Procedure:

**Presentation** (10 min.): the teacher will
- produce the words and ask learners to notice how the ‘s’ of the regular plural is pronounced.
- conclude the rules with learners.
- draw learners’ attention to voiced and voiceless consonant sounds.

**Controlled practice:** the teacher will
- ask learners for some examples, and provide feedback (15 min.).
- divide students into pairs and give them handouts. Each learner reads the handout to check the meaning of new words, if necessary, and find the correct pronunciation of the plural in the underlined words (5 min.). Then, the task is for each student to read the sentences, and the other student circles the correct pronunciation of ‘s’ in the underlined words (10 min.).
- move around, give feedback, check answers.

**Communicative practice:** the teacher will
- give students the survey. Each student reads the questions and checks the meaning of the new words. The task is to ask four classmates the questions, then write a summary of the answers to report it to the classroom (20 min.).
- ask learners to record their summaries in their mobiles, listen to themselves and make the necessary corrections and changes (10 min.).
- ask learners to report back to the classroom (20 min.).
- discuss with learners if they are willing to adopt the pieces of advice in the survey (15 min.).
- give feedback on the pronunciation of ‘s’ (10 min.).
Pronunciation of the regular plural ‘s’

1. Listen and pay attention to how the ‘s’ of the plural is pronounced:
   dishes, beverages, choices, causes, churches, habits, menus, vegans.

1.2. Complete the rules:
   ‘s’ is pronounced /iz/ after ……………………………………………………………………….
   ‘s’ is pronounced /z/ after ……………………………………………………………………….
   ‘s’ is pronounced /s/ after ……………………………………………………………………….

2. Think of other examples.

3. Information gap
   Part one:
   **Student A:** Read the sentences in handout 1 to your classmate.
   **Student B:** listen to student A and choose the correct pronunciation of ‘s’ in the underlined words.

   Part two:
   **Student B:** Read the sentences in handout 2 to your classmate.
   **Student A:** listen to student B and choose the correct pronunciation of ‘s’ in the underlined words.

4. Survey: Ask 4 of your classmates the following questions, then report back the results to the classroom.

   **Healthy Diet**
   Do you usually eat five portions of vegetables and fruits?
   - never
   - sometimes
   - always
   Do you consume less fried foods?
   - never
   - sometimes
   - always
   Do you consume less pre-packaged snacks?
   - never
   - sometimes
   - always
   Do you avoid salt and high-sodium sauces on the table?
   - never
   - sometimes
   - always
   Do you avoid salty snacks?
   - never
   - sometimes
   - always
   Do you consume less sugar-sweetened beverages such as fruit juices?
   - never
   - sometimes
   - always

   The information of the survey is taken from:
   https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet
Answers:

The rules:

/ɪz/ after /s/, /z/, /ʃ/ /θ/ /dʒ/

/s/ after all the other voiceless consonants /p, t, k, f, θ/

/ɛz/ after vowels and all the other voiced consonants /b, d, g, ð, n, m, η/

Information gap:

Handout 1
A healthy diet helps prevent life threatening diseases. /ɪz/
This guide revolves around new ideas about nutrition. /ɛz/
More men are now involved in food services. /ɪz/
In the developed countries, health problems tend to be associated with high fats. /ɛs/
Beans and nuts are rich sources of protein. /ɪz/
Dairy products like cheese are rich in calcium. /ɛs/
What are the advantages of stir-frying vegetables? /ɪz/

Handout 2
What are the causes of obesity? /ɪz/
A series of education nutrition lectures are organized by the World Health Organization, next week. /ɛz/
There were good choices of starters from the menu of the new restaurant. /ɪz/
Children should not be allowed to drink sweet fizzy drinks. /ɛs/
Do you like panini sandwiches? /ɪz/
More physical activity means more health benefits. /ɛs/
There are many disadvantages of eating fast food. /ɪz/
Handout 1:

Student A

A healthy diet helps prevent life threatening diseases. This guide revolves around new ideas about nutrition. More men are now involved in food services. In the developed countries, health problems tend to be associated with high fats. Beans and nuts are rich sources of protein. Dairy products like cheese are rich in calcium. What are the advantages of stir-frying vegetables?

Student B

A healthy diet helps prevent life threatening diseases. This guide revolves around new ideas about nutrition. More men are now involved in food services. In the developed countries, health problems tend to be associated with high fats. Beans and nuts are rich sources of protein. Dairy products like cheese are rich in calcium. What are the advantages of stir-frying vegetables?
Handout 2:
Student B

What are the causes of obesity.
A series of education nutrition lectures are organized by the World Health Organization, next week.
There were good choices of starters from the menu of the new restaurant.
Children should not be allowed to drink sweet fizzy drinks.
Do you like panini sandwiches?
More physical activity means more health benefits.
There are many disadvantages of eating fast food.

Student A

What are the causes of obesity. /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
A series of education nutrition lectures are organized by the World Health Organization, next week. /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
There were good choices of starters from the menu of the new restaurant. /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
Children should not be allowed to drink sweet fizzy drinks. /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
Do you like panini sandwiches? /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
More physical activity means more health benefits. /s/ /z/ /ɪz/
There are many disadvantages of eating fast food. /s/ /z/ /ɪz/