

Lesson plan		Subject:	ICT
Teacher:	Luka Novaković	Grade:	8th
School:	Primary School Antun Gustav Matoš, Vinkovci, Croatia	Lessons:	49,50 (two periods)
Topic:	19. Critical thinking skills and the Internet	Date:	19th March 2018
Unit:	5. Internet	Type:	Presentation and practice
Lesson:	5.1. Critical thinking skills and attitudes to the Internet		

Key Vocabulary:	Learning Goals and Objectives:
Selection of high quality content, top-level Internet domain, popularization of local content	Explain and encourage research and practical work in the form of a project evaluating content taken from the Internet and determining better content.
Learning outcomes:	Teaching aids:
<p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate information on the web site and its content</li> <li>• define the concept of the network area or domain</li> <li>• explain and identify the most commonly used top-level Internet domain</li> <li>• answer the questions that help in choosing quality content</li> <li>• Apply advanced search on Google</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ICT textbook and workbook, Like IT 8</li> <li>2. Computers</li> <li>3. Projector</li> <li>4. DVD</li> <li>5. Microsoft Power Point</li> </ol> <p><a href="#">51_52_Kriticki_odnos_prema_internetu.pptx</a></p>
Teaching approaches:	Integration with other subjects
Direct teaching, individualistic, collaborative, integrated	English, Croatian and Geography
Teaching principles:	Teaching methods:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Motivation</b> – As an introduction to the teaching unit, I'll talk to my students and ask them to think where, today, database is applied in our environment.</li> <li>• <b>Systematic character and consistency</b> - computer demonstrate what is taught, all of which may prove practical or draw a higher value than spoken, key words will be presented by the presentation.</li> <li>• <b>Individualization</b> - the students will independently solve the tasks and exercises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Demonstration</b> – using the computer and projector to show and explain to students all the key words and how to evaluate content downloaded from the internet</li> <li>• <b>Method of independent exercise teaching</b> – solving tasks/issues on the computer</li> <li>• <b>Interview technique</b> – talking about types of computer networks and their application in everyday tasks in our lives.</li> </ul>
Methodological recommendations:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By talking, encourage the students to work and achieve the better results</li> <li>• Focus students on solving the problem of Internet searching by themselves (web sites/concepts)</li> <li>• Encourage learners to apply learned content at home for the sake of safer use of the Internet</li> </ul>	

Procedure		Methods
(15 min.) Introduction	<p>At the beginning, I'll introduce the teaching units that are going to be presented on the following ICT lessons.</p> <p>As an introduction to the teaching unit, through the conversation, I'll encourage students to talk about the untruths that are written on the internet and teach them not to believe everything they read on some of the sites. The Internet can be used by every individual or organization, as well as by people who do not have good intentions. At first sight, it is a source of information and entertainment that can easily become a big problem.</p> <p>It is always necessary to keep in mind that most of the dangers can be avoided by a critical relation to the Internet and learning how to properly evaluate content on the internet.</p>	Conversation and demonstration
(65 min.) Main part	<p>Students are assigned to find the website. When they finish I'll help them determine website reliability (unreliable, then trusted one) show them an example that not all information on the web site is valuable, because we are forced to constantly check the quality of information on the Internet. Evaluation or quality of the website can be divided into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation of the information on the website</li> <li>• Evaluation of the Website Content</li> </ul> <p>By the web site search I'll introduce a few questions they should ask for, when evaluating web site and content information, and as an example, we use a web site <a href="http://www.skole.hr">www.skole.hr</a> :</p> <p>As a first step, point out to students how important it is to look at the URL (page address) and domain. We often use the domain of the site to find out what the page is like. In the next step, the domain or network area concept will be defined and introduced the most commonly used top Internet domains.</p> <p>The Table 5.1. and 5.2. will be displayed, on page 103, in the Like IT 8 tutorial or presentation.</p> <p>As very important information in evaluating the content, the author or the owner of the site should be noted. The page you can trust contains clear author information, and the author is often highlighted and who is responsible for the site, whether it is an organization or a company. If we can not find the person or author in the content, there is a possibility that no one takes responsibility for the content that leads us to an increased doubt about the correctness of the page.</p> <p>More data sources? If there are cited sources on the page, we advise you to look at the accuracy of the data. Very often we are unable to find the cited sources of data so it would be good to confirm information on a number of different sites.</p> <p>Pupils will have the task of finding the term CERNA on the Internet with a search engine and comparing them by searching the same term on several different search engines. I'll show my students the extra features that Google offers. Most search engines provide basic (advanced) and advanced search, and so is the most well-known Google search engine. Search results will be accurate as accurately type in a keyword. The keyword is the word that best describes the term of a particular document.</p> <p>Pupils will be shown a possibility where Boolean algebra can be used for searching, a logical system introduced in the 19th century by mathematician George Boole. Logical operators AND, OR and NOT are used to form the advanced search syntax.</p>	Conversation, demonstration, exercise, computer work, research

(10 min.) Conclusion	<p>At the beginning of the closing part of the lesson we'll do a summary at page 105, and then answer the questions in the Revision part.</p> <p>Finally, students will be given a dozen web sites and they have to write a few sentences of review on each site in particular.</p> <p>Solve tasks/do exercises in the workbook on page 40. and 41.</p>	<p>Conversation, exercise, computer work, individual work</p>
----------------------	---	---

Blackboard:
<p>Power Point Presentation <a href="#">51_52_Kriticki_odnos_prema_internetu.pptx</a></p>

Teacher's notes