



BEST PRACTICE

Lessonplan

Extracurricular Project

Theme:	Visitors' game (guessing where "visitors" come from)
School:	
Age:	13-14 (12 yrs)
Duration:	50 minutes
Number of participants:	15 students: 5 for observation, 10 for "one culture" (=visitors) Note: In practice, the game worked best when there were more people who observed and less were "visitors"
Positioning (of tables and chairs, ...):	U shape, moving through the classroom
Material:	PPT with pictures (persons from different cultures) See Appendix: folder with photos "cultures"
Relevant background information:	To have an idea about the concept of diversity within a group + concept of communication among multicultural surrounding
Didactic approach:	Activities to introduce the "Visitors came" game Visitors game Debriefing: objectives of the lesson
Role of the observer:	

1. Prerequisites:

Intercultural education: students learn **from** each other not **about** each other. The emphasis is on human relationships and not on knowledge of the culture of each.

Teacher should have an intercultural attitude and make it grow to the students.

2. Content:

Diversity is present in each group but each person is unique. Our society bounces diversities which we face every day: in the area of origin, culture, religion, language, social class, talents, places of interests, etc.

3. Educational scheme

Duration	Goal	Teacher activity	Student activity	Teaching situation: Content, working forms, media	Learning objective(s) / Competence development Assessing Learning objective(s)
5 min.	Introduction, "ice breaking"	showing PPT	all pupils: collecting ideas what they see	<p>Teacher projects some pictures with persons from different cultures (eating, wearing different clothing, greeting each other, etc.)</p> <p>The teacher writes a couple keywords on the blackboard.</p>	Pupils get an idea of cultural differences
15 min.	Defintion diversity	x		<p>Teacher divides the pupils into groups according to different criteria. First on basis of the colours of shoes, then on eye colour, finally on date of birth.</p> <p>(Practical: students walk together in the classroom and the teacher makes them every time form other groups based on: number (pair / odd), color of socks, hair color / eye, favorite food / animal, date of birth ...)</p>	Pupils understand that every group is diverse: there can be diversity on the level of age, gender, fields of interest, physical appearance.....

20 min.	<p>Demonstration: what is "normal" and common in a culture may not be the same in another</p>	<p>teacher explains game</p>	<p>pupils play the game</p>	<p>Visitors' game: Setting up: 2 groups – 2 visitors and hosts Important! Ensure that visitors are identifiable (hat, scarf, sticker ... in fact, the students soon forget who was who again)</p> <p>Teacher sends the visitors out of the room and tells them, he/she comes to brief them in a minute. Then he/she tells the hosts to welcome the visitors and being naturally curious towards the visitors. So, this group has to ask them some questions about where they are from, why they are here, how long they are staying and about the culture of the country they are from. They should try to find out as much as possible about their cultural habits, customs and behaviour. The hosts have one rule: they can only ask closed questions, which can only be answered with "yes" or "no".</p> <p>Then the teacher calls in the visitors.</p>	<p>To raise awareness about similarity, differences and expectations when working across cultures.</p>
10 minutes	<p>Debriefing</p>	<p>teacher encourages the pupils to mention some examples</p>	<p>pupils explain some cultural differences</p>	<p>Teacher asks the pupils what is normal in their culture and what is not. For example: times of meals, eating habits, ways of greeting, dressing, etc</p>	<p>Initial impressions can be misleading. Behaviour can be interpreted differently. Different rules often apply.</p>

4. Gender specificity / gender-specific aspects / transfer to specific subjects (recommendations):

The Visitors' game can be used in subjects of foreign language, when intercultural aspects are shown

5. Variations, special features:

none

6. Experiences and observations after the test phase

For this best practice it is important to choose meaningful pictures (see attachment) for the PowerPoint presentation. These pictures can even be provocative, so that pupils are motivated to share their knowledge and opinions with their classmates.

6. Annexes: texts, materials, prints, transparencies, blackboard, etc..

Preparation by teacher before the lesson:

Teacher should prepare a PPT (6-7 slides or one slide as a collage containing some photos) with some persons from different cultures (eating, wearing different clothing, greeting each other, etc.)