

CLIL LESSON PLAN
DRUGS.

Aims.

1. To teach the concept of drugs.
2. To develop the idea of the different drugs and how they affect the nervous system.
3. To develop a sense of responsibility in the use of medicines.
4. To develop the idea of the social role and the dangers of the abuse of certain legal drugs in society.
5. To develop the capacity to say no to drugs and ask for spaces clean of drugs.

Objectives.

Teaching Objectives	Learning Outcomes
A. Content	A. Content
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction to the concept of drugs. • where do drugs come from • most common drugs around us • 3 main groups of drugs (medicines, tobacco and alcohol) • medicines use/abuse • effects of drugs in our nervous system • alcohol use/abuse • tobacco and its effects 	With support pupils will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define a drug • be conscious of the drugs that are more common in our society • demonstrate the understanding of the different origins of drugs • classify drugs according to their effects on nervous system • classify the effects of tobacco in different parts of our body • create a role-play about the effects of alcohol in our body • produce a poster asking for smoke-free spaces
B. Cognition	B. Cognition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remember vocabulary and structures • understand concepts and apply them • justify decisions according to a classification • make choices about drugs effects • knowledge transfer 	With support pupils will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • memorise key vocabulary and apply it in the right context • demonstrate the understanding of the effects of drugs in your nervous system • create a role-play about the effects of alcohol • apply the information about tobacco effects to produce a poster
C. Communication	
<u>C.1 Language of learning.</u> Key vocabulary: Diagnosis, treatment, disease, behaviour, addiction, painkiller, sedative, barbiturate, nicotine, tar, Key phrases: Aspirin is a painkiller. It comes from.... It works on.... Its long term effect is ...	<u>C.2. Language for learning.</u> Activity 3. What's your score for? I see Coke everyday, then my score for Coke is ten. I see Aspirin once a week, then my score for Aspirin is eight. once a month,..... once a year, I've never seen, then my score is nil. What's your score for Coke? And yours? Can you repeat, please? I want to colour coke's column red, do you like it?, what do you think?

....., do you agree?

Activity 4.

I think goes 1st.

No, I don't agree. I think the 1st is because it's from where drugs come.

I think the 2nd is

The 3rd card has to be ...

I think the 4th card is because it is what comes out of the

I think the 5th and 6th cards are because in the text says

I think then comes because it can end up in

The 8th card is

And finally can cause

Activity 6.

Can you repeat the short term effects of....., please?

Where does the work on?

What are the short term effects of

Which medicine	can cause dependence? affects your digestive system? can have depressant effects? affects your circulatory system?
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Activity 8.

Presentation.

We have written because it is important

If the air is polluted because an adult has smoked then we

I would like adults

This picture means

This poster means

	I'm going to put this poster in my because I want my mother/father/big brother-sister to stop
C.3 Language through learning. Dictionary use for vocabulary extension. English text books to look for models of dialogues for the role-play. English text books to look for models for the poster	
D. Culture / Citizenship <ul style="list-style-type: none">• understand the use of drugs in society• be conscious of the dangers in the use/abuse of drugs• be conscious of our rights as citizens to enjoy of smoke-free areas	