

# Practical lesson #6



**TOPIC:** LESSON AS AN ELEMENT OF COMPLETE SYSTEM. NON-TRADITIONAL FORMS OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS.

**AIM:** TO TRAIN STUDENTS TO UNDERSTAND THE SIGNIFICANT PLACE OF A LESSON AS AN ELEMENT OF COMPLETE SYSTEM AND APPLY NON-TRADITIONAL FORMS OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

# Outline

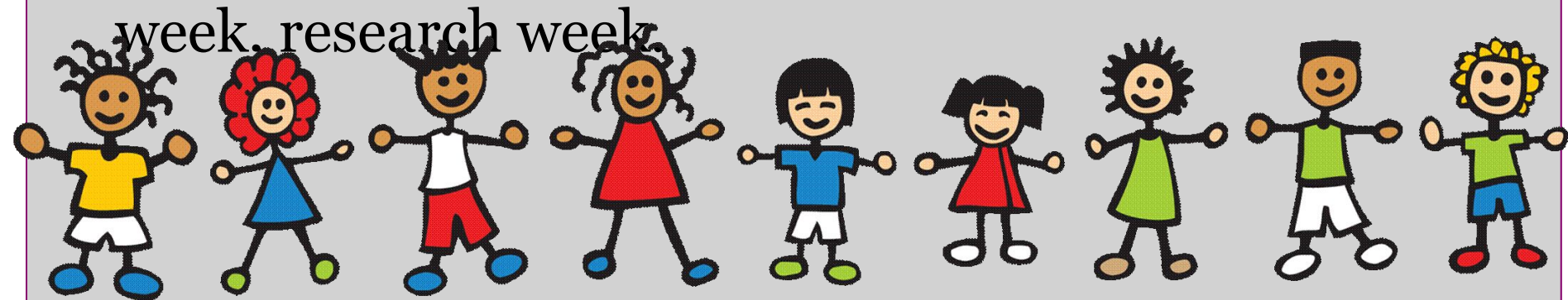


- Key special words
- Questions

# Key special words:



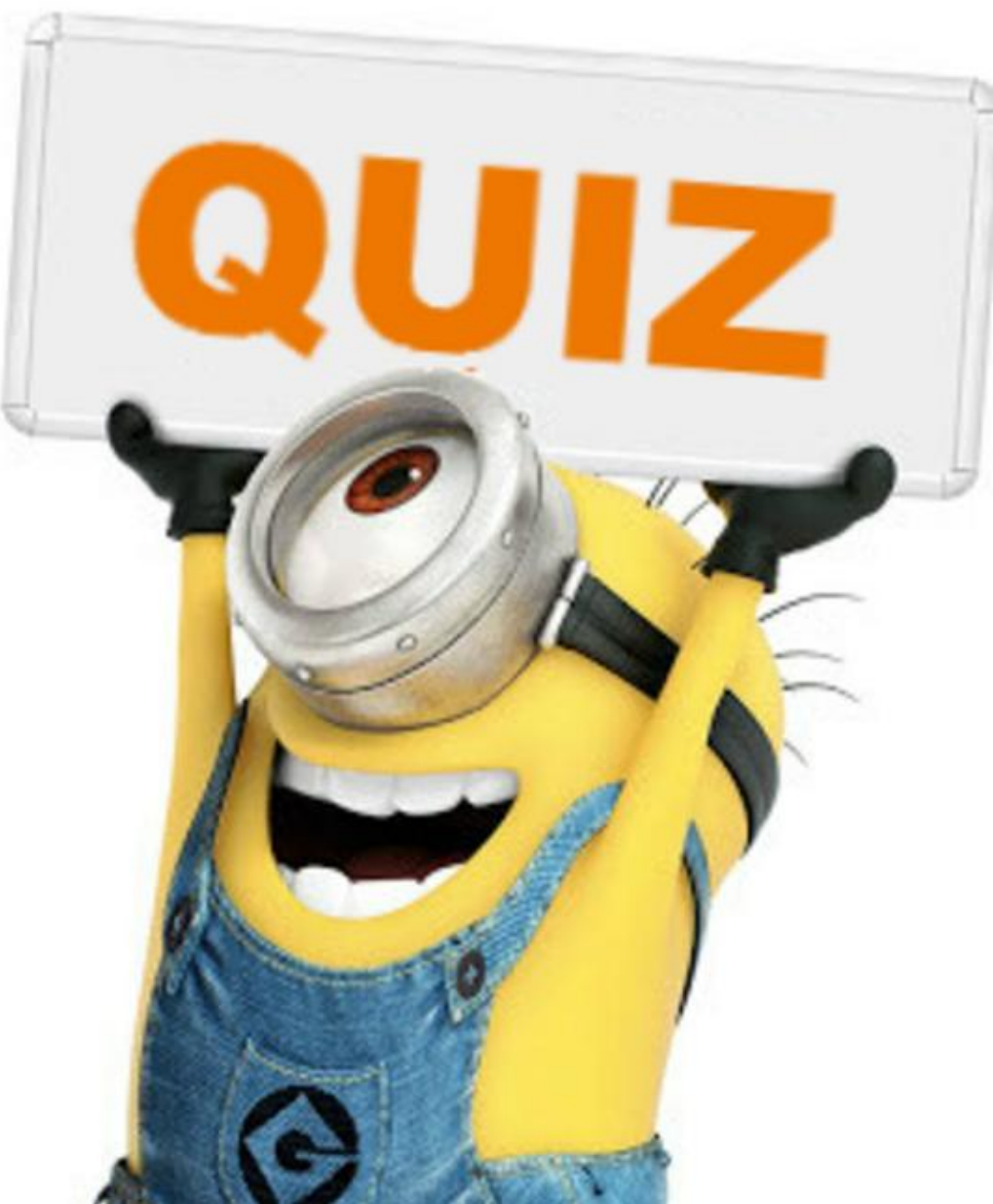
- lesson, teaching, learning, traditional and non-traditional forms of educational process, method, methodology system, training, excursion, travelling lesson, workshop, conference, problem-solving, labs, excursions, online-lessons, mentoring, tutoring, family teaching, self-study, business games, studio lessons, projects, creative week, research week



# Questions:



- What is lesson?
- What is an effective lesson, in your opinion? Prove.
- What are main features of a lesson?
- What types of lesson do you know?
- What are non-traditional forms of educational process? Give the example.
- What are labs?
