



UNIT 5: GENDER AND EDUCATION

SKILL : LISTENING

Source: FAR AHEAD 2nde, p. 67

LEAD-IN : *Observe this picture then answer the teacher's question.*



- 1- Where is the girl?
- 2- What is her living condition like?
- 3- What solution do you suggest to ameliorate her condition?

Learning context: *During their English class, The 2nde A1 students of Lycée Moderne Bonoua are listening to a passage on girls' education in order to discuss this issue in class.*

LEARNING CONTENT

LANGUAGE FUNCTION	STRUCTURES	VOCABULARY
Expressing recommendation and obligation	Must + verb..... Have to +verb..... Should +verb.....	Boot camp / Boarding school /Homesick / Abroad

A-VOCABULARY RELATED TO SCHOOL

Boot camp: special school for teenagers who have anti-social behaviour.

Boarding school: residential area in a school

Homesick: sad because you are away from home and you miss your family and friends.

Abroad: In a foreign country

B- LANGUAGE FUNCTION : *expressing obligation and recommendation*

a-We can use **have to** and **must** to express obligation.

Example: In Australia you have to vote. It's the law.

b- We can use **should** to express recommendation.

Example : You should work harder to succeed at school.

Activity 1: Complete the passage with the words from the box. number 1 is an example.

Greatful , boot camp , homesick ; abroad, boarding school

In the early 1980's in the U.S.A, some parents used **1-boot camp** as alternative to discipline difficult young people . Others preferred sending them 2-..... since the early 1990's there had been 3-.....for teenagers who behaved badly. At first, those teens didn't like it, but today they are 4-.....to their parents. They have become good citizens thanks to boarding school because once there, they used to be 5-.....so they quickly abandon their bad behaviours in order to join their families.

Activity 2: Choose the correct words to make the sentences meaningful. Example **1-should**

In South Africa, children **(1) have to / should** start school at the age of 7. Under the age of 15, they **(2) don't have / musn't** work. Children aged 15 to 18 are allowed to have a job but they **(3) must / musn't** do dangerous jobs. 18 is the legal age for marriage between 16 and 18 children can get married but they **(4) have to /don't have to** get their parents' written consent. South African children **(5) don't have to/musn't** stay at school after 15.

A. LISTENING ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1 : Listen to Mani, Afia, and Yeo talking about their schools and say who goes to a boot camp. (Source: www.edicef.com)

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ACTIVITY 2 : Listen again to the recording and choose the correct answer among the options. (Source: www.edicef.com)

1-What does Mani dislike about his school?

- a) it's very big
- b) there are strict rules
- c) he has to wear a uniform

2-Why does Mani go to this school?

- a) it's near his home
- b) students do well there
- c) there's strict discipline

3-What does Afia dislike about her boarding school?

- a) there are no boys
- b) she can't go home everyday
- c) she has a lot of homework

4. Yeo goes to a special school because

- a) his parents live abroad
- b) his parents don't like the local school
- c) he was behaving badly

5. What is Yeo's attitude today?

- a) his parents' decision was a good one
- b) he is angry with his parents
- c) he is unhappy at school

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

Uncle Kwesi, a Ghanaian peasant doesn't want to let his daughter go to school. You are informed about this situation and you decide to meet and discuss the issue with him. In your exchange:

- *ask him why he refuses to let her go to school,*
- *list some problems she can face without education*
- *Explain to him why girls' education is important*

HOMEWORK

An Indian farmer said that: "*sending a girl to school is as pointless as watering a neighbour's plant*".

In your reaction to this assertion:

- Explain how you understand this sentence
- Say whether you agree or not with them

Justify your opinion