

**3 Gymnasio Kalamata Understanding and Critical Media Literacy**

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| NAME **SCHOOL – EDUCATION - LEARNING** | | |
| **Topic: Annotation / Short summary** | EDUCATION  Do today’s educational systems really prepare students for the real world | |
| **Aims:** | Cognitive | To understand the educational needs of today  to elucidate the meaning of school, education, knowledge and learning  to understand the concept of student rights |
| Linguistic | Vocabulary related to education, school and knowledge (list included) |
| **Age group:** | 14+ | |
| **Level** | Intermediate+ | |
| **Time** | 90-minutes ( 2 school periods- more time may be needed depending on student level/ age) | |
| **Materials** | Video projector, internet connection board, stationary supplies | |
| **Procedure**  (Suggested division of periods: a,b,c,d= period 1) | a ) Introduce the topic: Ask students  ***School*** . Write the answers. Ask “ what comes to mind when you think or hear the word  ***Education.***  Draw a Venn diagram and write the words given.  b) Continue by asking the students “Looking at the words you gave what conclusions can you draw? Discuss the given words and where they really belong – no more than 3 – 4 minutes. Divide students into groups of four- five persons.  c) worksheet 1 –Explain that these words are associated with school and/or education. Ask them to tick the category which they feel the each word belongs to,after discussing it as a group. Point out that there is no right or wrong answer and that some words may actually belong to both. Give students time to complete it about 10 minutes. Have one person from each group announce the results and discuss with the whole group.  d) ) Discussion, reflection🡪 Pose the question: After completing this worksheet and listening to your classmates answers, do you think school provides you with the education you need to face the “real world?” If yes, what type of work can you get after graduating high school? If no, what more is needed? Depending on the answers ask  i) Who designs the nation’s educational curriculum?  ii) Is it revised often?  ii) Who is responsible for making sure that this curriculum is followed? How is the curriculum evaluated ( by teachers?, through student knowledge? Something else?  e) If the periods have been divided begin by referring to the last lesson. If continuous, have students watch the video. Ask them to list the six points described in the video  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=okpg-lVWLbE&t=67s>  f) Go over the six point with the students to make sure they understand what is being said. | |
| **Closure**  **(peer activities)** | Handout worksheet two and ask students to complete it in their groups. In the suggestions column, the students list ideas on how this can be solved in their own school.  g) One person from each group reports the group’s suggestions | |
| **Follow up to be done as project work at home or in class** | Choose one of the following and complete it in your groups  Write a skit and act it out about the educational system in your country.  Create a poster or a flow chart or diagram to show what you’ve learnt about the school systems of today  Design a comic strip about the topic of education  Create a help-wanted ad and a letterer/resume to answer it. Then write the interview between the teacher and the head of the school | |
| **Resources/ Bibliography** | <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-21354932>  <https://www.tes.com/resources/search/?&q=education%20>  <https://blog.ed.ted.com/2015/08/25/does-school-prepare-students-for-the-real-world-this-teen-speaker-says-no/> | |

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Worksheet 1

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|  | EDUCATION | SCHOOL |
| academic |  |  |
| achievement test |  |  |
| aptitude |  |  |
| assignment |  |  |
| attendance |  |  |
| cheat |  |  |
| classroom |  |  |
| collaboration |  |  |
| competent |  |  |
| conduct |  |  |
| conscientious |  |  |
| curricular |  |  |
| didactic |  |  |
| disciplined |  |  |
| elective |  |  |
| extracurricular |  |  |
| graduate |  |  |
| hands-on |  |  |
| impact |  |  |
| interdisciplinary |  |  |
| knowledge |  |  |
| life long |  |  |
| mark |  |  |
| mixed ability |  |  |
| multi-disciplinary |  |  |
| pass |  |  |
| pedagogical |  |  |
| project |  |  |
| pure study |  |  |
| revise, review |  |  |
| scholarship |  |  |
| self-educated |  |  |
| subject |  |  |
| teacher |  |  |
| term |  |  |
| undergraduate |  |  |

Worksheet 2

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| **Points made** | **Examples pointed out** | **suggestions** |
| **Industrial age Values** |  |  |
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| **Lack of autonomy** |  |  |
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| **Inauthentic learning** |  |  |
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| **No room for passion** |  |  |
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| **Differences in how we learn** |  |  |
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| **Lecturing** |  |  |
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EDUCATION- SCHOOL (Teacher’s)

**academic** Teaching and ways of teaching based on learning from books and study rather than on practical experience skills and experience

**Aptitude** - The rate at which a student can learn a language, based on raw talent

**Attitude** A complex mental state involving beliefs, feelings, values and dispositions to act in certain ways. Attitude affects a student’s ability to learn, but is unrelated to aptitude.

**banding** a system of putting students into groups according to their ability so that students of different abilities are taught together

**curricular** relating to the subjects that students study at a particular school or college

**diachronic** relating to or involving the changes that take place in something over a period

of time, especially in a language

**didactic** intended to teach something, especially a moral lesson ,educational ,relating to education

**elementary** relating to the first and most basic things that you learn about a subject or to the first years of school

**formal** education or training is obtained from studying rather than from working at a job

**graduate** studies and courses are for students who already have a degree. The usual British word is postgraduate.

**hands-on** hands-on experience or training involves you doing something rather than just reading about it or watching other people do it

**heuristic** relating to a method of teaching or learning in which you learn from your own discoveries and experiences

**in-service** in-service training is designed to develop the skills of people who are already working in a particular profession

**instructional** intended or used for teaching people about something

**intensive** involving a lot of teaching or training in a short time

**interdisciplinary** involving different subjects of study

**liberal -** education involves learning about a extended range of things

**mixed ability** including or designed for students with different levels of educational ability

**multi-disciplinary** involving several different subjects of study or areas of professional activity

**multimedia** using different materials and methods in art, education etc to communicate a message

**pedagogical** relating to educational methods and principles

**postdoctoral** relating to work or research done after finishing a PhD

**postgraduate** relating to work or studies done after receiving an advanced degree such as an MA or a PhD The American word is graduate.

**primary** relating to the education of children between the ages of about five and eleven

**professorial** relating to or like a professor

**progressive** progressive education aims to help children to develop all their abilities

**pure** a pure subject of study, especially in science, deals only with theory and not with the way the theory is used

**remedial** intended to help people who have difficulty learning the basic skills of reading, writing etc

**self-educated** taught by yourself instead of by teachers or other people

**synchronic** relating to the study of something, at one particular time without considering its history

**tutelage** a state of being taught or trained

**vocational** a vocational course teaches the skills necessary for a particular job

**well-rounded** – an education that is considered to have a good balance of various subjects .