## 壹、 課程內容

_	語文領域-英語文領域+社		台北市民生國中英語葉芳吟	
領域/科目	會領域	設計者	台北市建國中學歷史黃春木	
實施年級	九年級	總節數	共10節,450分鐘	
單元名稱				
	對於大部分的學生而言	,「上學」這件	事就跟吃飯、睡覺一樣是生活中「理	所
	當然」的事。吃飯、睡覺是	為了身體健康,	生命的維護,但是「上學」呢?上學	:是
	為了考上理想中的學校嗎?	或是為了將來自	能擁有文憑應徵上好工作?又或是因	為
	上學是「國民義務」?			
	透過學生先前粗略聽聞	的 Malala 事例,	引發學生的討論與探索,一方面提升	·學
	生英語文閱讀、表達與溝通	能力,另一方面	則培養批判與評論能力,在重新了解	馬
	拉拉的生命旅程之後,學生的	能釐清伊斯蘭文	化禁止女孩受教育的繆思以及讓女孩	接
	受教育對這世界發展的重要	性,思索並理解	伊斯蘭文化、性別平等、教育權的適	切
	意涵。進而摘錄美國前總統區	歐巴馬的 2012	開學日演講稿,讓學生反思「上學」	這
	件事對自身的意義,並進一	步思索透過「導	<b>垦校教育」,經過國中三年的學習,自</b>	我
課程設計理念	實現的階段性目標為何。			
	本課程是英語科與社會	科跨領域的學習	,英文科學習重點如下:	
			(閱讀)的上下文脈絡,推敲生字詞	-
			通與授課,生字詞的學習單也以80%	比
			例子,提供學生推敲字義的鷹架。	
			單字量,進行文本大意的理解與預測	
		ny is it so?」提問	<ol> <li>持養學生提取文本段落大意時,依</li> </ol>	.循
	脈絡因果尋找答案。			
	社會科跨領域的學習重	•		۸,
			·彰顯的性別平等和人權的價值,進而	針
	對自己的刻板印象或社會上			
	2.能重新理解學校教育的意義			
課程安排			節課進行總結性評量和總結活動。總	,計
	10 節課。教學設計的對象為	九年級的学生。		
	   1.探究式教學(inquiry teachi	ing)		
		_	搭建必要的學習鷹架,支持和引導學	:生
	進行自主探索,同時學習相			
the coll is the second	2.浸潤式教學(immersion tea			
整體教學策略		<b>.</b>	1情境,引導學生從大量的上下文中學	. 習
	提取字意、句意與文意。			
	3.合作學習 (collaborative lea	arning)		
	除了必要的個人學習之外,	本課程同時實施	分組合作,鼓勵學生共同學習。	

	設計依據			
學 重習 點	學表習現	英1-IV-6 能力不是 能力,是 能力,是 能力,是 能力,是 能力,是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是	核心素養	總綱核心素養 A1 身心素質與自我精進 具備身心健全發展的素質,擁有合宜的人性觀與自我觀,同時透過選擇、分析與運用新知,有效規劃生涯發展,探尋生命意義,並不斷自我精進,追求至善。 B1 符號運用與溝通表達 具備理解及使用語言、文字、數理、肢體及藝術等各種符號進行表達、內方人上。 C1 道德實踐與公民意識 具備道德實踐的素養,從個人小我到社會公民,循序漸進,養成社會黃田人內我到社會公民,對關注公共議題並積極參與社會活動,關懷自然生態與人類永續發展,而展現知善、樂善與行善的品德。 領網 英-J-A1
	學習內	英B-IV-2 國中階段所學字詞及句型 的生活溝通 英B-IV-5 人、事、時、地、物的描述 及問答 英C-IV-4 基本的世界觀		具備積極主動的學習態度,將學習與溝通策略,精豐富個人知識。運用各種學習與溝通策略,精進英語文學習與溝通成效。 英-J-B1 具備聽、說、讀、語文的基礎素養,在日常生活常見情境中,能運用所學互動。 社-J-B1 在日常生活中運用文字、語言、表格與圖像等 進行表達,促進與他人溝通互動。 社-J-C1 培養道德思辨與實踐能力、尊重人權的態度, 具備民主素養、沒持倫理以及在地 與全球意識,參與社會公益活動。
議是	議題融入 性別平等教育、人權教育		NINO ON PINELLA	
教材來源		網路漫畫: http://zenpencils.com/comic/104-malala-yousafzai-i-have-the-right 自編教材:		