- What is conference?
- What are online-lessons?
- Where do we usually go for excursions?





# QUIZ

- 1 Who was the **FIRST** president of the United States?  
a Roosevelt   b Kennedy   c Washington
- 2 Who was the **SECOND** man who walked on the moon?  
a Neil Armstrong   b Yuri Gagarin   c Buzz Aldrin
- 3 Andy Summers and Stewart Copeland were members of the rock group *The Police*. Who was the **THIRD** member?  
a Freddie Mercury   b Sting   c Chris Martin
- 4 Who won their **FOURTH** Football World Cup in 2006?  
a Brazil   b Germany   c Italy
- 5 Which city has a famous street called **FIFTH** Avenue?  
a London   b Sydney   c New York
- 6 Which actor was the star of the film *The SIXTH* Sense?  
a Sylvester Stallone   b Brad Pitt   c Bruce Willis
- 7 What is the **SEVENTH** letter of the alphabet?  
a H   b G   c I
- 8 Which tennis player won her **EIGHTH** Grand Slam title in 2007?  
a Serena Williams   b Maria Sharapova   c Venus Williams
- 9 Whose **NINTH** symphony is also called *Choral*?  
a Beethoven's   b Mozart's   c Tchaikovsky's

## 2 MONTHS

a 5.23 Listen and repeat the months.

