**PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL OF SAPOUY SCHOOL YEAR: 2019-2020**

**TEACHER: Mr. TIONON DATE: 10/05/2020**

**LEVEL: 1re D 1**

Text: our Health

Do you ever visit the doctor? Sometimes, people visit doctors because they are not feeling very well. Sometimes, they visit doctors for a physical examination, or checkup. Visits to doctors are part of medical care. To help people solve their health problems, doctors go through many procedures.

Doctors try to **diagnose**, or **figure** **out** what makes people sick. If you have a sore throat or a bad cough, the doctor examines you with a stethoscope. The doctor uses the stethoscope to listen to your heartbeat and to the sound your lungs make when you breathe. The doctor looks into your nose, ears, and throat and may order some laboratory tests. Then the doctor diagnoses your problem. Sometimes the doctor tells you that your body will get well on its own without any kind of medicine. Sometimes, the doctor orders drugs to help you.

Some doctors are specialists. They have extra training. Different kinds of specialists treat heart disease, cancer, arthritis, and other diseases. Some are pediatricians, they only treat children while some other specialists treat old people only. Other specialists do surgery. **Surgeons** can remove diseased organs and even replace hearts, lungs, and livers. Some surgeons fix broken bones and replace knees and hips. Psychiatrists work on mental health. However, doctors do not work alone in health centers.

Many other people besides doctors provide medical care. Nurses, for example, are very important to medical care; they care for sick patients. Nurses also help doctors do examinations and give treatments. Special nurses called nurse practitioners do many things that doctors once did. They diagnose what is causing an illness and prescribe drugs. Surgical nurses help with operations. Nurse-midwives deliver babies and care for mothers.

There are also laboratory technicians who examine mucus, blood or other liquid samples from the body to find out signs of illness. Physician’s assistants sometimes work in places where there is no doctor nearby. They do many of the things that doctors do. They also talk to a physician by telephone or e-mail. Dentists look after your teeth.

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**Vocabulary:**

**To diagnose**: to identify an illness in a patient

**To figure** **out:** to understand

**Surgeon**: a doctor specializing in operations

***LESSON PLAN***

**Regional directorate**: Centre-Ouest

**School**:Lycée provincial de Sapouy

**Teacher’s name**: Mr TIONON

**Date**: 10 /05/2020

**Level of the class**: 1reD1

**Size of the class**: 45 pupils, girls: 09 Boys: 36 absentees:

**Nature of the lesson**: Reading-comprehension

**Title of the lesson**: Our health

**Duration of the lesson**: 55 minutes

**Aim**: To help 1reD1 pupils develop their reading skills and understand the text entitled “Our Health”

**Objectives**: by the end of the lesson, 1reD1 pupils will be able to:

***1*** -predict five (05) words which are likely to appear in the text;

***2***- say whether four (04) statements basing on the text are “true” or “false”;

***3***- answer correctly four (04) comprehension questions referring to the text;

***4*-** give four (04) appropriate pieces of advice to stay healthy.

**Prerequisites**: 1reD1 pupils have already been taught a vocabulary lesson in connection with heath.

**Anticipated** **problem**: pupils are likely to have difficulties to understand some words in the text.

**Anticipated** **solution**: the teacher will explain them at the bottom of the text.

**Teaching materials:** the blackboard, some chalk, a duster, a bucket of water, a printed text

***Warm up:*** (4 minutes)

***-*Greetings**

The teacher enters the class and greets pupils.

-**Date**

He asks a pupil to tell the date and write it on the board if correct.

-**Lead-in**

Teacher: class! Why may a person go to hospital?

Possible answers: to work; to visit a sick person; to get treatment…

-**Announcing the nature and the title of the day’s lesson**

Teacher: great! Today we are going to study a reading-comprehension lesson basing on a text entitled “Our Health”

***STAGE I:*** PRE-READING STAGE (10 minutes)

* ***Step1***: Guessing (02 minutes)

***Instruction****:* Basing on the title of the text guess five (05) words that are likely to appear in the text (the teacher may ask non volunteers to provide words).

Possible answers: health, doctor, sick, medicine, hospital …

* ***Step2:*** Guiding question (01 minute)

According to the text, which one of the workers examines blood?