	Why Schooling?(附件一)讓女孩學習(附件二)		
	Vocabulary Box (附件三) Malala (附件四)		
教學設備/資源	<b>黒板、粉筆、筆記型電腦、網路、投影機(或電子白板)</b>		

### 課程目標

- 運用 Malala 捍衛女孩教育權的具體事例,延伸拓展關於性別平等、人權保障等公民議題的反思 及批判。
- 運用多元媒材及實作,在 Malala 事例的延伸拓展學習中,活用國中階段所學字詞及句型,紮實基礎學力。

備註
•
1.六組的拼圖都是
以 Malala 的圖片
加上語錄去做分
組的依據。
2.學生對於 Malala
的認識,在第一次
討論時允許學生
運用中或英文書
寫, 進入第二節
課的學習前各組
則需要將羅列的
項目以英文完成
書寫。下課時老師
<b>收回各組的</b> (學習
單 1-kwl) 檢核英
語的表達。
比堂課的學習重
點為培養學生運
用上下文(context
clues)推敲生字詞
的意思。
- 1 10 10 10 i
以加组)的封運寫課則項書收單語

mean? Can you guess? (2)「馬拉拉」漫畫文本關鍵英文字彙的學習(附件三) http://zenpencils.com/comic/104-malala-yousafzai-i-have-the-right (3)交代學生課後任務為背誦關鍵英文字彙 第三節 (1)「馬拉拉」漫畫文本閱讀教學 http://zenpencils.com/comic/104-malala-yousafzai-i-have-the-right (2)閱讀後請各組討論『What do we know more about Malala?』並 寫下他們想要知道關於 Malala 更多的資訊是甚麼 (What do we want to know about Malala?)-KWL。並將討論結果分享全班。 25 分 (學習單 1-kwl) 5分 單元三 費知 Malala(Going Beyond Malala—what does "going to school " mean to me?) 第四節 (1)複習上一堂課的 Malala 相關資訊:引導學生覺察在短短 17 張 35 分 1.運用漫畫大量圖 的漫畫中出現頻率最高的字句為 education (get educated)和 I 片的文本特質培 have the right to\_\_\_\_\_\_"。一篇文章中出現最頻繁的字句往往是 養學生預測 作者用以彰顯文中主人翁的信念或是核心價值。(附件四) (predicting) 的閱 (2)透過以下問題的提問,引導學生從 Malala 的故事轉移焦點到 10分 讀策略。 「女孩的教育權」。 2.透過提問方式評 1. What is Malala fighting for? What about you? What do you fight 量學生對於各格 漫畫所要傳達重 for? When do you need to fight for something? 2. What stops girls in Malala's hometown from going to school? 點的理解,以及對 3. Why is it so important for girls to go to school? 於對話框中關鍵 (3)全班帶讀〈讓女孩學習〉中文,並請學生回家先行思考〈讓 生字的字義。培養 女孩學習〉各個段落的問題,於下一節課進行討論。 學生情境脈絡中 第五節 建立理解(context 學生討論〈讓女孩學習〉教師引導學生建立女孩教育權此一課 clues) • 題的基本知識。透過學生分享對於和異性在同一課堂上學習的 經驗與感受進行文本閱讀【讓女孩學習】(附件二)問題討論。 單元四 10分 Why Schooling? 1.口語評量學生運 第六節 第七節 用漫畫中重複出 分段落進行閱讀教學,全文閱讀 Obama's revised speech on 現的關鍵字詞表 going to school。引導學生發現及說明「全文閱讀」必須掌握 達自身的經驗"I 的三個關鍵: 25 分 have the right to~" 1. 作者的立場(point of view/position)--(What does Obama 2.從 Malala 奮力爭

think of going to school? Is it important for us to go to school?)

- 2. 作者提出支持其立場的理由(supporting reasons for his point of view)
- 3. 作者的結論 (conclusions: You have to take up your own responsibility in learning/ going to school helps you develop your talents and find the true you.)
- 4. 不同段落均設計不同的閱讀理解任務,生字的學習仍著 重培養學生情境脈絡中建立理解 (context clues)。

#### 總結性評量與總結活動

#### 第八節

Summative evaluation 1

透過學生分享對於上學的經驗與感受進行【Why Schooling?】 問題討論(附件一- Why Schooling?)

