

LESSON PLAN
Let us learn more than English!
(adapted teaching activity of the traditional game Fazan/Pheasant)

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Date: October 22, 2010

Time of lesson: from 9.30 to 10.20

Class: 6th grade

Level: intermediate

No. of students: 30

Lesson Objectives:

- 1. to make students become acquainted with common words and expressions in English, Spanish, Norwegian and Turkish**
- 2. to use ICT as a successful tool when teaching a foreign language**
- 3. to encourage students to discover the common origins of some words in the above mentioned languages**
- 4. to encourage cooperation**

Assumptions:

Students are mostly familiar with the used words and expressions in English.

Anticipated problems:

Students may find the activity a bit too static in the beginning. It is the teacher's role to make them more involved and motivated by the lesson.

Materials:

- Smart board
- computers
- markers
- notebooks

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- Fazan software

Activity 1

Aims :

- to make students become acquainted with common words and expressions in English, Spanish, Norwegian and Turkish
- to use ICT as a successful tool when teaching a foreign language
- to encourage cooperation

Procedures:

1. Students sit 2 at one computer.

The teacher explains and shows on the interactive board what they have to do with the software. They have to follow the task: *CLICK ON THE WORD(S)/EXPRESSION(S) WHICH REMIND(S) YOU OF WHAT YOU SEE IN THE PICTURE OR OF THE EQUIVALENT WORD/EXPRESSION IN YOUR NATIVE LANGUAGE.*

It is a simple activity, based on seeing and making associations.

2. Students will have to concentrate and try to remember as many words and expressions as possible in the language they choose out of the 3 new languages they are exposed to.
3. The teacher can show students some words and expressions on the interactive board in Spanish and can teach them the pronunciation.
4. The teacher checks how many words and expressions the students can remember in the language they have chosen.

Interaction:

S-T-S
S-S

Timing:

25'

Activity 2

Aims:

-to encourage students to discover the common origins of some words in the above mentioned languages

Procedures:

The teacher will provide explanations related to the origin of words in English and will also discuss similarities between the words/expressions in English and the other languages used in the game as well as similarities between the words/expressions in the native language of the students and the other languages used in the game. The document with the origin of words in English may be displayed on the interactive board.

Here is the document:

Etymology of some words in English from Fazan

YOGHURT

The word is derived from Turkish: *yoğurt*,^[2] and is related to *yoğurmak* 'to knead' and *yoğun* "dense" or "thick".

GOOD- from God in Old English

Morning – from Old English *morn* + *ing*

morn [mɔ:n]

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I. a poetic word for morning

[Old English *morgen*; compare Old High German *morgan*, Old Norse *morginn*]

Evening –from Old English *æfnung*, from *æfen* 'evening'

Night- from Old English *niht*

Goodbye -Date: 1500-1600 Origin: God be with you

Mother- Language: Old English Origin: *modor*

Noon -non 'ninth hour from sunrise', from Latin *nonus* 'ninth'

Child -Language: Old English Origin: *cild*

Boy-Date: 1200-1300 Origin: Perhaps from Frisian *boi* 'boy'

- Frisians, an ethnic group inhabiting Frisia, a region on the western coasts of Germany and the Netherlands
- Frisian languages, including:
 - West Frisian language, spoken in Friesland, Netherlands
 - Saterland Frisian language, spoken in Lower Saxony, Germany
 - North Frisian language, spoken in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany
 - Middle Frisian, spoken in Frisia from the 16th to 19th Century
 - Old Frisian, spoken in Frisia from the 8th to 16th Century

Girl-Date: 1500-1600 Origin: *gurle*, *girle* 'child, young person' (13-15 centuries), of unknown origin

Peach-Date: 1200-1300 Language: Old French Origin: *peche*, from Late Latin *persica*, from Latin *persicus* 'Persian'

Father-Language: Old English Origin: *fæder*

Grand- Date: 1500-1600 Language: Old French Origin: 'large, great', from Latin *grandis*

