CÔTE D'IVOIRE – ÉCOLE NUMÉRIQUE



UNIT 5: GENDER AND EDUCATION
Skill: READING
Source: FAR *AHEAD 2nde, pp. 60 – 62*

LEAD IN

Observe the picture below and then answer the teacher's questions.



- ✓ *What are these women doing?*
- ✓ *What are they claiming for?*
- ✓ *Is there still inequality in your country or area?*

Learning context

In order to sensitize their peers, the students of 2A3 of Lycée Moderne Katiola who are engaged in campaigning for girls' education are reading a text during their English class to get more information on this issue

LEARNING CONTENT		
LANGUAGE FUNCTION	STRUCTURE	VOCABULARY
quantifying	-some -any	means / fees / enrolment / attendance / assaults / legislating

A/ **VOCABULARY**

means = methods; ways
fees = money paid to attend school
enrolment = the act of officially joining a school
attendance = presence, being in a place
assaults = physical attacks (on someone)
legislating = making laws

Language function: Quantifying

- We use ***some*** in affirmative sentences
  Eg: **some** cultures prevent girls from studying.

- We use ***any*** in negative and interrogative sentences.
  Eg: there aren't ***any*** toilet for girls in my school.
  is there ***any*** teacher in the classroom?

Activity 1: *Read the topic sentences (first sentences of the different paragraphs) of the text and say which of the 3 quotations (**A, B, C**) of Activity 1 best summarizes it.*

A	'One child, one teacher, one pen and one book can change the world. Education is the only solution. Education first.' *Malala*
B	'If you educate a boy, you educate a person. But if you educate a girl, you educate a whole nation' *Anonymous, African proverb*
C	'Who opens a school door, closes a prison' *Victor Hugo*

It is widely recognized that girls' education is one of the most effective means of development for communities and society as a whole. Today's girls are tomorrow's wives, mothers, caregivers, entrepreneurs and leaders. By educating girls, society can reduce child mortality, improve nutrition and health, and increase economic growth. Nevertheless, gender discrimination in education is still relatively high. **This**[1] is especially true of sub-Saharan Africa where twice as many girls as boys receive no education. There are many reasons, including poverty, the school environment and cultural attitudes to gender roles.

Many poor families cannot afford to pay school fees or buy uniforms and textbooks for all their children and **they**[2] are more likely to favour the boys' education. A few countries, including Ghana and Ethiopia, have abolished school fees and the enrolment of girls in primary schools has increased considerably. In Ethiopia, for example, girls' enrolment increased rapidly from 30% to 75% when fees were abolished. In Benin, primary education is free, and secondary education is also free for girls up to the 3rd form.

The school environment also affects girls' attendance. In many rural areas, children have to walk long distances to school and parents fear for their daughters' safety. Another problem is that some schools do not have any toilets that are specifically for girls. **This**[3] can cause embarrassment, and girls sometimes have to face up to threats of harassment or even assaults in unsupervised rooms and areas.

Traditional customs greatly contribute to marginalizing girls' education. Some cultures actively discourage girls from getting an education. **They**[4] believe that a woman's place is at home, not at work. Some young girls marry and have children at a very early age. Some parents do not see much value in educating a girl. They think it is a waste of money to invest in her education. Even when a girl goes to school, she doesn't have much time to study because she has to do housework as well.

Although many problems still exist, things are improving and more girls are attending primary school. More schools are girl-friendly, and there are more female teachers. Several countries are considering abolishing school fees, while **others**[5] are legislating against child marriage. All these measures are starting to make a difference.

ACTIITY 2; Complete the sentence with the words in the box. Number 1 is a example.

e.g.= 1- enrolment

means / fees / attendance / enrolment / assaults / legislating

1-Some cultural beliefs forbid girl's **enrolment**.in schools.
2-Many parents are not enthusiastic in girls…….to school.
3-Girls schooling is an important ……to develop a country.
4-Many school girls face up some…….in hostile regions.
5-Today many countries are…….against genital mutilation.
6-Paying for their children's school fees……..is a big problem for many parents.

ACTIVITY 3: Complete the sentences with "some" and "any".

E.g: 1= any

1- I haven't got **any** money to get the bus.
2-In ……..countries, more girls attend University.
3-Are there ……...new students in your class?
4-In …….classes there are more than sixty students.
5-There isn't …….sexual harassment any more.
6-Have we got ……..housework to correct.

ACTIVITY 4: *Read the text again and answer the questions below.*

1. In what parts of Africa is gender inequality still a problem?
2. Why is it expensive to send a child to school?
3. Why do some poor families educate boys, not girls?
4. How did Ethiopia increase the number of girls going to school?
5. What are some conditions in schools that expose girls to harassment?
6. According to the text what ensure are helping to improve gender equality in education?

Communication Activity

In a mail you recently received from your British pen friend, you read the following details: "One of my teachers said that many girls in Africa don't go to school. What is the situation in your country? What do you think of gender discrimination in education?"

Write a reply to your pen friend. In your reply,
-Describe the situation of girls' education in your country
-Mention some consequences of this situation for the girls
-Suggest some solutions to gender discrimination.

Homework

You have read an article about gender equality in a magazine. Write a letter to the editor of the magazine giving your opinion about the importance of equality between men and women. In your letter,

- Define what gender equality is
- List two or three areas in your country where gender equality is not respected
- Explain how gender equality can be advantageous for your country

EXTRA WORK

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences
1-**Some / any** people work on the palm oil plantation.
2-farmers grow vegetables and **some / any** rice in the north.
3-Is there **some / any** water in the jug?
4- There aren't **some / any** plantains left.
5- His father refuses to buy him **some / any** sweets.
6-It is impossible to find **some / any** food to eat in this place.

Additional resources
Go to this link and do all the activities that are on it.
https://www.myenglishpages.com/english/english-global-test-7.php