### CLIL Module Plan

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School Grade	O Primary		Middle	dle			O High		
School Year	<b>©</b> 1	O 2	03		0 4		0 5		
Subject	Educazione all	Educazione alla cittadinanza				Rig	ghts		
<b>CLIL Language</b>	<ul><li>English</li></ul>			O Deuts	ch				

#### Personal and social-cultural preconditions of all people involved

CEFR Level: A1 Previous CLIL experience: first semester Mother tongue: Italian Other mother tongue: local dialect, Spanish, Russian, Arab, Albanian The two classes are almost homogeneous. SEN students are two, one for each class. They follow the same program applied to the rest of the class, except for specific modifications I apply to certain activities and written statements (e.g., giving instructions in L1, using more images and pictures, using suitable font and layout, allowing longer time for activities).

Language

Students' prior
knowledge,
skills,
competencies

Subject

own general understanding of society and rules of explain roles in society recognize, classify and compare simple and complex societies exemplify basic needs of man differentiate between rules and laws	☐ Vocabulary related to society ☐ Vocabulary related to personal growth ☐ Simple present, past simple

Timetable fit	Module	Length 20 lessons, 20 hours	
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#### Description of teaching and learning strategies

Citizenship is a both challenging and delicate subject for young students and teachers. It needs a well-balanced mix of "frontal" and "student-centered" approach to introduce difficult themes and topics and at the same time to let students acquire, elaborate and "digest" them. Classroom activities have been as communicative as possible and students have been involved in information exchange and information gap activities, in reflection about their own learning and in learning strategy development. The most of lessons started with a brainstorming activity in order to recall previous knowledge, elicit key vocabulary and facilitate content and concept comprehension of proposed subject matters. Students have been asked to work individually, in pairs and in groups. A certain number of lessons has been run in the computer lab so to allow students to search for materials on the web, organize their resources, plan their own work and then present results to the whole classroom. Different forms of assessment have been considered throughout the module: "assessment for learning" (mainly through teacher evaluation rubrics which focused on both content knowledge/skills and language use), "assessment as learning" (monitoring and giving continuous feedback to students during their pair and group work) and "assessment through learning" (proposing students to self-assess their own learning, to assess their peers through proper rubrics and reflect on their learning process from the beginning of the module to the end).

### Overall Module Plan

Unit: 1

From my world to the big world!

**Unit length:** 1 h per lesson = 3 hours

Lesson 1

What is important to me?

Lesson 2

Needs and wants

Lesson 3

Rights

Unit: 2

The United Nations and Human Rights

**Unit length:** 1 h per lesson = 4 hours

Lesson 1

The United Nations

Lesson 2

Human Rights 1

Lesson 3

**Human Rights 2** 

Lesson 4

Hot seat!

**Unit:** 3

The Universal Declaration of Human

Rights

**Unit length:** 1 h per lesson = 5 hours

Lesson 1

Why this Declaration?

Lesson 2

Individual Rights: freedom and equality (artt. 1,2 - 3-11))

Lesson 3

More rights! (artt. 11-21)

Lesson 4

Even more rights! (artt. 22-30)

Lesson 5

Choose your rights!

Unit: 4

From Human Rights to Children's Rights

**Unit length:** 1 h per lesson = 4 hours

Lesson 1

A short history

Lesson 2

Why Children's Rights?

Lesson 3

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

(CRC)

Lesson 4

CRC and Education (artt. 28,29)

**Unit:** 5

All children at school..or not?

**Unit length:** 1 h per lesson = 4 hours

Lesson 1

Education is your right and duty!

Lesson 2

UNESCO and children out of school

Lesson 3

Struggling to go to school

Lesson 4

Now it's up to you!

Unit number 1 Lesson number 1 Title What is important to me?

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	10	Students listen to the teacher and understand the didactic project presented. (LOTS)	The teacher introduces the module in general terms writing at the blackboard the unit titles and the lesson titles and explaining the overall path that will be followed during the course of the module. In other words, the teacher explicates the "analytical index" of the module. Students write on their copybooks the structure at the blackboard. They are given few minutes to read it carefully and ask questions, if necessary.	Key vocabulary Need, want, (human) right, declaration, convention, equality, value, precious, United Nations, freedom, equality, education, struggle,  Communicative structures Can you repeat, please? This is clear/not very clear. What does mean? Can you explain it again? Language for classroom interaction.	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard.	

2 20 • Students can The teacher invites the **Skills** Whole Blackboard reflect on what students to reflect in pairs on class Notebooks. S R they want to what they expect to learn by W ☐ Group learn. • Students the end of the module and, at work **Key vocabulary** can express their the same time, what they ■ Pair work See above, unit, lesson. interests and would like to learn about each □ Individual interesting/interested, to wishes. Unit of the module (10 work know, to understand, to minutes). Then, the teacher discover, to learn, asks them to share ideas curious,... through a collective brainstorming (the teacher Communicative writes at the centre of the structures board "my expectations and I want to my curiosities" and the learn/know/understand... students contributions all I am curious to know around it. Students are more about... I want to expected to make a mind map discover what... is/are I on their copybooks on a blank am interested in page. This mind map will be discovering more on... fundamental at the end of the Language for classroom Unit, when students will have interaction. to compare it with what they will learn, highlighting with different colours (1) what has been accomplished (2) what has not been accomplished (3) what was not expected to be accomplished.

2

II Diudellis Lecali Reflection activity: students Whole A3 sheets **Skills** the content of the are invited to reflect on their Markers. class lesson (LOTS) □ behaviour, knowledge and ■ Group R S W Students work attitude during the work summarize their lesson. This activity is ☐ Pair work **Key vocabulary** knowledge (LOTS) scaffolded as follows: students See activities 1 and 2. ☐ Individual □ Students are are divided into four-member confident. work able to classify groups and each group is comprehension, difficulties and provided with one large (A3) question, activity, complexities and sheet of paper and a marker. lesson, to change, to limits in their Each group receives the improve, to understand.. learning attitude instructions to divide its sheet and behavior into sections, with an area in Communicative (LOTS) 

