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Madeline hunter lesson plans examples

Switching between the present perfect and the past simple is one of the most difficult aspects for English students. There are a few reasons for this: Students use a language - such as German, French or Italian - which uses the past version simple and present perfectly alternatively. Students find it difficult to make the difference between a specific experience of the past (the past simple) and the general experience (present perfect). Students speak a language in which tense use is much more relaxed like Japanese. This course focuses on the switch with the first narrowing of the options down to either the present perfect or the past simple. It asks students to first ask questions about the general experience with never and then tap down into the details with question words like where, when, why etc. Increasingly ad able to switch between this perfect and past simple Number 1 Asking for experiences #2 Writing about experiences Down-in-between to intermediate Start lessons by talking about your own experiences in a general way. Be careful not to give details about these experiences. In other words, keep the present perfect. I find that topics like travel, education, and hobbies work well. For example: I've been to many countries in my life. I have travelled to Europe and visited France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. I've also driven a lot in the United States. In fact, I've driven through nearly 45 states. Ask students to ask you questions about the details of some of your adventures. You may have to model it. However, students hope they will be able to catch quickly and keep it in the past simple. In the table, create a schedule that shows past to present with some of your adventures. Put question marks over general statements, specific dates over specific statements. Highlight the difference between the two. You can use the time charts on this site as well. Enter the question Have you ever ... for general experience. Consider information questions in the past just to focus on specific experiences. Model a few question-and-answer exchanges with students switching between Have you ever... followed by information questions When did you Where did you, etc. when students answer in the affirmative. Students complete the exercise one with partners or in small groups. It moves around the classroom, listening to these conversations helping when necessary. To continue, ask students to fill out the worksheet by following the example provided. Move around the room ensuring that students change between this perfect and the simple writing past. Use the perfect with 'Have you ever...'. Ask your classmates questions. When your partner answers yes, follow up with information questions in the past simple. For example: Student 1: Have you ever been to China? Student 2: Yes, I do. Student 1: When did you get there? Student 2: I went there in 2005. Student 1: Which cities have you visited? Student 2: I | Beijing and Shanghai. buy a new car/travel in a foreign country/play football/football/tennis/golf in a great company/ly over the ocean/eat something that made you sick/study a foreign language/lose your money, wallet, or a/steal a snail/command an instrument Write a few suggestions for each of these topics. First, start with a sentence using this perfect. Then write a sentence or two giving specific details. For example: I have learned three languages in my life. I studied German and Italian when I was in college. I also learned French when I visited the country for a three-month French language programme in 1998. Hobbies I've learned/Places I've experienced/Crazy food that I've eaten/I've met/Supid things I've bought/Substance I've studied/Four key components of a lesson plan set goals, setting performance standards, predicting ways to get students' attention and finding ways to present the course. Teachers should also focus on closing the course and encouraging students to participate in independent learning. Carefully consider various options when developing a lesson plan. Specify the objective of the course Before drawing up the lesson plan, the teacher must determine their goal. This means highlighting what the student must achieve by the end of the course. Determination of student standards/The lesson plan should then determine which standards students should achieve by the end of the course. Some schools set standards for their teachers. Find ways to get students' attention Lesson plans need to identify ways the teacher can get students' attention. This can be done through statements or actions. Develop ways to present the course Teachers will need to find ways to present the course, such as through presentations, videos and activities. This should also include highlighting ways to test students' understanding of content. Completion of the course/All courses should include a final statement that completes the objectives and learning outcomes. At this point, the teacher must reinforce what students need to learn. Encouraging independent learning Teachers can encourage independent learning either through classroom activities or through work. This should include providing feedback to students. Go to header/Skip in the main content/Sky in footer/An you're adopting or giving birth to a child, overseeing a minor's life is filled with expansive (and expensive) tasks: Feeding, fretting, toilet and supply seems to consume the new parent. So while it's understandable why new parents focus on to the immediate needs of their newborn, they should have the means to remember the importance of preparing for their child if something were to happen to themselves. Here are five steps to start new parents. Just like putting the oxygen mask on yourself on the plane before placing it on a child's head, the most important aspect of any person's property design relates to their personal needs. This means with a person's living documents. By naming a suitable health care attorney and executing an authorization, a parent who becomes incapacitated can ensure that someone else can access their funds for their child's needs and make appropriate health care decisions for the parent in between. If you are not present, your child will require individuals to fill two roles for their ongoing needs: a custodial person known as a guardian and a financial person known as an administrator. A guardian tells your child where he or she will go to school, what is on or off the dining room menu, when to brush their teeth and what toothpaste to use, and try to convince them creamy peanut butter is not an acceptable substitute for bulky peanut butter. The point is that the courts determine who should act as your child's guardian, always asking, What is in the best interests of the child? This means that while your stated choice of guardian in your will carries some authority, a court can overturn your decision if it feels you have made a bad choice. It is vital that you and the other parent of your child have a detailed discussion about who should be your child's guardian if none of you are around. Also, you should always ask your choice of guardian if you will take responsibility: Appointing someone as guardian may seem like a price, but it can also be the ultimate burden. Then comes your child's cashier: The administrator. An administrator is the financially empowered