包含三組問題:

- (1) In order to go to school, Malala risked losing her life, what made her so brave? Is it something that will happen in nowaday Taiwan? WHY?
- (2) What do you think of going to school now? WHY do you think so (state your reasons)?
- (3) What do you expect of yourself in the following three years?

How are you going to make it happen through your learning?

### 第九節

Summative evaluation 2

- 1. 前十節課所學習的國中階段字詞與句型。
- 2. 運用一篇短文,檢測學生對於「全文閱讀」的技巧掌握,檢測重點是學生可以發現和說明:作者的立場 (point of view/position)、支持此立場的理由 (supporting reasons for his point of view)、結論 (conclusion)。課後收回批改。

#### 第十節

Wrap-up Activity

- (1) 依據第一部分總結性評量學習單填答的瀏覽以及第二部分總結性評量的批閱,據以提供回饋與引導至兩大學習目標的再思考。
- (2) 鼓勵部分學生發言與進行討論,以便回扣本課程兩大學習目標,據以評估學生的學習成果,以及本課程的實施效果。

實施歷程:照片配合文字說明,並可說明公開授課後專業回饋之內容。

取教育權到學生 日常會爭取 想會爭取 體學 生事 學生 體聚 『爭取』和『需求』 和『被剝奪』 的细關。

10分

45 分

45 分 45 分 學語字段納大據提澄或無課生的的落。量師問清深法程的表脈大為提互以沈學確問。以理意體問動行澱,的學確問與的價省因規劃的價值因規劃的價值思此劃口生與歸有根再值思此劃

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## Why Schooling?

(p1)It's the first day of school after a long summer vacation. You are running late. How you wish you could still stay in bed! You are also feeling nervous about being in a new class. What are your classmates like? Will the teachers be nice and kind? With all the mixed feelings, have you ever thought about why we go to school? The following is edited from what Mr. Barrack Obama once said to American students:

(p2)I've talked about teachers' <u>responsibility</u> to push their students to learn.

I've talked about parents' responsibility for making sure you get your homework done, and you don't spend every waking hour in front of the TV or with that Xbox.

I've talked a lot about helping schools where students aren't getting the <u>opportunities</u> they should be given. We can have the most hard-working teachers, the most caring parents, and the best schools in the world, but nothing will matter if you don't carry out your own responsibilities. You have to pay attention in class, listen to your parents, and put in the hard work. It takes to be a successful learner.

Presponsibility—something we have to do as a role

popportunity -chance

According to the paragraph, whose responsibility can make a good learner?

What do you think you should do to be a successful learner?

(p3)Every one of you has something you're good at. Every one of you has something to make the world a better place. And you have a responsibility to yourself to find out what this something is. Getting education gives you the chance to find <u>it</u> out and it is why schools matter.

☐ get education—受教育

According to this paragraph, what does <u>it</u> mean in the last sentence?

(p4)Maybe you could be a good writer, maybe even good enough to write a book, but you might not know it until you write a paper for your English class. Maybe you could be an inventor, maybe even good enough to come up with the next iPhone or a new medicine, but you might not know it until you do a project for your science class. And no matter what you want to do with your life, an education is what you'll need to make it happen. You want to be a doctor, or a teacher, or a police officer? You want to be a nurse or an engineer, or a lawyer? You can't drop out of school and just drop into a good job. You've got to work for it, train for it and learn for it.

And this isn't just important for your own life and your own future. What you're learning in school today will decide the future of our country.

To get a good job, you have to work for it, train for it and learn for it. What do you want to be in the future? What subjects do you need to learn before you are able to do the job when you grow up?

(p5) You'll need the knowledge and <u>problem-solving</u> skills you learn in science and math to cure sick people with cancer or AIDS, and to develop new energy that protect our earth. You'll need the <u>insight</u> you get in history and <u>social studies</u> to fight for the poor, the hungry and the homeless so we can make our nation more fair and more free. We need every one of you to develop your talents, skills and minds so you can help solve our most difficult problems. If you don't do that, if you <u>quit</u> on school, you're not just quitting on yourself, you're quitting on your country.

Solve (a problem) --- to fix a problem

insight—deep understanding of a person or thing

□social studies ---人類社會相關學科

quit—to give up

According to this paragraph, circle what makes a country stronger?

Everyone in the country can develop their skills and talents to do something for the country.

There are no sick people to be found in the country.

Poor people can get help and so do the hungry people.

