



Guided discovery

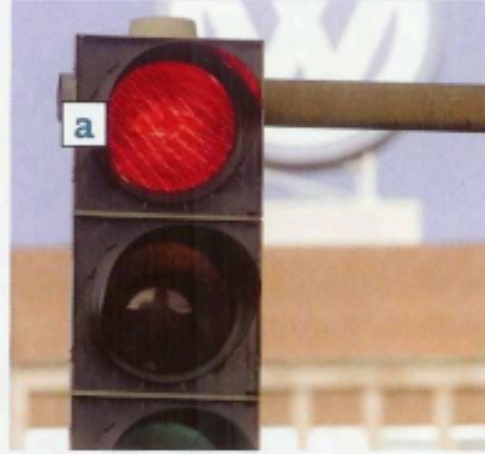
Look at the picture. What do you think it is about.



Road Rules Quiz!

What do you know about the rules of the road? Do this test and find out! Answer true, false, or maybe. If you think the answer is maybe, explain why!

1 You have to stop at red lights.



2 You have to be over 18 to drive.

3 You mustn't drive on the left-hand side of the road.



4 You don't have to pay to drive on a motorway.

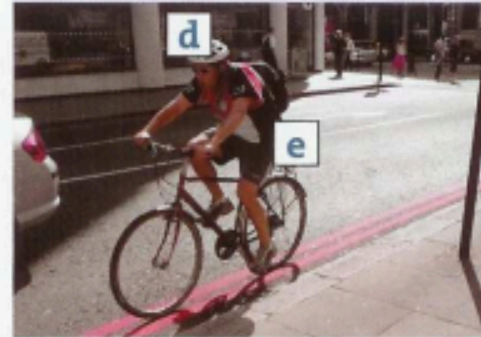


5 You have to switch the lights on when you're driving.

6 Learners have to put a sign on their car.



7 Cyclists don't have to wear a helmet.



8 Passengers don't have to wear seat-belts.



10 You mustn't use your mobile while driving.



11 You have to wait for the police after an accident.



12 If you have an old car, you don't have to have number plates.



13 You have to carry a spare wheel in case you get a flat tyre.



14 You mustn't start the engine in a petrol station.



**Work with a partner and do the quiz questions
about the country where you are now.**

Look at the sentences and choose the best answers to the questions.

You have to *stop* at red lights.

Passengers don't have to *wear seat belts*.

What does *have to* mean?

- a. You can do this or not - you can choose.**
- b. This is an obligation - you can't choose.**

What does *don't have to* mean?

- c. You can do this or not - you can choose.**
- d. Don't do this - it's against the rules.**

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Make sentences with *have to* and *don't have to* for these people:

a driver	a cyclist	a pedestrian
		miro

Use these words:

wear a helmet

wear a seat-belt

use lights at night

buy petrol

pass a driving test

your ideas

Example: A driver doesn't have to wear a helmet.

Match this sentence with one of the meanings a-d.

Does it express an obligation?

You **mustn't use your phone while driving.**

- a. You can do this or not - you can choose.**
- b. This is an obligation - you can't choose.**
- c. You can do this or not - you can choose.**
- d. Don't do this - it's against the rules.**

What's the difference between *don't have to* and **mustn't?**

Match this sentence with one of the meanings a-d.

Does it express an obligation?

You **mustn't** use your phone while driving.

- a. You can do this or not - you can choose.
- b. This is an obligation - you can't choose.
- c. You can do this or not - you can choose.
- d. Don't do this - it's against the rules.**

What's the difference between *don't have to* and *mustn't*?



Underline the correct word:



I prefer driving to cycling. You *mustn't* / *don't have to* go out in the rain. You *mustn't* / *don't have to* wear a helmet. And you *mustn't* / *don't have to* work so hard with your legs!

But there are problems with driving too. You *mustn't* / *don't have to* drive after drinking alcohol. You *have to* / *don't have to* buy petrol. You *have to* / *don't have to* pass a driving test. And in big cities, there are a lot of places where you *mustn't* / *don't have to* park.

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**Complete the rules for drivers with *have to*,
don't have to, or *mustn't*.**

- 1. You *have to* wear a seat-belt.**
- 2. You _____ drive through a red light.**
- 3. You _____ wear a helmet.**
- 4. You _____ park on the motorway.**
- 5. You _____ wear training shoes.**

Match the picture to the sentence.



