Topic/ Theme based teaching plan to help students learn and remember words, sentences and concepts quickly, clearly and thoroughly.

以某个话题或主题为基础的教学计划，帮助学生快速，清楚，牢固地掌握和记忆字，词，句或概念。

1.Using text book as a lead, set different topic for each lesson;
Categories words and sentences into topic group, for example: human body, family, food, travel, shopping, school, career, occupations,
以课本为主题引导，将同类字，词归类，便于帮助学生记牢

2. Create a theme at each lesson for students to interact and practise related words, sentences and concepts, enhance their interest to learn;
每节课创造和选择一个学生感兴趣的主题，鼓励他们使用学过的字词

3. Encourage students to use what they have learnt to create their own Topic and Themes, so they can practise what they wish to learn most.

1. Using text book as a lead, set different topic for each lesson; Categories words and sentences into topic group, for example: human body, family, food, travel, shopping, school, career, occupations,

以课本为引导，每节课设立不同的生活课题，把生字按课题分类，分组

A: Numbers: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 百, 千……从而学会四位数读法

For example: 978, 7653, 1964， 或学着读出汽车的注册号码 etc..

B: 饮料：喝—喝水，喝牛奶，喝茶，喝咖啡，喝果汁……

C: 食物：吃—吃面包，吃饼干，吃米饭，吃饺子…….

D: 动作：提手偏旁：推，拉，抬，打，抓，提，抢，挂，

E: 肉类： 肉类 — 鸡肉，牛肉，猪肉，羊肉，鱼肉，鸭肉

2. **Create a theme at each lesson for students to interact and practise related words, sentences and concepts, enhance their interest to learn;**

按照每节课创建的主题，启发学生通过讨论的形式，有针对性地练习和自觉使用学过的字，词，句子；引导他们的学习兴趣和学习积极性。

A。 旅游：出行计划，订票，机场，行李托运，登机

B。 学校：大中小学，建筑，科目，专业名称

C。 看病： 急救车，急诊室，医生，护士，理疗师等

D。 购物： 商店，杂货店，鱼店，肉店，文具店等

E。 聚会： 时间，地点，邀请函，礼物等

3**. Encourage students to use what they have learnt to create their own Topic and Themes, so they can practise what they wish to learn most.**

鼓励学生运用学过的知识创造他们自己的讨论课题，从而掌握和练习他们想学的知识。

A. Find things that most interest students,

B. Give them time to do research and have some level of under standing of it

C. Allow students to talk and discuss and correct their mistakes as they go along

D. Help students to drop dot points for their talks.