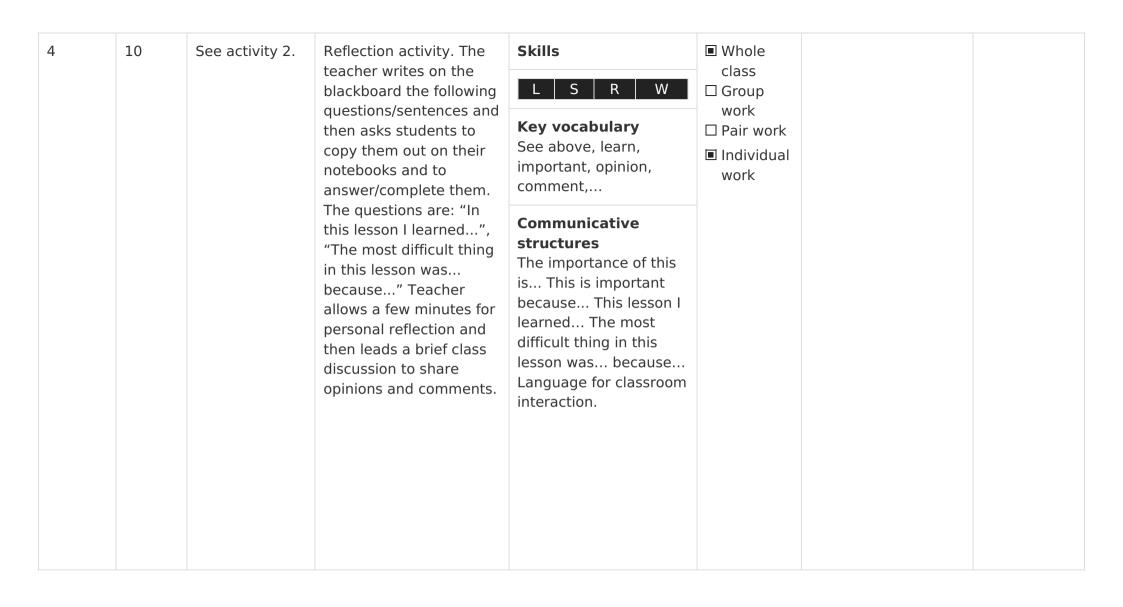
☐ Students the center and enough structures can make critical separate areas around to I understand/don't judgments on match the number of the understand what their level of members in the group. discussed today. I think I comprehension of Teacher asks students to copy understand, but I still the progression the questions written at the have a few questions... I from blackboard on their notebooks am confident, I local/individual to and to record answers of understand I completely global (HOTS) □ individual students within their understand A question I Life skills: decision assigned space in one of the still have is.... making, critical outside sections. Teacher will Something I can do thinking, provide time for each student better next time is... interpersonal in the group to share his/her Language for classroom relationship. answers with the group. interaction. Finally, teacher will ask groups to agree on the five most significant answers and to record them in the center of the paper sheet, ranking them in order of importance. Teacher will stress the fact that all group members agree on the top five answers.

Unit number1Lesson number2TitleNeeds and wants

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	5	Recalling the basic needs of man from previous module (activating prior knowledge) (LOTS) Terminology (factual knowledge).	The teacher writes at the center of the blackboard the phrase "Basic needs of man are" and asks students to raise their hands and to complete the phrase remembering what we have studied in the previous module. The teacher writes the students' suggestions at the blackboard. At the end of the activity the teacher asks students to copy the mind map onto their notebooks.	L S R W  Key vocabulary Society / community rules need basic  Communicative structures I remember that A basic need of man is because	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard Notebooks.	

Formative -2 25 ☐ Students can Teacher distributes two **Skills** ☐ Whole • U1 L2 ALL2.pdf recall prior worksheets to each pupil class written U1 L2 ALL1 "Need or L S R knowledge. and asks one of them to W ☐ Group Matching want?" matching (LOTS) □ read the introduction of work activity and activity U1 L2 ALL2 **Key vocabulary** Students are worksheet "Wants vs ☐ Pair work circling "Circles I need" circle Need (noun), want, able to classify Needs". Teacher focuses activity. ■ Individual activity. food, hygiene, music, objects and on the language of the work must, safe, coat, shirt, ideas into introduction, then gives video games, medicine, needs and the directions to candy, home, bed, toys, wants complete the activities health, to spend of the worksheet "Need categories. money, shelter, clothes, (LOTS) □ or want?" (matching) cable tv, cell phone, Students are and of the worksheet education.... able to "Circles I need" (circle). Students have about compare Communicative twenty minutes to different structures desires and complete the activities. Can you help me? I'm At the end, the teacher wishes. (LOTS) not sure. I don't □ Students are leads a correction of the understand. What does able to make activities. it mean? critical iudgments (evaluate) about needs and wants in their lives. (HOTS)

3	15	See activity 2.	Activity correction. Teacher asks students to read their answers to the activities. Teacher encourages students to say whether their	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary See activity 2 above.	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work	• U1_L2_ALL2.pdf • U1_L2_ALL3.doc  U1_L2_ALL1 "Need or want?" matching activity U1_L2_ALL2
			answers on needs and rights are different and to express the reasons why they thing something is a need or a want. Students participate to the activity and mark the points earned, completing the self-evaluation rubric.	Communicative structures I think this is important, because In my opinion this is a need/want, because I agree/don't agree. I circled Language for classroom interaction.	□ Individual work	"Circles I need" circling activity U1_L2_ALL3 self- evaluation rubric



Unit number 1 Lesson number 3 Title Rights

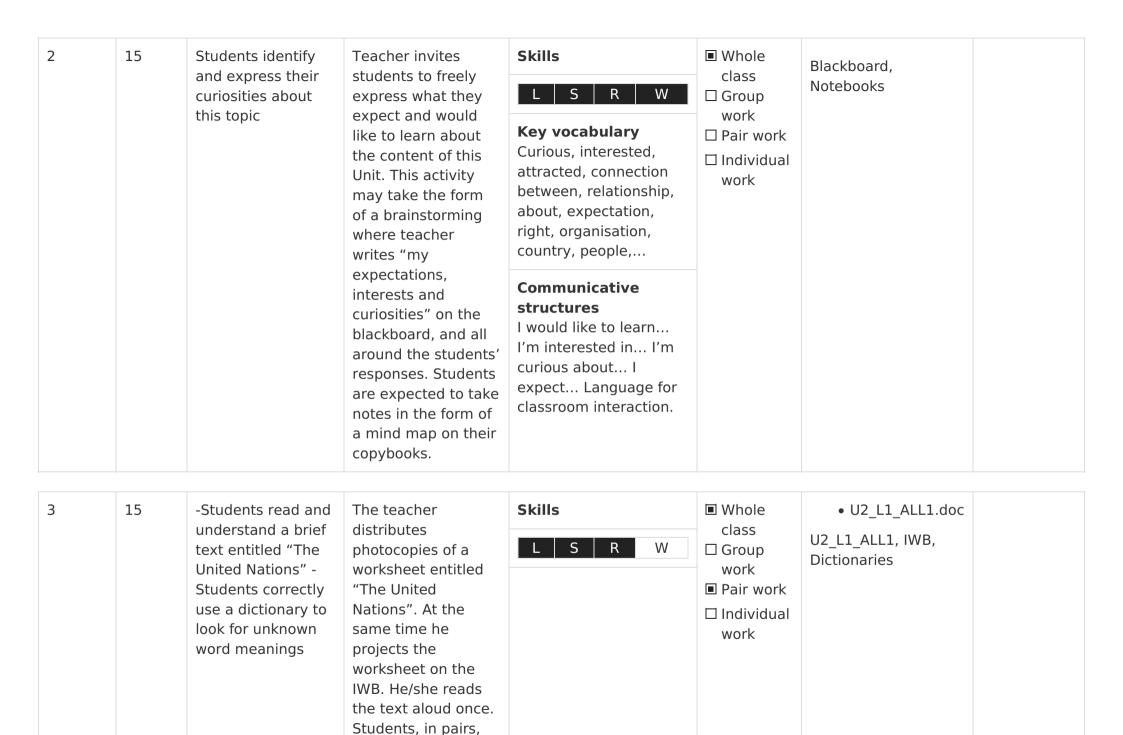
Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	5	Students are able to retrieve information from previous knowledge.	Brainstorming. The teacher draws in the center of the blackboard the words "Rights" and asks pupils to brainstorm it.	Key vocabulary Right, opinion, important, necessary,  Communicative structures I think right means I think a right is Language for classroom interaction.	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard.	