person in your child's life. Your manager pays bills for your child, submits any income tax returns due, invests leftover money and ultimately can (or may not) distribute the remaining funds to your child at some point. And unlike custody, the court tends to have limited authority over your choice of administrator. Remember that while a guardian is legally necessary until your child is 18 years old, an administrator may be required until your child is financially responsible (which could be 30, 40 or never), so name alternatives in case your manager can no longer serve. Also, if you feel like your child's guardian is an appropriate choice to also act as an administrator, you may want to name an additional person to act as a co-administrator with them to ensure that the trust funds are not escaped with. Then you want to focus on what would happen if you passed out while your child is still young. This tends to be achieved by drawing up a will and, where appropriate, a confidence document. If the creation of both documents seems too expensive or complex, you can create a trust will in your last will and testament that is simpler but still effective if properly funded. People tend to forget that if they die without will their state can have default laws that divide the money of property between a spouse and children (which will make your surviving spouse curse your name for years to come) - many times you will want the other parent to have full access to your funds if you die - so make sure to declare that to you Here's something everyone seems to forget: Minors can't own property. So, you need to make sure you figure out how and when you want kids to get access to your previous accounts. For most parents, including administrator powers to distribute funds for their child's health care, education and support is a no-brainer, but this is also an opportunity to construct your own opinions and desires for a future generation, and instill your values for your child after your death. Can a guardian act as an administrator to send your child to summer camp? Do you support your child who is attending alternative education or learning unusual experiences on exotic holidays? Would you like to allow your child to have funding for a business venture? All these extras are acceptable, but you should have your expectation to be realistic based on the actual amount of money you leave to your child. The age at which people first become parents continues to grow, but that doesn't mean that new parents today are more financially stable than their ancestors. Most people don't have a lot of money when they're young, so life insurance becomes critical to ensuring your child has sufficient funds available if you pass away at a young age. Figuring out how much life insurance to purchase is not an easy calculation, so focus on two factors: How much do you think your family will need? Consider this needs-based question instead of how much you think you will earn differently during your lifetime (income replacement). How long do you think you're going to need it? The answer to this question will help you decide whether to buy term insurance, which covers a finite period of time, versus permanent insurance, which is a lifelong policy. If you have an illness or can't insure it, look for groups and associations that offer group policies with guaranteed subject policies. If this fails, focus on the insurance fee for the parent who may qualify for an insurance policy: While it's difficult to deal with voting for a parent without life insurance, transferring both parents without insurance can ruin a child's life prospects. Now you need to finalize your cases with the appropriate titration of accounts and the name of the right beneficiaries in your investment accounts and life insurance policies. And while it makes sense to name a spouse, partner or adult child as the primary beneficiary, you should NEVER name a minor as the principal or potential beneficiary of any investment accounts or contracts. Remember: Minors cannot control property, meaning a court can appoint an attorney to oversee bills until the minor turns 18 years old, or may require another adult (possibly the child's other parent, who may also be your ex-spouse) to move for financial custody or maintenance over funds and report back to court annually. Even better, make sure to name a trust for your child as a beneficiary for your life insurance and retirement plans. Work with a lawyer, financial advisor or insurance agents to make sure that you have filled out the beneficiary's definition forms correctly. Where possible, be sure to name successor owners in 529 college savings plans and potential custodians in UTMA accounts (Universal Transportation Act to Minors). Change accounts that belong exclusively to joint accounts or death transfer accounts for the benefit of a reliable adult: Any property transferred from your will during the validation process may require a lawyer to oversee your child's interests, but leaving money directly to your beneficiary outside your will avoids this possibility of doing so. Finally, make decisions that you feel you will be comfortable with for the next several years. While you can change these documents at any time, you can avoid the mistakes of not updating your document by writing it with a time frame of 10 to 15 years. Since many first-time parents still have at least one of their parents living in good health, you may want to name your spouse or partner as your primary agent and your parents as an alternative if your partner is not available. Keep all your documents in a safe but obvious place in your home where other people can access them. And, when necessary, share copies of your legal documents with your representatives and successors. This article was written by and presents the views of our contributing consultant, not kiplinger editorial staff. You can check the consulting records with the SEC or with finra. Owner, Law Firms of Daniel Timins/Will Joe Biden Raise YOUR Taxes?TaxesThere is little doubt that, if elected, Joe Biden will try to raise taxes for some people. Are you going to be one of them? October 22, 2020 Election 2020: Joe Biden's tax plans With the economy still in trouble, tax policy is gaining added importance in the 2020 election. Well, let's take a look at what Joe Biden wants to do about... October 22, 2010 States With the Highest Sales Taxes Time Breaks/Pra you start on a shopping spree in any of the 10 worst states for sales taxes, make extra space in your budget. October 27, 202010 Better economic benefits for military Families/savings/Service members face a range of threats - from the deadly to the economic. A wide range of generous benefits and programs aim to offset some of the ... November 6, 2020Retires, make the most of your home loan or home equity line of credit can be perfect for your retirement finances. But don't delay. A fees is coming. November 2, 2020Creative a gift this year? A few basic questions to consider planning/Yoring sounds pretty simple, but there are many ways to do it, and several tax implications to be aware of as well. October 30, 2020Nome/Designs: Create a lasting Legage/estate planning/Estate plans is more than just who gets what. To secure a lasting legacy, you need to get your documents in order and have a clear plan of how... 30 October 2020 2020 2020

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