Most people in this country and smart and talented.

(p6)I know it's not one's born being good at

always easy to do well in school. No things, you become good at things through

People in this country get education at school.

hard work. You're not a superstar player on the school team the first time

you play a new sport. You don't hit every note the first time you sing a song. You've got to practice. It's the same with your schoolwork. You might have to do a math problem a few times before you get it right, or read something a few times before you understand it.

In this paragraph, what did Mr. Obama want to say?

- (A) Practice makes perfect.
- (B) Only the talented can be successful.
- (C) Through hard work, we become someone born being good at something.

(p7)Don't be afraid to ask questions. Don't be afraid to ask for help when you need it. People do that every day. Asking for help isn't a sign of being weak. In fact, it's a sign of being strong. It shows you have the courage to <u>admit</u> when you don't know something. It shows you want to learn something new. And it shows you are not giving up yourself.

admit---to say that something is true honestly

According to this paragraph, what did Mr. Obama think of a person who is not afraid of asking questions?

Write two sentences that show someone who is not of afraid of asking questions:

A person who is not afraid of asking questions is a strong person.

A person who is not afraid of asking questions\_\_\_\_\_

A person who is not afraid of asking questions\_\_\_\_\_

(p8)After reading Mr. Barrack Obama's talk on schools, do you see going to school in a different way? Or do you still wonder why we go to school? Any question is a good question. Go and find your teachers or your parents or your friends for their answers, but remember you have the responsibilities to learn to know, to learn to find out answers to your questions.

Comprehension Strategies: Identifying main ideas and details

# main idea

The main idea is the most important idea about the reading. In a reading, you can check the title for main idea. In a paragraph, the main idea is usually the first sentence or the last sentence of a paragraph. The writer gives supporting information first and then makes the point.

What is the main idea of Mr. Barrack Obama's talk to American students?

#### **Identify details**

Finds three details in the text that support the main idea.

1.\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_

3.\_\_\_\_\_

## 讓女孩學習

在伊斯蘭傳統律法裡,女性其實享有財產繼承權及婚姻自主權,男性和女性在社會責任上有所不同、各司其職。在《古蘭經》的經文中,明確強調男性與女性沒有貴賤之分,都是真主的造化和恩賜。

但近代以來受到西方社會影響,許多伊斯蘭地區萌生西方式的女性意識,以追求「平等」 (equality)為目標,強調相同起點的兩性觀,甚至主張採用西方的解放女性觀點,全面追求在 社會、經濟與政治地位上應該和男性平起平坐,男女不應該有別。

#### 問題與討論

- 當代許多伊斯蘭社會男性對待女性的態度,是否與第一段內容的說法有所差異?
- 2. 第二段內容談及「西方是女性意識」,包括哪些重點?
- 3. 就「性別」而言,追求「平等」,到底應該透過「尊重差異」完成,還是應該「要求一致」?

無論是要建立以西方兩性觀為理想的「平等」社會,或者只是單純想要促進伊斯蘭社會自身的繁榮,讓人口大約占一半的女性參與社會的發展,應該都是必要的,而要讓女性有能力參與社會發展,「接受教育」顯然是基本的條件。我們很難想像完全被排除在學校之外的女性,能有多少條件可以為現代社會發展帶來不可或缺的貢獻?

#### 問題與討論

- 1. 關於「追求平等」的問題其實很難處理,意見可能相當分歧,在這第三段文字中,作者暫時跳離這個難題,轉而提醒一個很簡單的事實,這個事實是甚麼?
- 2. 你同意「接受教育」是讓女性得到知識和能力的一個重要途徑嗎?

在臺灣,由於許多資訊的阻隔或者扭曲,我們對於伊斯蘭社會充滿誤解或偏見;譬如許多學生認為:伊斯蘭社會的女孩是無法就學的,這種刻板印象又因為巴基斯坦女孩馬拉拉(Malala Yousafzai)遭到「塔利班」(Taliban)戰士的槍擊,而更加強化。

當然,這種不假思索的印象是錯誤的。

不少臺灣學生視而不見的是:馬拉拉擁有非常好的語文能力及豐富的知識,她從 11 歲開始就在英國媒體 BBC 網站上寫日記,描述「塔利班」政權禁止女性受教育,女孩們不敢上學,但又十分渴望上學的心聲。馬拉拉的言論激怒了「塔利班」,她是在 2012 年 10 月 9 日放學途中,在校車上遭受攻擊,差一點喪命,當時她是中學生。巴基斯坦的女孩原來是有權利接受教育的,馬拉拉之所以為女孩爭取受教權,是因為「塔利班」在其佔領地區的極端作為,但這不足以代

表所有的伊斯蘭社會。

#### 問題與討論

- 1. 想一想,當你一聽到「伊斯蘭」、「穆斯林」、「回教」的資訊時,第一印象是甚麼?
- 根據前面四節課的學習,加上上面第六段文字的敘述,你覺得 Malala 的教育程度如何?她還具有甚麼樣的人格特質是你很欣賞,甚至應該學習的?