|     |                              |
|-----|------------------------------|
| JAN | <u>January</u> /'dʒænjuəri/  |
| FEB | <u>February</u> /'februəri/  |
| MAR | <u>March</u> /mɑ:tʃ/         |
| APR | <u>April</u> /'eɪprɪl/       |
| MAY | <u>May</u> /meɪ/             |
| JUN | <u>June</u> /dʒu:n/          |
| JUL | <u>July</u> /dʒu:'laɪ/       |
| AUG | <u>August</u> /'ɔ:gəst/      |
| SEP | <u>September</u> /sep'tembə/ |
| OCT | <u>October</u> /ɒk'təʊbə/    |
| NOV | <u>November</u> /nəʊ'vembə/  |
| DEC | <u>December</u> /dɪ'sembə/   |

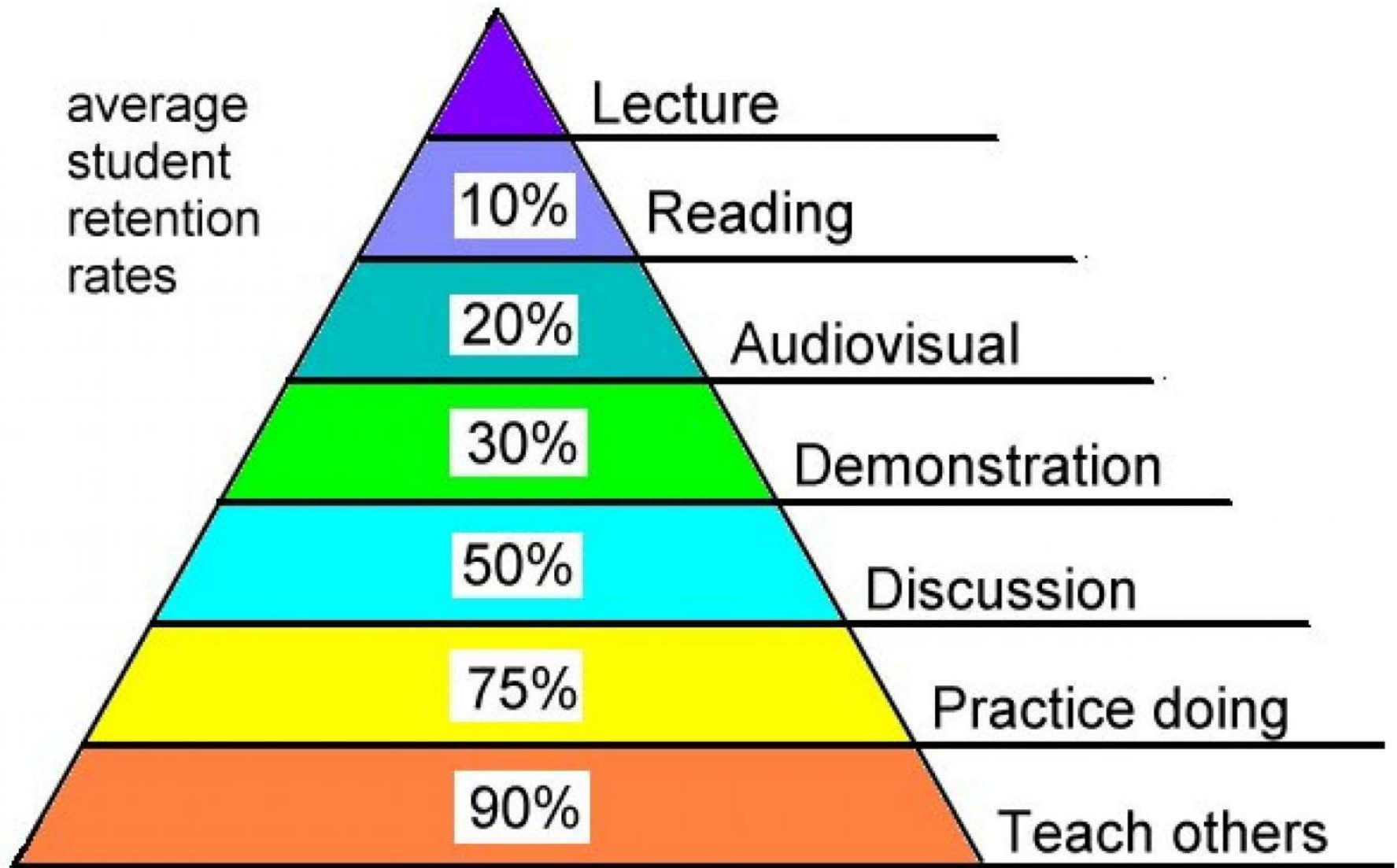
# How do we learn better? (%)