3	20	See activity 2.	The teacher asks the groups to choose a speaker to present to the whole class the result of their work. Each group shares its	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary See activities 1 and 2.	<ul><li>■ Whole class</li><li>■ Group work</li><li>□ Pair work</li><li>□ Individual</li></ul>	Results of group work (definitions).	Formative – oral Class- evaluation and choice of best definition.
			definition of "right". At the end, the whole class is asked to write a common definition of "right", starting from definitions provided by each group. One student comes to the blackboard to write. Students debate and agree on a shared definition of "right". At the end, each student copies the definition at the board on his/her notebook.	Communicative structures The best definition is I like/don't like I prefer I think I agree/don't agree This part is good/not good. In my opinion Language for classroom interaction.	work		

Unit number 2 Lesson number 1 Title The United Nations

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	10	-Students identify the key characteristics of	The teacher introduces students to the content of this	Skills  L S R W	■ Whole class		
		an international organization (namely, to support and protect rights in the world through the intervention on several different fields)Students acquire basic information and terminology on international organizations Students acquire knowledge on the U.N. areas of intervention.	Unit by orally presenting the worksheet they will receive immediately later and highlighting the connections with the last lesson of the previous Unit ("Rights"): the topic of this lesson is the importance of the existence of an international organization which defends people's rights in the world. Students are encouraged to ask questions.	Key vocabulary Organisation, member, State, forum, to express, view, negotiation, agreement, to solve	work □ Pair work □ Individual work		

Communicative	
structures	
What are the aims of	
the organisation? How	
does it work? Is there a	
representation of this	
organisation in our	
town? How can you be	
part of this	
organisation? How can	
we know what the	
organisation does?	
Does it have a website?	
Language for classroom	
interaction.	



have about 10

minutes to read and understand the text. They can use a dictionary.

#### **Key vocabulary**

Organisation, establish, member, forum, at present, opinion, proposal, dialogue, to host, negotiation, opportunity, agreement, to solve, to take action, issue, peace, security, climate, disarmament, terrorism, emergency, equality, gender, governance...

## **Communicative structures**

What does it mean? I think it means... The meaning of this word is... Look it up in the dictionary. I don't understand. This is interesting/important. Language for classroom interaction.

4	15	Students evaluate their comprehension of the text by answering a set of questions.	Students, in pairs, are asked to answer a set of questions, to check their understanding of the text. They have about 15 minutes to answer the questions and self-evaluate their performance (self-evaluation rubric 1). Then the teacher will lead a class correction of the activity, and the students will evaluate their performance once more (self-evaluation rubric 2).	Key vocabulary See above.  Communicative structures The UN is It was established in It has member states. It provides The UN takes action on the issues of I think I agree/don't agree. I don't know. I am not sure. Language for classroom interaction.	■ Whole class □ Group work ■ Pair work □ Individual work	U2_L1_ALL2 Comprehension self-assessment (questions) and self-evaluation rubrics.	Formative – written Self-assessment (questions and rubrics).
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Unit number 2 Lesson number 2 Title Human Rights 1

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	<b>Activity Procedure</b>	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	5	-Students activate prior content knowledge - Students manage basic terminology on rights	The teacher writes the words "human rights" on the blackboard and asks students to express their ideas and to recall appropriate information from previous lessons (see especially Unit 1 Lesson 3 "Rights"). Students recall the requested information and copy the words on their notebooks.	Key vocabulary Life, work, house, food, education, clothes, water, protection, assistance, moral, duty, obedience, lawful,  Communicative structures I remember I know Human rights are I think I agree/don't agree Language for classroom interaction.	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard, Notebooks.	Teacher monitors students' knowledge of both content and language

2 20 -Students The teacher hands out the **Skills** Whole • U2 L2 ALL1.doc define what a leaflet "Human Rights 1" class • U2 L2 ALL2.doc S human right and projects it on the IWB, L R W ☐ Group U2 L2 ALL1 "Human is -Students describes its structure (a work Rights 1" **Key vocabulary** analyze the text with keywords in ☐ Pair work U2 L2 ALL2. Dignity, equal, human concept of bold, a picture showing Individual Brainstorming being, culture, society, human right the universality of the work activity IWB. belief, dignity, right, from different concept of human rights, duty, moral, principle, and a box with useful perspectives norm, birth, death, (moral words). Then s/he behavior, inalienable, presents the activity (a principles everywhere, always, brainstorming), which and norms, everyone, to take focuses on the knowledge lifetime. away.. of subject content with the human purpose of revisiting behaviour) -Communicative **Students** content language, structures developing the production practise What is...? What does... of content vocabulary, contentmean? I think... I related oral fluency and accuracy. agree/don't agree... vocabulary The teacher gives Language for classroom students 5 minutes to interaction. individually read the introduction, and then asks a student to read it aloud. Teacher and students comment the text and identify keywords and chunks (to be highlighted), so to understand clearly the text.

3	-Students are able to list the norms, values and rules that are at the basis of their	minutes to complete the task in groups of three. They use the mind map	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary Norm, value, rule, behaviour, see above.	■ Whole class ■ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	• U2_L2_ALL2.doc U2_L2_ALL2 Brainstorming activity.	The teacher monitors group work	
		behaviour towards others.		Communicative structures With my friends I am At home my behaviour is When I am at school I am/behave My behavior is different/the same Language for classroom interaction.			

4	15	Students are able to compare norms, values and rules.  Students are able to teacher asks groups to share their answers and to explain how they chose norms, values and rules.  Moreover he asks them to compare their choices with those of other groups.	Key vocabulary Compare, opinion, better/worse, more/less, right/wrong, appropriate/not appropriate, important/not important	■ Whole class Group work Pair work Individual work	• U2_L2_ALL2.doc U2_L2_ALL2 Brainstorming activity.	Formative – oral Class discussion.
		Communicative structures I think this is more/less appropriate/important than In my opinion This is better/worse than I agree/don't agree. Language for classroom interaction.				

