

American public schools and the principle of Individualism

*How does online learning cohabit with the
foundation of Education in the USA?*



YOUR PROJECT

1

Create an online student guide

2

Create a online curricular

Au menu de cette séquence

Découvertes culturelles

- ❖ Individualisme Américain
- ❖ les principes fondateurs de l'École Publique Américaine
- ❖ La protection de la vie privée au Etats Unis
- ❖ l'avènement de cours en ligne aux Etats

Outils linguistiques

- ❖ formation des mots composés et leurs prononciation
- ❖ le champ lexical l'e-learning
- ❖ Have to
- ❖ Whether... or / or
- ❖ Shall / modaux
- ❖ impératif

Par C.I. NDIAYE

1 The First American Public school

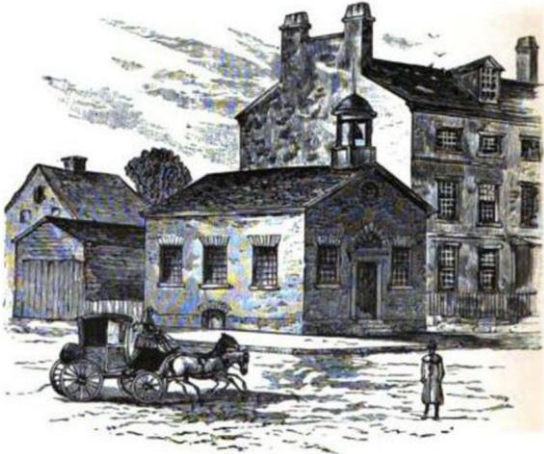


ILLUSTRATION BY EBENEZER THAYER,
COURTESY WIKIMEDIA

1- Observe the image and say what you can (place, building, place ...).

2- Read the text and discover more.

On April 23, 1635, the first public school in what would become the United States was established in Boston, Massachusetts. Known as the Boston Latin School, this boys-only public secondary school was led by schoolmaster Philemon Pormont, a Puritan settler. The Boston Latin School was strictly for college preparation. It was modeled after the Free Grammar School of Boston, England. The English school taught Latin and Greek and was centered on the humanities. Some of the Boston Latin School's most well-known alumni include John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Benjamin Franklin was a dropout!

The Boston Latin School is still a fully functioning public school, with students enrolled in grades 7-12. However, it has changed with time, becoming coeducational in 1972 and moving locations several times. It is now in Boston's Fenway neighborhood. Admission to Boston Latin is very competitive, and is limited to residents of the city.

First Public School in America. National Geographic Society.

1-Read the text.

- A- Pick out the dates and the people then give details.
- B- Takes notes about the objectives of the School.
- C- Explain the evolution in the teaching and the conditions of admission.

Read the text "The Jefferson Education Reform" and discover more about the topic.

HELP!

coeducational = mixed school,
a drop out =
puritan = member of the puritan church,
Settler =

2 The Jefferson Reform

This bill proposes to lay off every county into small districts of five or six miles square, called hundreds, and in each of them to establish a school for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. The tutor to be supported by the hundred, and every person in it entitled to send their children three years gratis, and as much longer as they please, paying for it. These schools to be under a visitor [i.e., superintendent], who is annually to choose the boy of best genius in the school, of those whose parents are too poor to give them further education, and to send him forward to one of the grammar schools [high schools, in effect] of which twenty are proposed to be erected in different parts of [Virginia], for teaching Greek, Latin, geography, and the higher branches of numerical arithmetic. Of the boys thus sent in any one year, trial is to be made at the grammar schools one or two years, and the best genius of the whole selected, and continued six years, and the residue dismissed. By this means twenty of the best geniuses will be reared from the rubbish annually, and be instructed, at the public expense, so far as the grammar schools go.

.....

It is an axiom in my mind that our liberty can never be safe but in the hands of the people themselves, and that too of the people with a certain degree of instruction. This is the business of the state to effect, and on a general plan.