**acquire** – приобретать, овладевать / есте сақтау



- **Lecture:** we acquire \_\_\_\_\_ % of information when we listen
- **Reading:** we acquire \_\_\_\_\_ % of information when we read
- **Audio-visual:** we acquire \_\_\_\_\_ % of information when we listen
- **Demonstration:** we acquire \_\_\_\_\_ % of information when we see
- **Discussion:** we acquire \_\_\_\_\_ % of information when we discuss
- **Practice:** we acquire \_\_\_\_\_ % of information when we practice
- **Teaching:** we acquire \_\_\_\_\_ % of information when we teaching

# Learning Pyramid



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine



# Some Advice on How to Learn English

There are some rules of memory.

1. We **acquire** 10% of information when we read.  
We acquire 20% of information when we listen.  
We acquire 30% when we see.  
We acquire 90% when we teach others.
2. It is necessary to repeat the material you've learnt every three days. If you do not repeat the material **within** three days most of the information **vanishes** as if you never learnt it.
3. It's best to **memorize** material before you go to bed. You'll memorize it more quickly.
4. It's very useful to listen to the material you are learning. There are a lot of words in English which are not pronounced **according** to the rules of reading.



## Words

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] — совет

**to acquire** [ə'kwaɪə] — усваивать

**within** [wɪ'dɪn] — в течение, в рамках

**to vanish** ['vænɪʃ] — исчезать, пропадать

**to memorize** ['meməraɪz] — запоминать, заучивать

**according to** [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] — согласно, в соответствии с

# Characteristics of young learners

## True or False



- They have long attention span.
- They are very active.
- They differ in their experience of learning.
- They are less shy than older learners.
- They are not imaginative.
- They enjoy learning through playing games.
- They do not enjoy imitating and mimicking what they have heard.
- They do not respond well to rewards from a teacher.

