

Level: **Second year baccalaureate**
 Topic: **Formal, informal, and non-formal Education**
 Lesson and standards: Reading: tools for learning - interpretive
 Estimated time: 50 minutes
 Materials: Student's books, visual aids, chalkboard Post cards,
 Source: GATEWAY 2
 Setting Arrangement: Pair work, cooperative learning, discussion, questioning

Unit 1
Lesson 5

Competencies: by the end of the lesson, students should be able to

- Predict content of the text/ survey it
- Identify and transform information into a diagram form
- Read for specific information
- Recall and review information
- Relate information to their own experience

Tasks	Steps / activities	Timing	Observations								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening The lesson • To break the ice and create fruitful learning opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime (Chinese proverb) ✓ It takes a whole village to raise a child (African proverb) ✓ Learning acquired in youth is an inscription on stone (Indian proverb) ✓ Learning in the childhood is as graving on a stone. <p style="text-align: center;">carve, chisel, incise, letter, enchase</p>	10 mn									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students answer question A • Students come up with titles • Charts & paragraphs 	<p>A. 1- How do illiterate learn and pass their knowledge?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Through oral transmission of culture, knowledge ○ Daily practices ○ Painting and craving ○ Memorization ○ Observations ○ Traditions and customs ○ "Necessity is the mother of creation" ○ Imitating their ancestors and the elder. <p>2- Modern tools for learning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Internet ○ Writing, ○ Mass media: Radio, T.V, journals, magazines, internet, posters ○ Online, websites, blogging, PBwiki... ○ Mobiles, blue tooth <p>B. Possible titles:</p> <p>C. Checking them reading the txt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the history of learning tools? • How successful was man at learning? • Why should Man maintain learning? • What are the tools used to learn? • Differences and similarities of old and modern learning tools • How can we develop learning tools? • What are these learning tools? <p>D. Matching the charts and paragraphs:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Charts</th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Paragraphs</td> <td>4 learning training types</td> <td>1 remembering, Expecting, observing others</td> <td>2 observe, think write, oral</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>E. Comprehension questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.They learn through experience, observation, and listening- memorization. 2.Invention of writing, life expectancy (leisure), literacy, life expectancy, supportive technology, capacity and prosperity towards learning through life. 3.Planned, managed and evaluated by individual him-or herself. 	Charts	A	B	C	Paragraphs	4 learning training types	1 remembering, Expecting, observing others	2 observe, think write, oral	<p>15 mn</p> <p>15 mn</p> <p>5 mn</p> <p>5 mn</p>	
Charts	A	B	C								
Paragraphs	4 learning training types	1 remembering, Expecting, observing others	2 observe, think write, oral								

Students' Possible questions for reading

- ❖ How has human learning evolved through history?
- ❖ What are some useful ways of exploring good learning styles?
- ❖ Are there other ways that can be discovered in our present time?
- ❖ What are the main reasons behind the development of human learning?
- ❖ What are the features of human learning?
- ❖ What are the advanced places of human beings learning?
- ❖ What are of the resources of human learning progress?
- ❖ What are the skills of human learning in the 21st century?
- ❖ What is human learning?
- ❖ What are the responsible institutions of human knowledge?

Main ideas of each paragraph:

Interest of man to learn ⇒ **Through observation & experience**
Language improvement ⇒ codification and next generation can learn more

Listening + remembering ⇒ oral transmission of knowledge /
contemporary culture : change

Writing creation ⇒ insights and experience no matter what is the distance or generation

Beside the information ⇒ life expectancy, leisure time ➤ live longer/
learn more : thinking & learning : literacy makes a difference

similar intellectual ability, but healthy live longer free time , plus technology

More inclination to learn ⇒ incidentally, unplanned / intentional and deliberate: formal+ informal : observation/ interaction ; individual/ group; writing/ reading

"Leading kids to learning treasures, gives the teacher untold pleasures."