.....

What has destroyed liberty and the rights of man in every government which has ever existed under the sun? The generalizing and concentrating all cares and powers into one body, no matter **whether** of the autocrats of Russia or France, or the aristocrats of a Venetian Senate.

.....

A question of some doubt might be raised...as to the rights and duties of society towards its members, infant and adult. Is it a right or a duty in society to take care of their infant Members in opposition to the will of the parent? How far does this right and duty extend? – to guard the life of the infant, his property, his instruction, his morals?

Thomas Jefferson's
speech about education, in 1776 at Virginia

HELP!

establish =
entitle = give authority
dismiss = refuse, rake =, rubbish =

1- Focus on the first paragraph: What are the selection criteria proposed by Jefferson?

2- Focus on the paragraphs 2 et 3.

a- Why did Jefferson propose this reform?

3- Focus on the last paragraph. According to Jefferson what is the relation between the individual and the society?

UPGRADE YOUR GRAMMAR!

- 1- ... trial is to be made at the grammar schools one **or** two years ...
- 2- ... no matter **whether** of the autocrats of Russia **or** France, **or** the aristocrats of a Venetian Senate.

a- Lis les phrases ci-dessus. Observe les parties en gras. Cochez la bonne réponse elle expriment.

<input type="checkbox"/> une division	<input type="checkbox"/> une ou des alternative-s	<input type="checkbox"/> une négation
---------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------

b- Dans la phrase 1, nous avons: un seule alternative plusieurs alternatives

c- Dans la phrase 2, nous avons: une seule alternative plusieurs alternatives

Complète: la conjonction et l'expression conjonctive – permettent d'exprimer une ou des

on utilisé pour exprimer une Pour exprimer plusieurs on préfère — Mais aussi l'utiliser pour exprimer une seule alternative.

Traduis les phrases suivantes en anglais.

- 1- Pour être admis à l'école public il faut soit être un génie, soit être riche ou avoir une bourse.
- 2- Il se demande s'il doit étudier chez lui ou aller au Campus.
- 3- Les étudiants doivent utiliser une connexion sans fil ou ordinateur de bureau.
- 4- La socialisation est essentielle que le cursus soit en ligne, à distance ou en ligne.
- 5- Les tuteurs donnent toujours des tâches à faire en cours ou à la maison.

[illegible]

Construis cinq phrases pour donner des alternatives à des étudiants. Tu es libre de choisir les alternatives tant que c'est dans le cadre des études.

[illegible]

•Attend every class. You will find that students who attend every class, listen to the instructor and take good notes will be more likely to pass (with a higher grade).Get to class on time. Students who walk into the classroom late distract other students in the learning environment.

•Do not have private conversations. The noise is distracting to other students.

•Turn mobile phones off. It is very distracting to hear someone's mobile phone go off in class.

•Do not dominate other students' opportunity to learn by asking too many questions. It is good to ask questions and make comments, but if you dominate the class time with too many questions and/or comments, the instructor and other it is not a good thing.

•Respect your instructor. Openly challenging the instructor's knowledge or authority in the classroom is not appropriate. If you take issue with the instructor's information or instructional methods, make sure that your comments are made without confrontation or antagonism.

•Your classmates deserve your respect and support. Others may have ideas and opinions that differ from yours, or they may struggle to understand information as quickly as their peers. But they deserve the same level of respect from you as you wish to receive from them.

•Come to class prepared. Students who forget common classroom supplies (such as a pencil, paper, books, test materials, etc.)

•Turn in your work on time. It is important to plan ahead. Students who wait until the last minute to do their work usually make lower grades and are more likely to miss deadlines. Study and do your assignments every day.

•Do not bring children to class. Children in classrooms are distracting to the instructor, other students and you. You need to plan ahead for childcare.

Palm Beach State College,

Read the texts “study tips” and “students code of conduct”

A-What type of document are they?