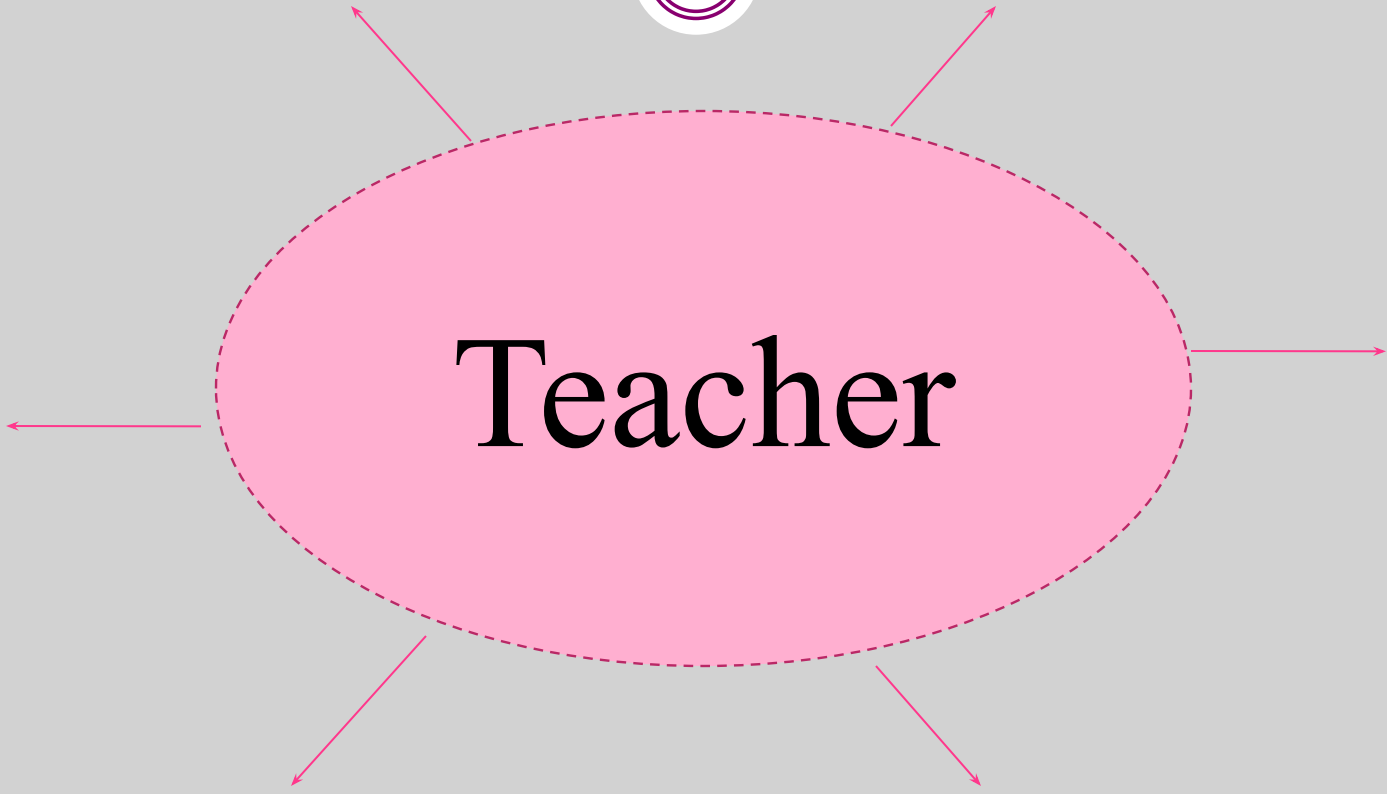
# Explain the meaning:



- involuntary attention
- limited attention
- underdeveloped problem-solving
- underdeveloped interactional skills
- weak memory
- here and now reasoning
- limited experience
- mechanical memory
- nor clear motivation
- непроизвольное внимание
- ограниченное внимание
- слаборазвитые навыки решения проблем
- слаборазвитые навыки взаимодействия
- слабая память
- рассуждения «здесь и сейчас»
- ограниченный опыт
- механическая память
- неясная мотивация



