

24900 Lesson Plan Week 24

Vocabulary Teaching

Students post their pictures on 5 surfaces in the classroom. We gather as a group and after telling them the objectives we go from one station to the next. At each station the student in charge chooses which picture to tell about. Other students ask questions etc. to clarify their understanding of the meaning of the word being discussed. Discussion is in Hindi.

Objectives:

Use simple language and props to communicate meaning.

Demonstrate learning by answering on paper, questions that teacher asks orally. (Such as 'A street event where a troupe does acrobatics is a _____. (तमाशा)

Teacher develops the questions while students are explaining their words.

Give the test immediately after the exercise and again during last 10 minutes of class.

Direct Verb Constructions (refer to 13400 Direct Verb Constructions RM)

English: Subject Verb (Direct Object) (Indirect Object).

Hindi: Subject (Indirect Object) (Direct Object) Verb

EX: Harry eats Indian food.

हरि हिंदुस्तानी खाना खाता है

Sara eats Indian food.

सारा हिंदुस्तानी खाना खाती है

Harry gives the meat to the cat.

हरि घोश्त बिल्ली को देता है

शारा घोश्त बिल्ली को देती है

In both languages the verb agrees with the subject.

Chapter 13, Indirect Verb Constructions pp 112-115

Certain verbs and verb phrases in Hindi require a different sentence structure than the one commonly used in English. This structure is called the 'Indirect Verb Construction' See diagram on page 112.

Hindi Sen:	Indirect Object + को	subject	Verb (or verb phrase)
	उसको	ये साड़ियां	पसंद हैं (or) पसंद थीं
Eng. S	To her	these saris	are pleasing / were pleasing

मालूम है/था; मिलना (when it means 'to meet someone (expected or planned), and आना work in a similar fashion: as does चाहिये, चाहिये था (meaning want, or need), V(infinitive) है (meaning 'has to V'; Vinfin. चाहिये or Vinfin चाहिये था (meaning 'ought to go' 'ought to have gone'; etc.

Chapter 11, Postpositions को and से with Personal Objects

You can get a को in Direct Verb Constructions

Jain p 102, Drill 4

हम उसको कुछ पैसा देते हैं Given English for the personal indirect object, substitute for उसको

(Purpose is to contrast this use of को in direct sentence type to को used in indirect sentence type)

Activate 23200 At the Bus Station

Explore ways to perform the memorized portion of text and do some sort of performance

23902 Change the Subject - At the Bus Station (This one could be skipped)

Jain, Ch 24 The Perfect Tense of Transitive or ने Verbs

Jain p 182, Drill 7 'I will cook Indian food tomorrow' > 'I cooked Indian food yesterday'

Jain p 184, Drill 11 Chain drill

Q. What did you do yesterday? A. I saw a film yesterday.

Work these two drills into conversation until they are ready for the following writing exercise.

Individual + Partner Compositions

Each student writes several sentences about thing/s he/she did yesterday.

Share sentences with a partner.

Together the partners write one more sentence.

“Start to V” New Use of लगना, Chapter 40 p 300

Review Meaning: Define ‘oblique infinitive of main verb’; Agreement is between subject and लगना. लगना is intransitive, so even if main verb is transitive, you don’t use ने with the subject. Add it to list of exceptions on 24400 document, same as सकना.

Jain p 300, Drill 1 Transform ‘he studies’ to ‘he began to study. Subjects change. लगना will agree with the subject.

Jain p 302 Drill 4 Substitute, given English ‘will begin to V’. Future, feminine subject.

24200 Bargaining for Fruit & NV

Introduce 24200 Bargaining for Fruit

Note on Chapter 15 चाहिए and चाहना

I told you in my note that you didn’t need to reread this chapter. That’s because I think the summary we came to last term was so good.

“The best definition of चाहना is ‘desire’ and is also very close to the meaning ‘wish’. It’s more a fantasy thing than reality. So you hear it a lot in Bollywood songs. चाहिये is preferred in almost all situations where we say ‘want’.

So the one thing I want you to remember is that चाहिये is used in the indirect sentence construction.

2nd Vocabulary Test (10 minutes)

Practice noun vocabulary and gender

page 2, 24200 Bargaining for Fruit

Model Sentence ये आप के छः रुपए (वापस)

Substitute for आप - केटी, चायवाला, गीता

Substitute for रुपए - (making appropriate changes to के)

काफ़ी, किताब, कुर्ता, कोला, क्लास, खिड़की, गांव, गाड़ी, गुब्बारा घघरा, घर