Unit number 2 Lesson number	3	Title	Human Rights 2	
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Activity	Timing	Learning	<b>Activity Procedure</b>	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment	
		Outcomes						

1 15 -Students Teacher asks students for **Skills** Whole The teacher Blackboard, Paper. activate what they remember from class monitors S R prior the last lesson: a word, a W ☐ Group knowledge work knowledge sentence, anything is and **Key vocabulary** ■ Pair work -Students useful. The teacher writes understanding Life, work, house, food, manage these words/sentences at of the content ☐ Individual education, clothes. basic the blackboard to generate and correct work water, protection, a list of topics. As a followterminology use of topicassistance, moral, duty, up task, when there are at related to structure obedience, lawful, correct least 10 to 15 topics at the language dignity, equal, human blackboard, the teacher sentences being, culture, society, asks students to create belief, dignity, right, sentences for at least three duty, moral, principle, of the words that have just norm, birth, death, been mentioned. Pair work. behavior, inalienable, norm, value, rule,... Communicative structures I remember the word/sentence... I think... I don't remember... Language for classroom interaction.

2 20 -Students The teacher hands out the **Skills** Whole • U2 L3 ALL1.doc understand worksheets "Human Rights class U2 L3 ALL1 "Human S R W the main 2" to the students. S/he ☐ Group Rights 2" text. features of describes the structure of work **Key vocabulary** human the worksheet in terms of ■ Pair work Innate, universal, rights content (human rights and ☐ Individual inalienable, indivisible, Students their features) and work interdependent, race, language (keywords and use a sex, nationality, chunks in bold and dictionary ethnicity, language, to look for highlighted). The teacher religion, status, life, unknown gives the students 10 liberty/freedom, words minutes to read the text in slavery, torture, pairs. They can use a regardless... dictionary for unknown words. Then s/he picks a Communicative student to read the text structures aloud. He asks the student What does...mean? to stop reading at each full Look up in the stop and comment with the dictionary. I think it class what has just been means... This is read in terms of content important/interesting. and language, underlying Language for classroom the main features of interaction. human rights.

3	20	-Students review and consolidate vocabulary	hands out the worksheets with the crossword "Human Rights" and gives students 10-15 minutes to complete it. Pair work. At	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary See above.	■ Whole class □ Group work ■ Pair work □ Individual	U2_L3_ALL2 Crossword and self- evaluation rubric.  ork	Self- evaluation
			the end he/she leads a class correction of the activity, with self-evaluation.	Communicative structures I think the right word is This is the right/wrong word. Write down This is wrong, let's correct. Language for classroom interaction.	work		

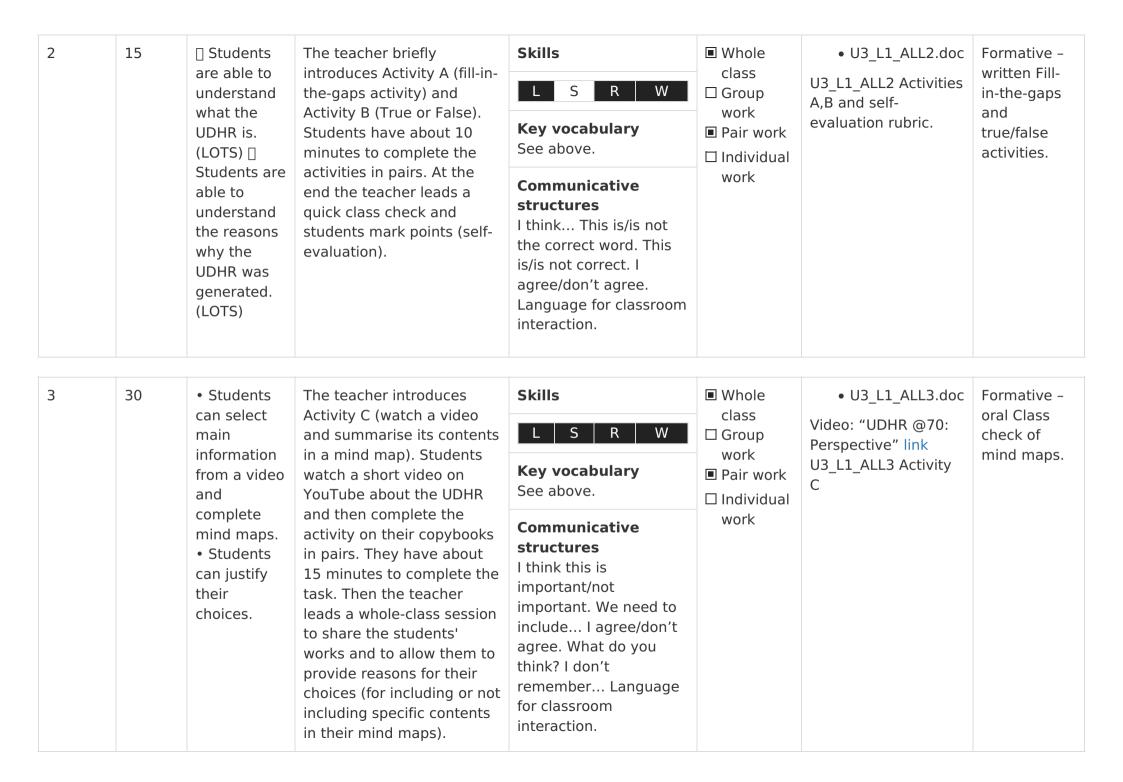
Unit number 2 Lesson number 4 Title Hot seat!

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1 10	10	Students are able to retrieve		Skills	■ Whole class	Blackboard.	
	information from the topic of the Ur	the topic of the United Nations	L S R W	☐ Group			
		knowledge (see previous lessons).	dge (see review activity he draws in the	<b>Key vocabulary</b> See lessons 1-3 of Unit 2.	work ☐ Pair work ☐ Individual work		
				Communicative structures I remember The main concepts of human rights are The main features of The United Nations are Language for classroom interaction.			

Unit number 3 Lesson number	1 Title	Why this Declaration?
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Activity	Timing	Learning	<b>Activity Procedure</b>	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
		Outcomes					

1 10 □ Students This lesson will take place Skills Whole • U3 L1 ALL1.doc listen and in the computer lab or in class U3 L1 ALL1 "Why S R understand the classroom with the W ☐ Group this declaration?" the portable rack, in order to work text. **Key vocabulary** introduction complete Activity C, which ☐ Pair work Declaration, right, to the comprehends a video to be ☐ Individual milestone, to proclaim, watched. The teacher lesson. work to address, to set out, hands out the text to protect, universally, (U3 L1 ALL1) and asks a to state, to entitle, student to read the freedom introduction to this lesson. so to focus on both content Communicative and language (keywords structures and chunks in bold), with This is interesting. What the help of the blue box, does...mean? Can you presenting a concise explain...? I didn't definition of the UDHR understand... Language (Universal Declaration of for classroom Human Rights), and of the interaction. yellow box, presenting a list of "Useful word". Students will be encouraged to ask questions.