**Teacher**



# Human Psychology: Match

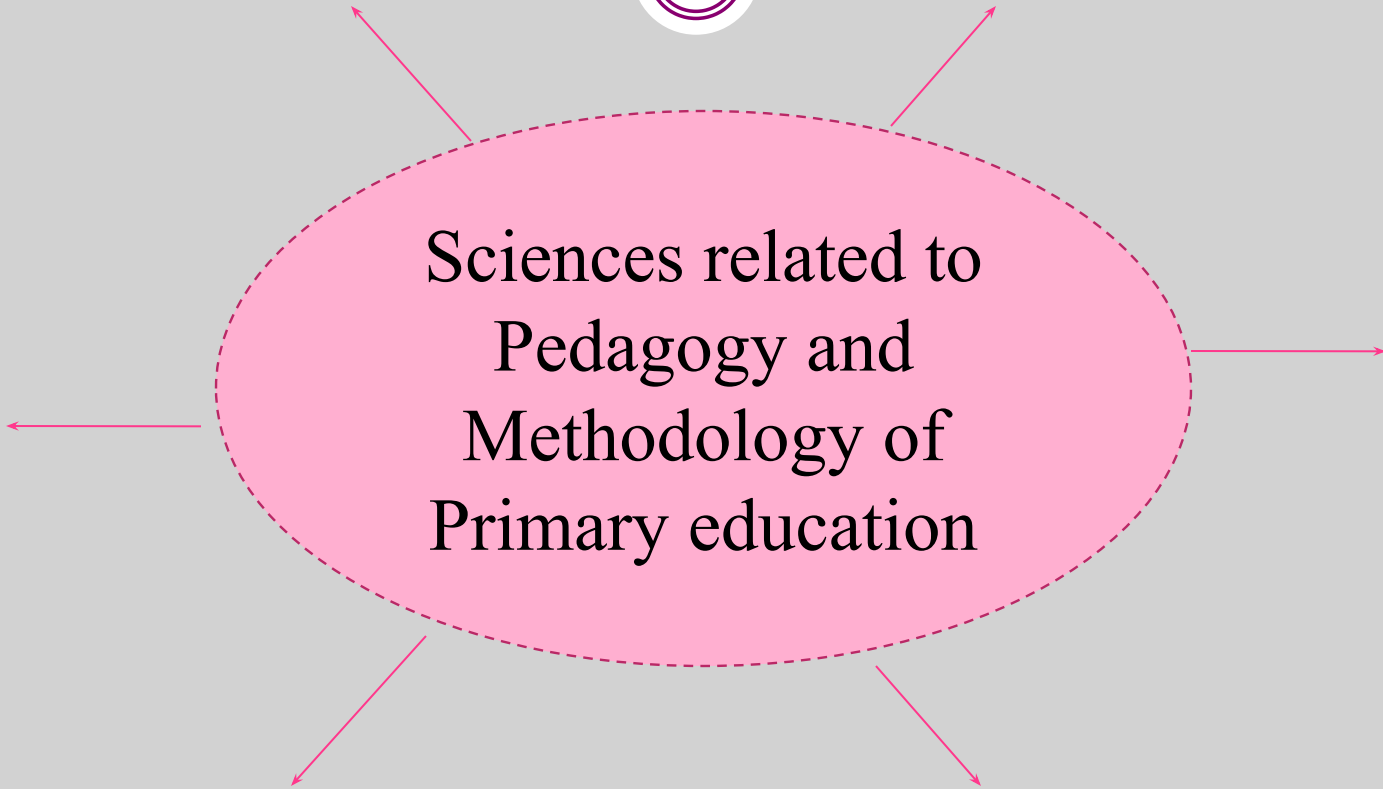
- Sigmund Freud
- Erik Erikson
- Lev Vygotsky
- B.F. Skinner
- John Watson
- Jean Piaget



- operant conditioning
- zone of proximal development
- psychoanalysis
- classical conditioning
- stages of cognitive development
- stages of psychosocial development
- superego, ego, id
- social constructivism
- behaviorism



Sciences related to  
Pedagogy and  
Methodology of  
Primary education



# What sciences are related to Pedagogy and Methodology of Elementary Education?



- Pedagogy
- Psychology
- Physiology
- Anatomy
- Sociology
- Philosophy
- Economics
- Ecology
- Anthropology
- Medicine
- Bases of defectology
- School hygiene
- Ethics
- Aesthetics
- History
- Children literature
- Computer science
- Linguistics
- Methodology of teaching school subjects
- Theory of education