B-What difference can you find in their contents?

C-Who are the recipients of each document?

At home

UPGRADE YOUR GRAMMAR!

Relis les deux textes.

A-Entoure les formes impératives.

B-souligne les/le modal et écris le/les ici:

.....

Explique la règle d’usage de ces deux formes grammaticales dans ce contexte. Puis, donne les autres cas où nous pouvons les utiliser.

Donnes des exemples.

Vous avez le droit de regarder sur des sites spécialisés.

Veuillez à renseigner vos sources.

Get ready for
your project



Visit this link.

You want to join the course.
Design your learning methods using the tips given in the first guide to find the good balance between personal and academic life.

UPGRADE YOUR GRAMMAR!

1- They **have to** be set up at the same time

2- I **have to** stop my class and take a break in order to set up both kids for online.

A- Lis les phrases ci-dessous. Concentre-toi sur la partie en gras. recopie la:

.....

B- Quelle est la nature des mots qui la suit:

C- A quelle forme sont-ils:

D- Coche la bonne proposition. Dans ces phrases la maman s'exprime.

un souhait

une obligation

un nécessité

une interdiction

E- Complète: L'expression verbale est toujours suivi d'un

..... à On l'utilise pour exprimer une

..... ou une A ne pas

confondre avec l'auxiliaire

F- Sais tu comment se construit la forme négative et la forme interrogative?

Oui

non

Transforme ces deux phrases à la forme négative et interrogative.

Phrase 1.

Négative:

.....

Interrogative: Négative:

.....

Phrase 2.

Négative:

.....

Interrogative: Négative:

.....

Pronunciation: online/ wireless/ homework / coursework / username / login / website / group project / classmate/ feedback / everything.

Observe ses mots de la vidéo. Cochez la bonne réponse ils sont composé

d'un seul mot

de deux mots

Ils sont des

Écoute leur prononciation et entoure la partie accentuée.

Complète la règle: Les sont des construits en combinant Le est

..... car il est porte le sens.

Pratique: Entraîne toi à prononcer les mots de la liste avec ton camarade et vérifie leur prononciation sur cambridge dictionary en ligne.

3 Finding the middle ground

How do Americans balance private life and online courses?

Anticipation



SCAN ME



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pX3mIY5lc2M>

Scan the Qrcode and take notes.

- 1- Focus on the person and the figures then give details about them.
- 2- Pick out the advantages and the disadvantages of online courses.
- 3- Take note of every information you think is relevant. Get ready to give an account next class.

1 Remote students tips



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=94h-QupY85Q>

Watch the video upto 2 mins.

- 1- Focus on the speaker. Take notes and give details.
 - 2- Why is she making the video.
 - 3- What does the video show about online courses?
- Get ready to give an account next class.

2 The key of success

Study Tips

- Set up a [dedicated workspace](#) that is [distraction-free](#), well-lit, and comfortable. Gather your supplies and a beverage or snack before sitting down to study or attend class. Close all distractions on the computer, including social media sites and chat programs.>
- [Take breaks](#) to maintain focus and avoid fatigue. Studying for 30-45 minutes and then taking a short break away from the computer will help you stay focused and retain the information you're learning.
- [Offline study tactics](#) such as writing notes down or creating visual aids can help you retain the information covered during your classes.

- [Make a plan](#) by creating a weekly schedule of your deadlines and study hours to make sure you have time set aside to complete your assignments on time.
- [Using a color-coding system](#) in your study calendar or agenda will allow you to identify different due dates quickly.
- [You should acknowledge procrastination and address the risk immediately.](#) Identify if the procrastination is caused by something you can resolve or if you should reach out for help to remove any roadblocks.
- [Find a study partner](#) who can help you clarify requirements and complete assignments on time.
- [Take notes and review them immediately after class.](#) Taking notes will encourage you to remain focused, and studying them after class will make sure the notes are clear and can be relied on later on.
- [Respect online privacy](#), including your own. Do not post personal information in a public forum.
- [Participate in online group discussions.](#) Becoming a member of the community can make you feel less isolated and help you learn more than what is covered in the syllabus.

