highlight and identify food items
* Learners discuss the meaning of the food items and teacher then goes through it as a class
* Based on the literal understanding, learners then match up Italian idiomatic sentences with the English
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| 14 | Match up correction | * Teacher goes through correction as a class and learners can then be asked to think about the English equivalent or any other food expressions they may know
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| 15 | Imagery association | * To ensure learners have understood the expressions, teacher asks the learners to match up each expression with the correct image (all football related!)
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| 16 | Image Correction | * Teacher goes through answers and images and explains specific ones (e.g. Thuram as an intellectual, Maradona’s hand of God, Mbappé showing off)
* Learners may disagree and that is fine... as long as it is in Italian!!
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| 17 | Reading | * Learners read through Scott’s sport diet
* Teacher breaks down the text in chunks, going through the different content based on each paragraph based on level
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| 18 | Questions & Answers | * Learners complete the various question types
* Learners should be encourage to highlight answers
* Learners should then highlight, in a different colour, words they do not understand
* Teacher then goes through answers and words that learners may not understand
* Teacher should emphasise that context is key, as is making the skill of “educated guesses” when struggling with meaning
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| 19 | Dietary tips from Dario | * Learners read through his tips and answer the questions on a more independent level based on the previous task
* Highlighting should once again be encouraged for both answers and words they do not understand
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| 20 | The ideal menu | * Learners pick a player (perhaps the one they used in theme 1) and write in Italian the best diet for a football training day
* Learners should include amounts that have been taught
* Teacher could ask/encourage learners to share their menus with the class or individually
* Note the image (pasta al ragù, alla carbonara & pizza margherita – cultural element, including types of pasta)
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| 24 | Expressing opinions | * Based on level and previous knowledge, the teacher can ask learners to play the talking game outlined on slide 24
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