

LESSON PREPARATION – the whole task first (teacher: Maja Pezdir)

PSYCHOLOGY – 2. CLASS OF GYMNASIUM

TEACHING LESSON	Interpersonal relations
TOPIC	Stereotypes and prejudice

TEACHING OBJECTIVES

Students know the definition of terms and what they mean in practice (they can find examples of this in their surroundings and society). Students can install “real life” examples in the theoretical basis of the theme.

COURSE OF LEARNING PROCESS

Whole task first

The teacher presents the students with the introduction (motivation) and presentation of different photos, (before showing them the photos) asking them to think about what do these pictures have in common. After that, he presents the whole task on PPT presentation: »Research and present the theme of stereotypes and prejudice on one of the chosen topics: migration, cultural differences, gender differences, profession differences, mental and physical health or on a topic by of your choice.« Students choose to work individually or in group of 3-4 students. If they choose their own topic, the teacher has to confirm it. The students can use the school library for books or the school computers to look for literature online. The teacher presents levels of task: for basic level they have to research and present a theoretical basis of stereotypes and prejudice (as an short abstract of theory) and present the most typical formes of them for the chosen topic. They also research the reasons for the stereotypes and prejudice they found. At average level they have to look for scientific and non scientific research on prejudice and stereotypes, if possible on chosen topic. On higher level students do a research on the chosen topic on web forums and other different sources (they prepare a written or a poster/graphic type of presentation) and verbally present their opinions and self-reflection on reseaching process – why they think prejudice and stereotypes form. They create a check-list of prevention and breaking prejudices strategies/activities.

Adaptive support

The teacher at first leaves the students to research the literature and internet on their own, if they have difficulties he gives them guidelines where to look for scientific and non-scientific (realistic) information on web. The point is also to consider what is a good and relevant source of information and what is only people'a opinion.