US Northeast Education

Students code of conduct:

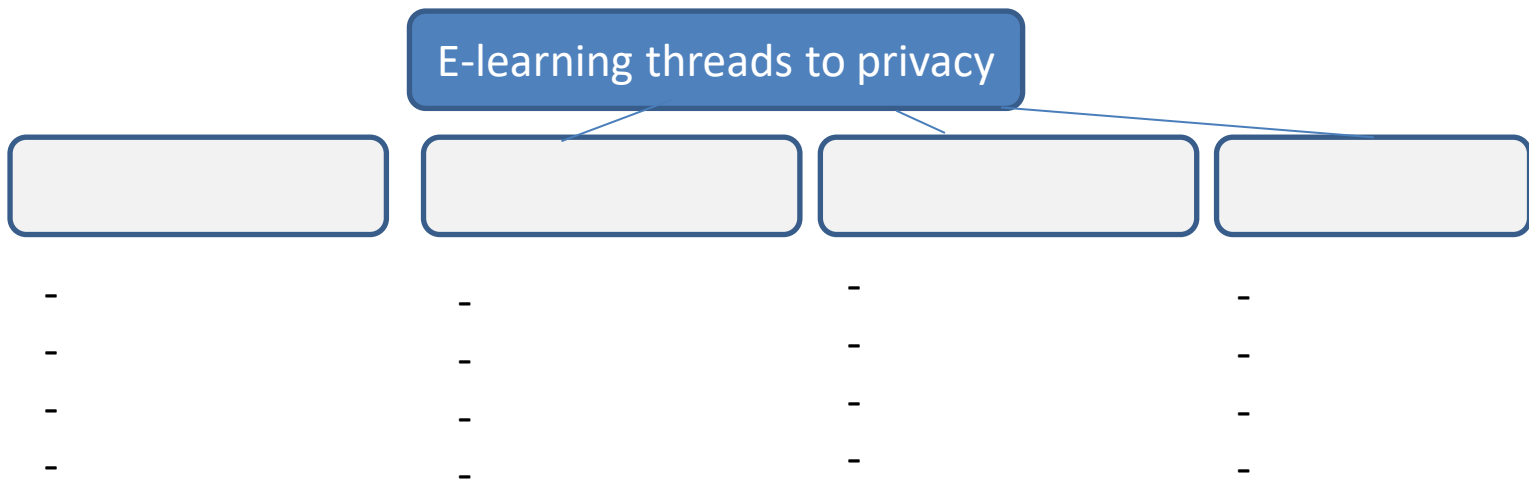
Any person who shall accept the privilege extended by Florida laws of attendance or employment at any state college, state junior college or state university shall by so attending or working at such institution be deemed to have given consent to the policies of the institution, the Board of Trustees and the laws of this state. Such policies shall include prohibition against disruptive activities at state institutions of higher learning.

- Take responsibility for your education. There is a common myth among students that because they pay tuition they deserve to receive credit for the class. This is not true. In fact, students pay only a portion of the cost of their education; taxpayers pay the balance.

1 Brainstorming

How can online courses violate student's privacy?

Complete this mind map discuss about it with your neighbor and speak your ideas.



What do you know about GDPR? Share your knowledge.

2 Go deeper

Take notes.

First listening

- who?

.....

.....

.....

-where :

.....

.....

.....

Second listening:

The event:

What are the ideas of each of the speakers? (on your copybook)

How are they connected/ related? (on your copybook)

Third listening

Take any other relevant notes

Account:

Take 15 minutes and write a report in French and give an account.

1

Anticipation



SCAN ME

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qLzO-bzaewE>

- 1-Listen. Focus on the definition and the place of individualism in the US.
- 2- Tell to your neighbor what you think about it.
- 3- Share with the class.