Unit number 3 Lesson number 2 Title Individual Rights: freedom and equality (artt. 1,2 - 3-11))

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	10	Students are able to retrieve information from the contents presented during the previous lesson. (LOTS)	Brainstorming. The teacher writes in the center of the blackboard the words "Human Rights" and asks students to brainstorm it.	Key vocabulary Right, duty, dignity, inalienable, moral principle, life, norm, value, rule, behavior,  Communicative structures I know/I remember The correct word is I think Language for classroom interaction.	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard.	

3	15	• Students are able to express their opinions on articles 1-11 of the UDHR.	The teacher presents the students with a series of questions (U3_L2_ALL2) to help them reflect on articles 1-11 of the UDHR. Students ask and	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary See above.	□ Whole class □ Group work ■ Pair work □ Individual	• U3_L2_ALL2.doc U3_L2_ALL2 Set of questions.
			answer these questions. Pair work. (L1 allowed for answers).	Communicative structures See set of questions in U3_L2_ALL2 Language for classroom interaction	work	

Unit number 3 Lesson number 3 Title More rights! (artt. 11-21)

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	15	Students are able to express their opinion on the meanings of "freedom" and "right" (as concepts) and to compare and contrast the two terms. (LOTS)	The teacher writes on the blackboard the two terms "right" and "freedom". Students will be asked to remember the definition of right (previous unit) and to express their opinions on the meaning of freedom. Then they will compare what they wrote with a definition of freedom found online (a student will be chosen to do the online search and show the result on the IWB). At this point, students will be able to compare and contrast the two terms.	Key vocabulary Right, freedom, liberty,  Communicative structures Right means Freedom means I think In my opinion I agree, I don't agree. There is a difference. There is no difference. Language for classroom interaction.	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard Computer IWB.	

2 40 □ Students The teacher presents the Skills Whole • U3 L3 ALL1.doc Formative are able to text "More Rights!" class • U3 L3 ALL2.doc written Texts S identify the (U3 L3 ALL1) focusing on R W Group for articles. U3 L3 ALL1 "More main the keywords in bold to work Rights!" - text **Key vocabulary** features of understand the general ☐ Pair work U3 L3 ALL2 word towards, constitutional. articles 12meaning. Students are ☐ Individual boxes for writing liberty, conscience. 21 of the encouraged to ask work texts (articles13, 17, peaceful association, UDHR. questions. Then he/she 19) Paper and pens. freedom, thought, reads the instructions for (LOTS) □ privacy, to harm, to Students are Activity A (U3 L3 ALL2, bother, frightened, to write the text for articles able to seek, to run away, produce new 13, 17 and 19, looking at nationality, marriage, to the corresponding picture language own, expression, to (words and and using the words join, grown-up, leader, provided). Students have chunks) to to travel, to wish, to about 30 minutes to describe a own picture and a complete the task. Group right. (HOTS) work. At the end, the Communicative □ Students teacher leads a wholestructures are able to class session to share the I think... The best realise a texts and to vote the most word/phrase is... I description appropriate/successful suggest... Look for a texts. Students write the of human better word. How can chosen texts in their rights using we use the words in the visuals notebooks. box? I agree/don't (pictures) agree. Language for and text. classroom interaction. (HOTS)

 Unit number
 3
 Lesson number
 4
 Title
 Even more rights! (artt. 22-30)

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	10	Students are able to associate the titles of articles 1-21 of the UDHR to the corresponding pictures. (LOTS)	Review activity. The teacher presents the students with a poster where he has written the titles of the first 21 articles of the UDHR (and numbers from 22 to 30). He/she shows the students the pictures for each article (U3_L4_ALL1) and asks them to associate each picture to the correspondent article. Each picture correctly identified is pasted to the poster, next to its article.	Key vocabulary Article, picture, associate, correct, incorrect  Communicative structures This picture is for article number I can/cannot identify the corresponding article. I am/am not sure. I agree/don't agree. I think Language for classroom interaction.	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	• U3_L4_ALL1.doc Poster U3_L4_ALL1 Pictures	Formative – practical Realization of poster (matching activity).
2	15	Students are able to identify	Each student will be assigned either a title or	Skills	■ Whole class	• U3_L4_ALL3.doc • U3_L4_ALL2.doc	Formative -

Realization

the main

a picture for one of

features of articles 22 to 30 of the UDHR. (LOTS) Students are able to associate the titles of articles 22-30 of the UDHR to the corresponding pictures. (LOTS)

articles 22-30. The teacher will read the text "Even more rights!". stopping to explain meaning or to answer the students' questions (only the teacher will have the handout with the text). Then he will read once more the definitions of each article, not in order, and students will have to raise their hand if they have the title or the picture for the article just read. Teacher will then say what article he has read and students will paste title and picture at the right place on the poster. At the end of the activity, each student will be given the handout with the complete text.

L S R W

#### **Key vocabulary**

Economy, society, culture, healthcare to establish, to apply, to turn against, security, affordable, housing, medicine, education, childcare, ill, worker, fair, wage, trade union, rest, leisure, food, clothing, housing, adequate, responsibility, take away

### **Communicative structures**

This picture is for article number... This description is for article number... I can/cannot identify the corresponding title/picture. I am/am not sure. I agree/don't agree. I think... What does ... mean? Can you explain...? Language for classroom interaction.

work

U3\_L4\_ALL2 "Even more rights!" – text Poster U3\_L4\_ALL3 Pictures and titles for articles 22-30. of poster (matching activity).

3	30	☐ Students are able to use knowledge accumulated during the previous lessons to produce a new right: text and picture. (HOTS) ☐ Students are	The teacher presents the group activity. Students will have about 20 minutes to design text and image of a newly "invented" right. At the end of the activity, groups will share their rights and comment on other groups' works (group-evaluation, see	L S R W  Key vocabulary See entire unit.  Communicative structures See entire unit.	■ Whole class ■ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	• U3_L4_ALL4.doc  Materials provided during the unit U3_L4_ALL4 Instructions for the activity and peer- evaluation rubric Paper, pens, coloured pencils Poster.	Summative – written Realization of new right: text and picture.
		able to make comments and give positive suggestions to their classmates. (HOTS)	evaluation rubric U3_L4_ALL4). Each group will paste its right and picture to a poster.				

 Unit number
 3
 Lesson number
 5
 Title
 Choose your rights!

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	10	Students are able to retrieve information from previous lessons and activities. (LOTS)	Activity Procedure  Activity Procedure  Activity Procedure  Activity Procedure  Activity Procedure  The teacher reminds students that this is the final lesson on Human Rights so, as first activity, he draws in the center of the blackboard the words "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and asks pupils to brainstorm it.	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary Human rights, see previous lessons of unit  Communicative structures I remember I thinkis very important. The	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard.	Assessment
				most interesting thing is I still have doubts on Can you repeat? I would like to talk more about Language for classroom interaction.			