Sister-Language: Old English Origin: *sweostor*

Brother-Language: Old English Origin: *brothor*

Sugar-Date: 1200-1300 Language: Old French Origin: *çucure*, from Medieval Latin *zuccarum*, from Arabic *sukkar*, from Persian *shakar*, from Sanskrit *sarkara*

Chocolate-The word "chocolate" entered the English language from Spanish.^[31] How the word came into Spanish is less certain, and there are multiple competing explanations. Perhaps the most cited explanation is that "chocolate" comes from Nahuatl, the language of the Aztecs, from the word "chocolātl"/Date: 1600-1700 Language: Spanish Origin: Nahuatl *xocoatl*

Pepper- Language: Old English Origin: *pipor*, from Latin *piper*, from Greek *peperi*

Cow-Language: Old English Origin: *cu*

Dog-Language: Old English Origin: *docga*

Hound-Language: Old English Origin: *hund*

Cat-Language: Old English Origin: *catt*, probably from Latin *cattus*, *catta*

Mouse-Language: Old English Origin: *mus*

Horse-Language: Old English Origin: *hors*

Rabbit-Date: 1300-1400 Origin: Probably from Walloon *robett*, *robete*, from Middle Dutch *robbe*

Sheep-Language: Old English Origin: *sceap*

Class-Date: 1500-1600 Language: French Origin: *classe*, from Latin *classis* 'class of citizens, social class'

Room-Language: Old English Origin: *rum*

Pencil-Date: 1300-1400 Language: Old French Origin: *pincel* 'paintbrush'

Box- Date: 900-1000 Language: Latin Origin: *buxus*, from Greek *pyxis*, from *pyxos* type of tree, whose wood was used for making boxes

Desk-Date: 1300-1400 Language: Medieval Latin Origin: *desca*, from Latin *discus* 'dish, disk'

Chair-Date: 1200-1300 Language: Old French Origin: *chaiere*, from Latin

Stool-Language: Old English Origin: *stol*

Chalk- Language: Old English Origin: *cealc*, from Latin *calx* 'LIME¹2', from Greek *chalix* 'small stone'

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Erase-Date: 1500-1600 Language: Latin Origin: , past participle of *eradere*, from *radere* 'to rub roughly, scrape'

Pen- Date: 1200-1300 Language: Old French Origin: *penne* 'feather, pen', from Latin *penna* 'feather'

Ruler-rule-Date: 1200-1300 Language: Old French Origin: *reule*, from Latin *regula*; REGULAR

Coffee-The first reference to "coffee" in the English language, in the form *chaoua*, dates to 1598. In English and other European languages, coffee derives from the Ottoman Turkish *kahve*, via the Italian *caffè*. The Turkish word in turn was borrowed from the Arabic: قهوة, *qahwah*.

Tea-Date: 1600-1700 Language: Chinese Origin: *te*

Bread-The word itself, Old English *bread*, is common in various forms to many Germanic languages; such as Frisian *brea*, Dutch *brood*, German *Brot*, Swedish *bröd*, Norwegian and Danish *brød*;

Butter-Language: Old English Origin: *butere*, from Latin *butyrum*, from Greek *boutyron*, from *bous* 'cow' + *tyros* 'cheese'

Milk-Language: Old English Origin: *meolc*, *milc*

Cheese-The word *cheese* comes from Latin *caseus*, *cese* in Old English

Apple-Language: Old English Origin: *æppel*

Honey-Language: Old English Origin: *hunig*

Orange-Date: 1200-1300 Language: Old French Origin: Arabic *naranj*, from Sanskrit *naranga* 'orange tree'

Salt-Language: Old English Origin: *sealt*

Resemblances between words in the 5 languages (English, Norwegian, Spanish, Turkish and Romanian) are pointed out, starting from the origin of the word in English.

Interaction:

S-T-S

Timing:

25'

Homework assignment:

Learn 5 words/ expressions from the software in all 4 four foreign languages you have been exposed to (English, Norwegian, Spanish and Turkish).