2

Online Higher Education's Individualist Fallacy

Champions of distance learning ignore the role that institutional culture and the classroom dynamic play in how people learn, writes Johann Neem.

By

[Johann Neem](#)

October 6, 2011

There has been much talk of the "online revolution" in higher education. While there is a place for online education, some of its boosters anticipate displacing the traditional campus altogether. A close reading of their arguments, however, makes clear that many share what might be called the "individualist fallacy," both in their understanding of how students learn and how professors teach.

Of course, individualism has a long, noble heritage in American history. From the "age of the self-made man" onward, we have valued those who pull themselves up by their own bootstraps. But, as [Warren Buffett has made clear](#), even the most successful individuals depend heavily on the cultural, economic, legal, political, and social contexts in which they act. This is as true for Buffett as it is for other so-called self-made men as Bill Gates. And it is certainly true for students.

But many advocates of online learning ignore this simple point. The economist Richard Vedder, for example, believes that [being on campus is only useful](#) for "making friends, partying, drinking, and having sex." Anya Kamenetz, in [her book DIY U](#), celebrates the day when individuals are liberated from the constraints of physical campuses, while Gates anticipates that "five years from now on the Web for free you'll be able to find the best lectures in the world. It will be better than any single university."

Another

For an alternative view on online education, read [this essay](#) appearing elsewhere on the site today.

These advocates of online higher education forget the importance of *institutional culture* in shaping how people learn. College is about more than accessing information; it's about developing an attitude toward knowledge.

Perspective

There is a difference between being on a campus with other students and teachers committed to learning and sitting at home. Learning, like religion, is a social experience. Context matters. No matter how much we might learn about God and our obligations from the Web, it is by going to church and being surrounded by other congregants engaged in similar questions, under the guidance of a thoughtful, caring pastor, that we really change. Conversion is social, and so is learning.

Like all adults, students will pursue many activities during their time on campus, but what distinguishes a college is that it embodies ideals distinct from the rest of students' lives. If we take college seriously, we need people to spend time in such places so that they will leave different than when they entered.

Some argue that large lecture courses make a mockery of the above claims. Admittedly, in a better world, there would be no large lecture courses. Still, this argument misleads for several reasons. First, it generalizes from one kind of course, ignoring the smaller class sizes at community colleges and the upper-division courses in which students interact closely with each other and their professors. Second, it dismisses the energy of being in a classroom, even a large one, with real people when compared to being on our own. Even in large classes, good teachers push their students to think by asking probing questions, modeling curiosity, and adapting to the class's needs. Finally, it disregards the importance of the broader campus context in which all classes, large and small, take place.

Read the text.

A-Summ up the idea in each paragraph.

B- Gether the ideas and find the outline.

C- Write 100 words conclusion for the text or an extrat paragraph in coherence with the article.

GET READY FOR YOUR PROJECT

YOUR PROJECT

1 Create an online student guide

2 Create a online curricular

THE KEYS OF SUCESS

BOTH TOPICS:

Culture

Take into account the private life of students

Take into account students privacy

Take into account core principles of US education

Include technological solutions

Coherence

Make paragraph

Use link words

Give examples

Show connections between your ideas

Grammar

Use shall, whether or, imperative form, have

Vocabulary

Use the vocabulary of the chapter

- This list is not comprehensive

Have a look on the official grid on this Qrcode →



Complete these grids with words
from the chapter

BOOST YOUR VOCABULARY

Nouns

Verbs and expressions

Adjectives and Adverbs

DO IT YOURSELF !

6- Find four words from the chapter and give their synonyms.

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-

1- Choose four words you discovered in this chapter or you think are the most important and give their definitions

- A-
- B-
- C-
- D-

1- Write a sentence with each grammar rule of chapter

- A-
- B-
- C-
- D-
- E-

Refresh your grammar

Explain the use of shall/imperative and have to

Culture

Give the American definition of individualism