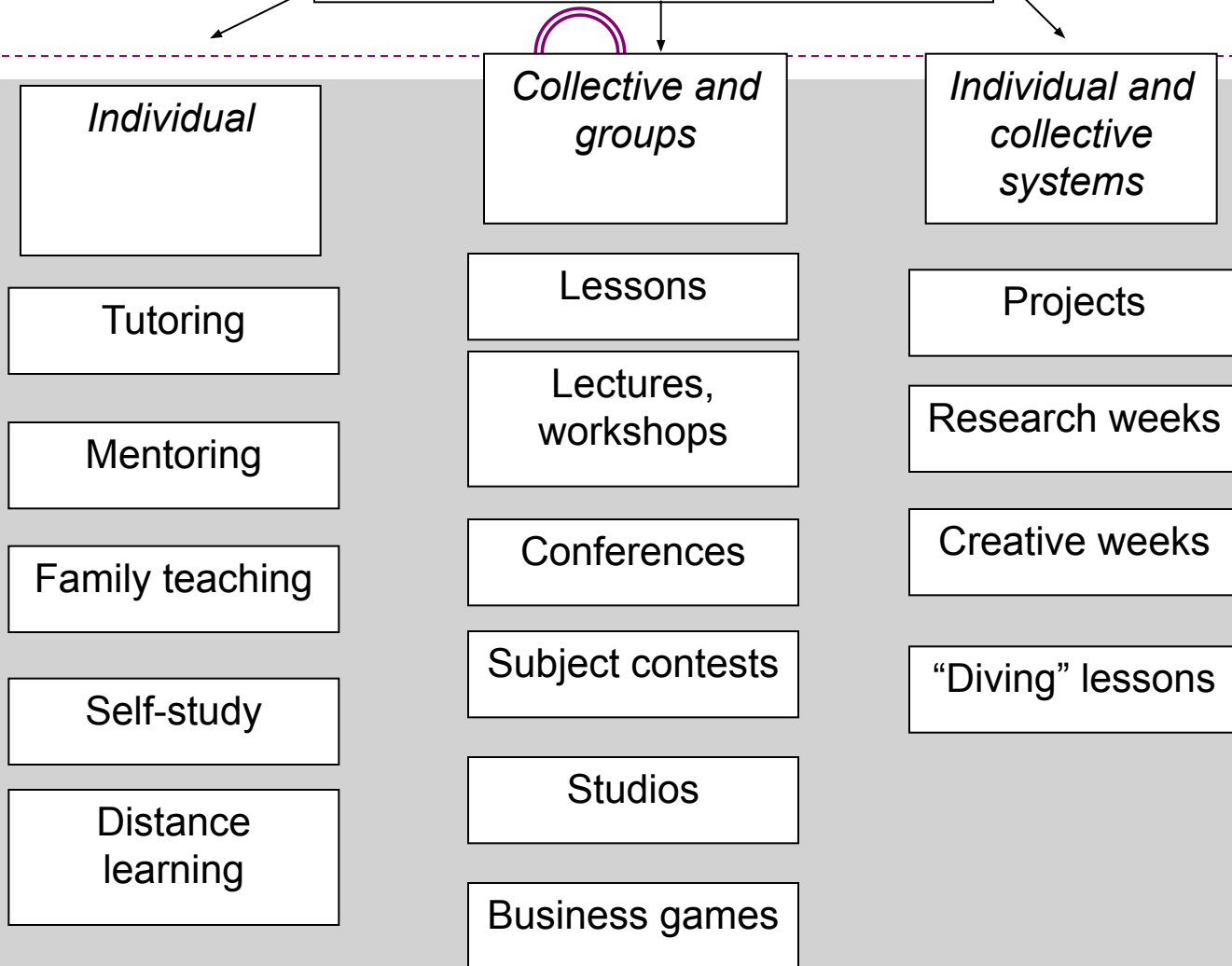
# Warm-up. Give the definition:



- *Pedagogy*
- *Psychology*
- *Ethnopedagogics*
- *Education*
- *Didactics*



## Forms of teaching organization



# Non-traditional types of lesson



- “Lesson–Workshop”, “Lesson –Excursion”, “Quiz “What? Where? When?”, a game “The Field of Wonders”, lesson “Club of Merry and Cute”, “Lesson- Conference”, “Lesson Press-conference”, “Lesson revue”, “Round table”, “Fairies”, etc.
- **What other options can you offer for a non-traditional lesson?**
- Prepare a **microteaching** for any non-traditional lesson type.
- Discuss and give feedback.

# Work with video:



- Students watch some video-extracts from the movie “**The Chorus**” by Christophe Barratier (2004). Then they discuss the unusual method of working with difficult children in the film.



# “The Chorus”



- **Answer questions:**

- Where does main character start working as a teacher?

- What does mean “Action – Reaction” method? Is it effective?

- What is unusual in main character’s method of educating?

- Why do children like singing?

- What do children feel while singing?

- How did it help them to self-development?

- How do you think what traits a good teacher should possess?

(<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/what-makes-a-good-teacher.html>)

Never say never. You can always start from the very beginning.