- 1 They have two clean windows. /hæv tu:/'
- 2 They have to clean windows. /hæf tə/'

Choose two forms of transport. Make notes about the obligations connected with them. Use some of the ideas below.

wear a helmet wear a seat-belt go through security
wait for a long time smoke eat drive buy petrol
get a licence buy a ticket book a seat *your ideas*

Example Cycling have to wear helmet
don't have to get licence
mustn't ride on pavement

Use your notes to say which form of transport you prefer.

Example A I prefer driving to travelling by bus. You can smoke if you want, and you don't have to wait for a long time.

B Yes, but you have to buy petrol ...

A. I prefer You can

B. Yes, but you have to

Guided Discovery is ...



Guided Discovery is ...

a way of presenting language

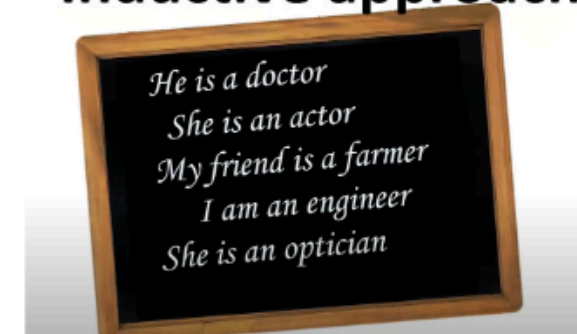
miro

deductive approach



inductive approach

Inductive approach



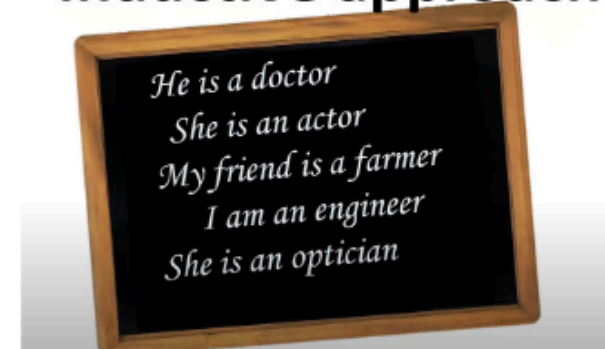
Work with a partner. When do we use 'a'? When 'an'?

deductive approach



inductive approach

Inductive approach



Work with a partner. When do we use 'a'? When 'an'?

miro

the teacher gives the rule first and asks the sts to give examples

we start with examples and we look for patterns

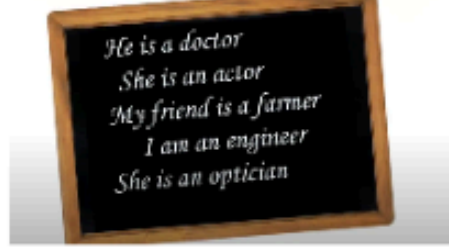
miro

rule → example

examples → rules

inductive approach

Inductive approach



Work with a partner. When do we use 'a'? When 'an'?

we start with examples and we look for patterns

examples → rules

It is the questions that teacher asks that makes it a Guided Discovery

Noticing approach

Consciousness raising

Advantages and disadvantages

More memorable

Gives learners practice in identifying patterns.

Might help them become more autonomous, independent learners.

Working out rules together is useful speaking practice.

Makes learners more active.

Not all learners will like it. (Personality and culture effects)

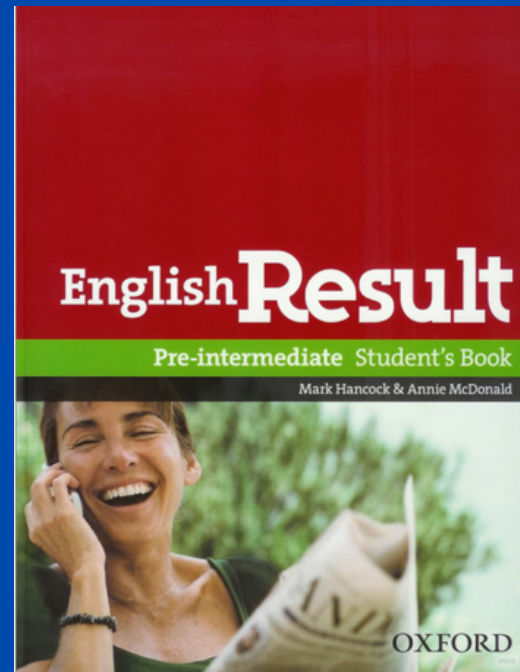
Not easy for teacher

Some grammar rules aren't that 'tidy' (some work better than others)

works well when the meaning is quite straightforward but the form is complicated

Thank you!

Resources:



taken and adapted from
English Result Pre-Intermediate SB, p 59, 128



CELTA - Guided discovery (youtube.com)