3 35 □ Students are able to The teacher introduces the **Skills** Whole Poster Felt evaluate the next activity. Students will class pens. S R importance of human realise a poster listing the W Group rights, making critical five human rights chosen work **Key vocabulary** judgments on the by the class and ways of ☐ Pair work Important, general, around of their supporting and promoting ☐ Individual useful, basic, vital, personal opinions. these rights at school with work meaningful, see unit practical everyday actions. (HOTS) 

☐ Students are able to find practical Students work in groups. Communicative ways to promote They have about 20 structures human rights at minutes. At the end, the The best action to school. (HOTS) ∏ Life teacher will lead a wholesupport this right is... skills: decision class session to complete We can promote this making, effective the poster. Students will right by... I think... I read their suggestions and communication, prefer... because... I together will agree on what assertiveness. agree/don't agree with actions are most suitable to you because... I think reach the goals. These you are right/wrong actions will be written on because... Language for the poster. Then they will classroom interaction. commit to promote and support the rights chosen.

Unit number4Lesson number1TitleA short history

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
what orights the battheir p	Students recall what children's rights are on	This lesson will be done in the computer lab or in the classroom with the	Skills  L S R W	■ Whole class	☐ Blackboard ☐ Notebook.		
	the base of their previous knowledge of	computer rack in order to complete activity A (web search). Activating	<b>Key vocabulary</b> Human rights.	work □ Pair work □ Individual			
		human rights.	prior knowledge. Teacher writes at the centre of the blackboard the phrase "children's rights" and asks students to say what they know or believe children's rights are.	Communicative structures I think/In my opinion an important children's right isbecause	work		
2	50	Students select the most basic information about historical events [] Students compare	1) The teacher distributes the worksheet (U4_L1_ALL1) to the students and gives them 3 minutes to look at it carefully. The main concepts are	Skills  L S R W	□ Whole class ■ Group work □ Pair work ■ Individual work	• U4_L1_ALL2.doc • U4_L1_ALL1.jpg  U4_L1_ALL1 (Worksheet time-line of rights "From ancient Greece to our times") U4_L1_ALL2	Group work (formative) assessment: the teacher monitors group web search (U4 L1 ALL2)

information on one topic from different sources □ Students summarize information from encyclopedia □ Students manage knowledge of specific details about the history of human rights □ Students use the proper language to order facts on a time line □ Students share materials and cooperate to reach group goal

clarified together if needed. 2) The teacher presents the web search activity: divided in groups of 3 people, students have to look on the web for further information related to each step of the timeline. The goal is to write about 25-30 words for each step. Websites suggested: link link and link 3) Before starting the activity, the teacher also explains how the work will be assessed. showing the grid (U4 L1 ALL2) and discussing assessment criteria with the students: correctness of information choice/ accuracy of use of key vocabulary and linking words/active participation of group members. 3) At the end, each group compares its words to the those written by the other groups and tries to write down (for each step in the time-line) a couple of sentences to describe each timeline step. This

#### **Key vocabulary**

Poet, legislator, to abolish, death penalty, debt slavery, bill, to set out, inalienable, to hold, pursue.

### **Communicative structures**

The importance of this is... This is more important because...
This means that... First of all/secondly/ then....
Following this.... Next step is.... After that/Finally

(teacher's evaluation of group work).

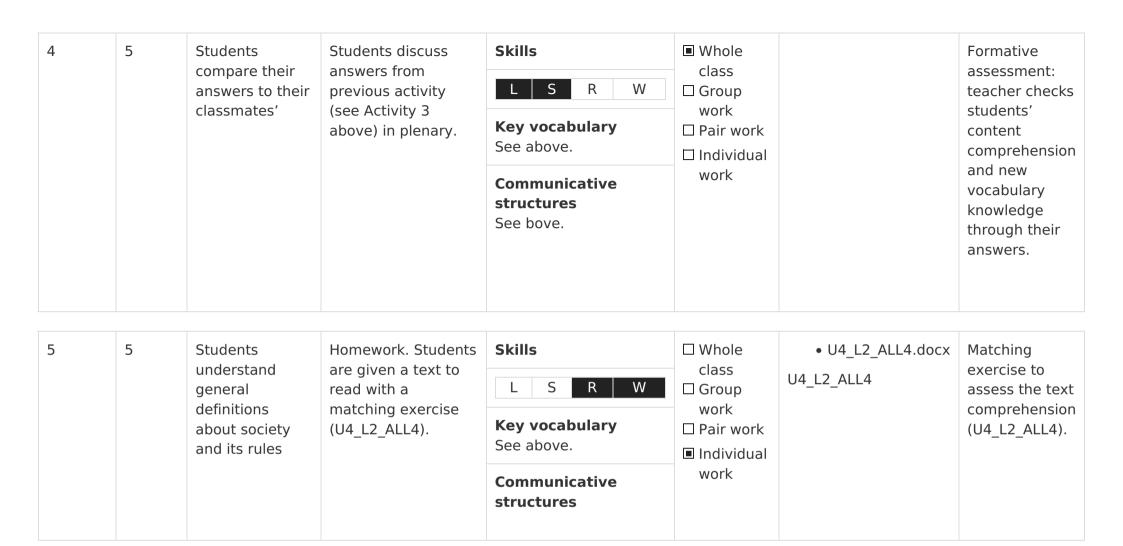
work can be finished at	
home as homework if	
necessary.	

Unit number 4 Lesson number 2 Title Why Children's Rights?

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	<b>Activity Procedure</b>	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	5	☐ Students recall information about the history of human and children's rights from the memory ☐ Students manage basic information such as terminology and specific elements about the history of those rights ☐ Students use the simple past	Teacher writes at the centre of the blackboard: "History of children's rights" and asks students to recall the knowledge from the previous lesson. The teacher checks students understanding of contents and revises the forms of simple past.	L S R W  Key vocabulary To abolish, death penalty, debt slavery, bill, pursued.  Communicative structures Simple past	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard.	Formative assessment: the teacher checks students understanding of contents and knowledge of simple past forms.