***STAGEII:*** WHILE-READING (18 minutes)

* ***Step1***: Text distribution and silent reading (07 minutes)

(The teacher takes 02 minutes for text distribution)

***Instruction***: Read the text silently and find the answer to the question on the blackboard and also check if the words you have predicted really appear in the text. You have five (05) minutes for that.

* ***Step2:*** Checking guessing (01mn)

*Teacher*: Stop reading! Time is over. Now, let’s check if the words you have predicted really appear in the text. (The teacher proceeds word after word)

* ***Step3***: Answering the guiding question (01 minute)

*Teacher*: now, I need someone to answer the question on the blackboard.

*Expected* *answer*: according to the text, the worker who examines blood is the laboratory technician.

**Activity1: True or false statements (06 minutes)**

***Step one****: Task completion (4 minutes)*

*Instruction****:*** Listen carefully, and say whether the following statements based on the text are True or False and state the lines.

1. People go to the doctor’s just because they are sick. (paragraph1)
2. The stethoscope is used to examine blood.(paragraph2)
3. Doctors can change a person’s heart by another one.(paragraph3)
4. Nurse-midwives help pregnant women give birth. (paragraph4)

**Step two**: Correction and evaluation (2 minutes)

(The teacher reads the first statement and calls a pupil to answer. Then, the teacher asks the others to know whether they agree or not before reporting the right answer on the board. He praises the pupils for good answers and encourages those who gave wrong answers. He proceeds the same way for the remaining questions.)

* **Expected answers**

1. False (L2)
2. False (L­6&7)
3. True (L13&14)
4. True (L20)
5. True (L15)

**Activity 2: Content-based questions (10 minutes)**

***Instruction****:* answer the following questions basing on the text individually in your exercise copybooks

1. What does the doctor do first when a coughing person comes to him?
2. Why do we say that a doctor is a specialist?
3. State two specialists mentioned in the text and specify their different tasks.
4. When the doctor diagnoses a patient then orders laboratory tests, who carries it out?

* ***Step1***: task completion (05 minutes)

**Procedure**: while they are completing the task, the teacher goes through the rows to monitor the activity.

* ***Step2:*** Correction and evaluation (05 minutes)
* **Correction (4 minutes)**

The teacher asks the pupils to swap their copybooks before correction starts. Then he chooses some pupils to answer the questions and record them on the board if correct. The teacher asks the pupils to mark the copybooks in their possession progressively.

**Expected answers:**

1. When a coughing person comes to the doctor, he first uses the stethoscope and examines him to see what makes him sick.
2. We say that a doctor is a specialist because he has more than usual training.
3. Among specialists, we can mention pediatricians whose task is to treat children only. There are also surgeons who do surgery and can remove diseased organs and even replace hearts, lungs, and livers; Some of them fix broken bones and replace knees and hips.
4. Among health center workers who are not doctors we have Nurse-midwives and laboratory technicians

- Nurse-midwives help women give birth and care for them.

- Laboratory technicians examine mucus, blood or other liquid samples from the body to look for signs of illness.

* **Evaluation** (01minute)

The teacher asks pupils to raise their hands according to the mark he will say. (3/4, 2/4). Then he praises those who performed well and encourages those who did not and finally asks them to give back the copybooks to their owners.

***STAGE* *III:*** POST-READING (16 minutes)

***Instruction****:* suppose you are a doctor and you have to sensitize the people of your village about their health. Give them four (04) appropriate pieces of advice to avoid illnesses and keep healthy. (In groups of four pupils)

* ***Step1:*** **Task completion** (09 minutes)

**Procedure**: while they are completing the task, the teacher monitors the activity.

* ***Step2:*** **Feedback and adjustment** (7 minutes)

The teacher listens to the arguments of many groups, makes adjustments and records the best ones on the board.

**Follow-up** (02 minutes)

Instruction: At home, choose three (03) of the pieces of advice we have on the board to write a paragraph of 80-100 words.

**Note-taking and administration duties** (04 minutes)

The teacher instructs the pupils to take notes while he is checking the absentees. Then, he monitors the note-taking.

**Closing** (1 minute)

The teacher thanks the pupils for their attention, reminds them to do their homework and says goodbye.