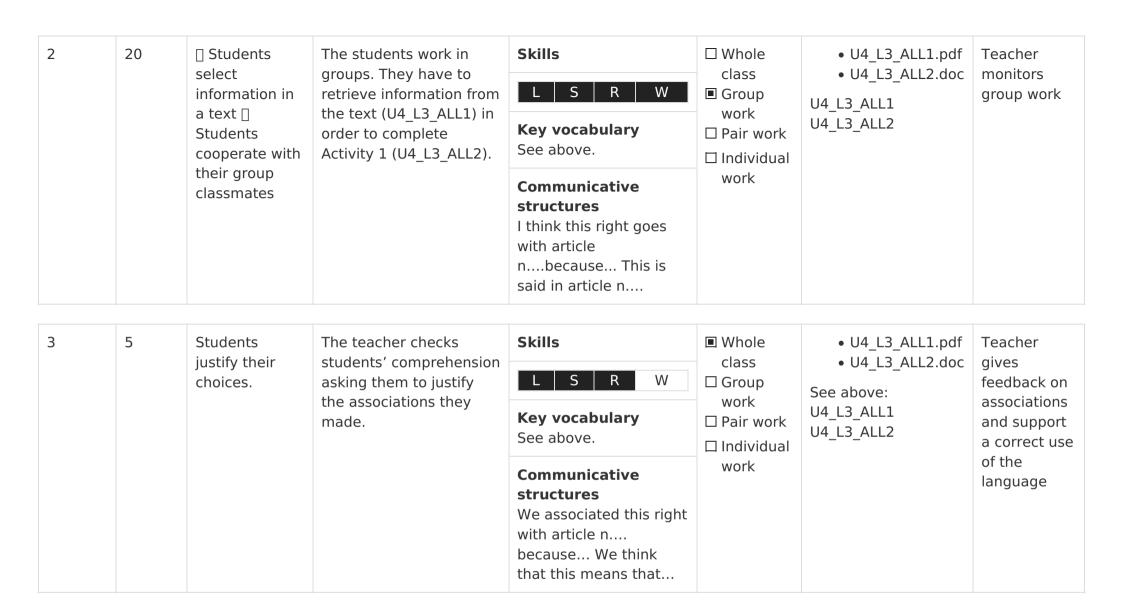
2							
	2	15	understand and explain why children's rights exist [] Students understand the difference between human rights and	distributes the worksheet (U4_L2_ALL1) and projects it to the IWB. He asks one students to read out loud and slowly the worksheet content. Teacher elicitates from the classroom the meaning of the keywords written in bold. The teacher invites students to focus on the two boxes and on the	L S R W  Key vocabulary Child soldiers, child labour, to serve as, widespread reality, violations, weakest persons, UDHR, UN member States, new Declaration.  Communicative structures Children's rights exist because It was necessary to Simple	class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual	

3 25 □ Students In pairs. This is a Skills ☐ Whole • U4 L2 ALL3.docx Teacher select main multi-skill activity. 1) class • U4 L2 ALL2.pdf monitors S R information Students have 15 W ☐ Group students while U4 L2 ALL2 from a text □ minutes to read work they work in U4 L2 ALL3 (Source: **Key vocabulary** ■ Pair work Students apply through the pairs and gives link) Rights, responsibilities, strategies to worksheet's purple feedback when ☐ Individual to sign, to talk about, remember the box (U4 L2 ALL3 necessary. work individuals, Source: link) and needed development, freedom, note down on their information □ justice, peace, care, note book as much Students use protection, to play a information as the correct role, dignity, tolerance, vocabulary and possible. 2)Students equality, solidarity, have other 10 language poorest. structures to minutes to answer write sentences the questions Communicative without watching at structures the worksheet The Conventions begins (U4 L2 ALL2). by... + ing form, Children develop best if... Children should be....



Unit number 4 Lesson number 3 Title United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	<b>Activity Procedure</b>	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	20	Students gain deep understanding of children's right through the United Nations' CRC.	First, the teacher corrects in plenary the homework of the previous lesson. Then, s/he goes through the text of the Convention (U4_L3_ALL1) asking each student to read one of the listed rights and to paraphrase its meaning.	Key vocabulary Governments, race, religion, abilities, stay in contact, get back together, illegally, survive, right to life, care for, family ties, right to privacy, right to reliable information, look after, human dignity.	■ Whole class Group work Pair work Individual work	• U4_L3_ALL1.pdf U4_L3_ALL1	
				Communicative structures This article means/says that			



4	10	Students revise key vocabulary.	Activity 2. In groups, students revise key vocabulary through a domino game.	Skills  L S R W	□ Whole class ■ Group work	• U4_L3_ALL2.doc U4_L3_ALL2	Teacher checks students' vocabulary
				Key vocabulary equality, well-being, safe place, clothing, respect, care, protection, health, rest, education, abuse, exploitation government	□ Pair work □ Individual work		knowledge through a domino game.
				Communicative structures This goes with			

Unit number 4 Lesson number 4 Title CRC and Education (artt. 28,29)

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	10	recall the content of the previous lesson about the United Nations' Convention on children's rights - Students focus on language structures needed the blackboard the blackboard and focus their hands to say what they remember about the Convention. The teacher helps them revising the language structures needed. S/he writes whole sentences on the blackboard and focus their attention on specific language.	the blackboard the phrase "Convention on the children's rights" and asks students to raise their hands to say what they remember about the Convention. The teacher helps them revising the language structures needed. S/he	Key vocabulary Equality, well-being, safe place, respect, protection, health care, education, abuse, exploitation, government, right to life, care for	■ Whole class Group work Pair work Individual work	Blackboard.	
			Communicative structures The Convention says that One article of the convention states that				

2	20	-Students understand the meaning of some articles of the Convention -	In pairs, students are asked to do Activity 2. At the end, students compare their answers with the whole class. The teacher helps them	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary See above.	■ Whole class □ Group work ■ Pair work □ Individual	• U4_L4_ALL1.doc U4_L4_ALL1	The teacher monitors students' understanding through a T/F exercise.
		Students analyse the difference of use of impersonal sentences	reflecting on impersonal sentences and asks for/suggests correspondences in L1.	Communicative structures We think this is true/false because As article nsays,	work		

Unit number 5 Lesson number 1 Title Education is your right and duty!

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	15	☐ Students gain awareness of what they know about the topic ☐ Students take active part in planning their own learning.	Teacher invites students to freely express what they expect to learn by the end of the unit and, at the same time, what they would like to learn about children and school in the world. This activity may take the form of a brainstorming where teacher writes at the centre of the board "my expectations and my curiosities" and, all around it, students' responses. To facilitate students' participation, this brainstorming can be first done in pairs and then with the whole class. Students	Key vocabulary Education, Rights and duties, School, Obligations, Commitment Society  Communicative structures I would like to know I am curious about I would like to learn more about I expect to	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work ■ Individual work	• Blackboard • Notebooks	

are expected to draw	
their own "mindmap of	
expectations" on their	
note book. This	
mindmap will be	
fundamental at the	
end of the Unit when	
students will compare	
it with what they will	
have actually learned,	
highlighting with	
different colours: (1)	
what has been	
accomplished (2) what	
has not been	
accomplished (3) what	
was not expected to be	
accomplished.	
accomplished.	

2 • U5\_L1 ALL1.doc 15 □ Students The teacher asks one Skills Whole understand the student to read slowly class U5 L1 ALL1 S R W importance of and in a loud voice the L ☐ Group introduction to the work education in a **Key vocabulary** □ Pair work complex world lesson. The teacher To be obliged to, □ Students are explains the meaning ☐ Individual complex world, of the keywords and able to work technology, free time, differentiate chunks in bold giving means of between the synonyms and transportation, growth, examples for their use. two facets of development, education in improvement, collective terms of welfare, simple society, right/duty □ learning process, to Students are face the future, able to commitment, fair understand the relationship, importance of cooperation education at school in terms Communicative of a process of structures personal growth and assumption of responsibilities

3	20	- Students create a list of rights and duties related to their classroom environment - Students can reuse key vocabulary for a real task.	In pairs, students complete the table in Activity 1: they have to create a list of rights/duties related to their classroom life. At the end, they compare their lists with the whole class.	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary See above.	■ Whole class □ Group work ■ Pair work □ Individual work	• U5_L1_ALL1.doc U5_L1_ALL1	
				Communicative structures My duties are My rights are I should I should not			

4	5	lesson contents and key Activity 2: after revising the two pieces of text of this lesson, students have to	teacher explains Activity 2: after revising the two pieces of text of this lesson, students have to complete the matching	Key vocabulary Complex world, technology, free time, means of transportation, growth, development, improvement, simple society, learning process, commitment, cooperation	□ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work ■ Individual work	• U5_L1_ALL1.doc U5_L1_ALL1	This lesson content and key language understanding is checked through a matching activity.
				Communicative structures			

Unit number 5 Lesson number 2 Title UNESCO and children out of school

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	10	Students are able to retrieve information from memory.	The teacher first corrects the homework of lesson 1 with the whole class (matching exercise). Then, the teacher writes at the centre of the blackboard the phrase "Education is your right!" and asks students to express their ideas, to recall appropriate information from the previous lesson.	Key vocabulary Education, right, duty, social life, improvement  Communicative structures Education is my right because I have to go to school because Should/have to	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard.	

2	10	-Students make hypothesis on the reasons why so many children in the world are out of school -Students are able to classify children out of school according to the reasons why they are not at school	Group work. The teacher reads out the paragraph "Children out of school" and ask students to make hypothesis on the conditions of children who do not go to school as well as on the reason why they are out of school. S/he helps scaffolding language needed (key words and structures like I think that/in my opinion). They have to write their notes down. At the end, each group presents its hypothesis.	Key vocabulary Rural areas, workers, disabled, soldiers  Communicative structures I think that In my opinion	■ Whole class ■ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	• U5_L2_ALL1.doc U5_L2_ALL1	The teacher monitors group work and participation and gives feedback.
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3 20 -Students The teacher asks one **Skills** Whole • U5 L2 ALL1.doc understand students to start reading class U5 L2 ALL1 S R **UNESCO** the introduction in the W ☐ Group goals and worksheet distributed to work **Key vocabulary** commitment everyone and loaded at ☐ Pair work Dialogue, mutual -Students the IWB. He asks student ☐ Individual understanding, quality make to stop reading at each full work education, task, hate, stop and helps focus hypothesis intolerance, to analysing together on both content strengthen, bond, **UNESCO** logo and language, also heritage, dignity, encouraging students to development ask questions. At the end of the first two parts of Communicative text, the teacher focuses structures to the picture at the First of all, secondly, bottom-right corner of the then, following this, worksheet (page 1), which next, finally I think that/ represents the UNESCO I suppose that/In my logo, and asks students to opinion/ It could be... make hypothesis on its shape (a Greek temple with the globe in the background) by recalling what just learned about UNESCO mission.

4	15	Students	Reflection activity. The	Skills	■ Whole	Self-
		reflect on their own	teacher writes on the blackboard the following	L S R W	class Group	assessment through
		learning	questions/sentences then asks students to copy	Key vocabulary	work □ Pair work	reflection of what
			them out on their	See above.	■ Individual	learned.
			notebooks and to answer/complete them. The questions are: "In this lesson I learned", "The most difficult thing of this lesson wasbecause". The teachers gives 5 minutes to do this reflection activity and them asks some of them to read out their answers and comments them with the class.	Communicative structures This lesson I learned, The most difficult thing this lesson wasbecause	work	

Unit number 5 Lesson number 3 Title Struggling to go to school

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	5	Students retrieve information from memory about the first human rights studied	This lesson will be carried out in the computer lab. Brainstorming. The teacher writes the phrase "UNESCO and children out of school" on the blackboard and asks students to express their ideas, to recall appropriate information from memory especially about the previous lesson.	Key vocabulary Rural areas, poor children, children labour, etc  Communicative structures Children don't go to school because	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	Blackboard.	

2 25 -Students Mindmapping. The Skills ☐ Whole • U5 L3 ALL1 The teacher extrapolate from teacher explains class .doc monitors S R the video Activity 1: students in W Group group work Worksheet needed groups watch the video work and gives U5 L3 ALL1. **Key vocabulary** made by UNESCO information -☐ Pair work help when Drop out, soldier, "Children out of Students review needed ☐ Individual marginalized, rural school" (link) with content work areas, struggle knowledge English subtitles. They through a have to take note while Communicative they watch it in order different media structures Students create to extrapolate a personal information they need mindmap to complete their mindmap. They can putting together pieces of watch the video as different sources many time as they (worksheet. need. They can also watch the materials video and visual organizer). used in the previous lessons to look for further details.

3 25 -Students self The teacher explains Skills Whole • U5 L3 ALL2.doc Peer check their students that their class assessment U5 L3 ALL2 S R content mind map (see Activity W Group of group understanding -2 above) will be work work through **Key vocabulary** Students evaluated through a ☐ Pair work a grid. Overcrowded, shortage, correct/revise peer assessment grid ☐ Individual fees, tuition, disabled, and shows them the their work work soldier, marginalized, Students can grid. (U5 L3 ALL2). fault, dangerous, Then, s/he asks explain orally sanitation why children in students: 1) to read the the world are text (U5 L3 ALL1 page Communicative out of school -2) 2) to check their structures mind map to see Students assess The main reasons why their whether they have children are out of included all important classmates' school are... We can details or if they need work classify the causes into to add something 3) to six different exercise to explain categories... This is their mind map to their important because... classmates. At the end, This is connected to this the teacher asks because... students to describe their mindmap and to assess those of their classmates

Unit number 5 Lesson number 4 Title Now it's up to you!

Activity	Timing	Learning Outcomes	Activity Procedure	Language	Interaction	Materials	Assessment
1	5	Students retrieve information from memory	The teacher reminds students that today is the final lesson on the topic "Children at school". As first activity s/he brainstorms knowledge and understanding, by writing "Children in and out of school" on the blackboard.	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary See the complex of vocabulary in lessons 1 to 4.  Communicative structures	■ Whole class Group work Pair work Individual work	Blackboard.	
2	45	-Students report on accurate content facts - Students develop communicative fluency - Students can ask questions	"Hot seat". This activity has resulted as one of the most appreciated by students and the one in which they are really eager to take part both as the one who answer question (on the "hot seat") and as the one who	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary See the whole Unit 5.	■ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work □ Individual work	• U5_L4_ALL1.doc U5_L4_ALL1	Summative assessment through a teacher rubric (U5_L4_ALL1)

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3	5	Students are able to monitor, reflect on and self assess their own learning.	Teacher asks students to go back to the "mindmap of expectations" they drawn at the beginning of lesson 1 of unit 5 and to compare what expected to what actually learned, highlighting with different colours: (1) what has been accomplished (2) what has not been accomplished (3) what was not expected to be accomplished.	Skills  L S R W  Key vocabulary  Communicative structures	□ Whole class □ Group work □ Pair work ■ Individual work	Notebook.	Student self- assessment of learning process.
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