「塔利班」是 1990 年代興起的組織,他們聲稱當代的伊斯蘭信仰正被西方社會所腐蝕,因此致力於重建純正的伊斯蘭社會。「塔利班」攻擊許多伊斯蘭國家,所到之處禁止任何與西方文化相關的事務,譬如禁止女性就業和上學,以及電影、電視、音樂等娛樂活動。

只要我們不被「塔利班」這些激進的思想和行為所遮蔽的話,就會注意到:土耳其早在 1930 年代就讓女孩接受教育,而且還賦予女性在地方層級選舉的選舉權和被選舉權,這可是比一些西方國家如加拿大、瑞士還早,例如加拿大魁北克女性,一直要到 1940 年才享有地方選舉的權利。自 1965 年起,土耳其女性已開始擁有參與全國大選的權利,當年就有十八位女性當選,進入國會。1993 年,土耳其首次出現女性總理 (Tansu Çiller,1993-1996 在任),同時期,Benazir Bhutto 也成為巴基斯坦歷史上第一位女性總統 (1993-1996 在任)。

至於一般被認為比土耳其保守的沙烏地阿拉伯,在1960年就已經設立女子教育總局,開始廣設女子國民學校,到了2010年代,全國絕大多數大學都已經設有女子部。埃及也有類似的發展,從2011年起,埃及女性在中學、大學教育就學的人數甚至超過男性;這種現象,同樣發生在馬來西亞、巴基斯坦、摩洛哥、土耳其、印尼、孟加拉等國。由此可見,如果伊斯蘭社會的女性能夠獲得升學的機會,她們應該都不會輕易放棄。

#### 問題與討論

- 這三段文字是這一篇文章最重要的部分,除了說明「塔利班」不能代表伊斯蘭社會之外, 另一個重點是在強調甚麼?
- 為了說明這個重點,文章中提供了那些「證據」?你覺得有說服力嗎?
- 3. 在這一部分的文字中,作者還嘗試提出一個小結論:「由此可見,如果伊斯蘭社會的女性能 夠獲得升學的機會,她們應該都不會輕易放棄」,你覺得這個小結論在上下文的邏輯中,是 否可以成立?

最後,必須強調的是,全世界各地(不只是伊斯蘭社會)始終有許多女孩在教育、醫療、營養、法律和安全等各方面遭受不平等的待遇,因此在 2011 年時,聯合國通過決議,宣布每年的 10 月 11 日為「國際女孩日」(International Day of the Girl Child),希望匯聚各方力量,為女孩確認及爭取各項權利。

根據國際組織的調查,目前全世界至少有 6200 萬女孩無法上學,在大約 8 億文盲之中,女性佔了 2/3,這顯然是一個普遍的現象,並非伊斯蘭社會獨有。美國前第一夫人蜜雪兒 (Michelle

Obama)在2015年發起「讓女孩學習」(Let Girls Learn)運動,就是試圖要來解決這個嚴重問題,並且實踐聯合國為女孩爭取平等待遇的理想。

#### 問題與討論

- 在引導大家去除對於伊斯蘭社會的一些刻板印象之後,這一篇文章到這裡做了一個轉折, 特別提醒一個重要的國際現況。這個現況或者事實,指的是甚麼?
- 2. 這兩段文字的論述,提供了什麼「證據」來喚起大家的注意和認同?你有被說服嗎?

女孩接受教育以後,將會發生甚麼事情呢?其實,只要男孩想一想自己的轉變,應該就會明白。女孩一旦接受教育,就能開始獨立思考、建立自信心、獲得知識和技能,並且將有足夠的能力就業;有了工作以後,女性就可以獲得經濟的獨立,不必再依靠男性,女性甚至也有能力參與公共事務,承擔一個公民的職責。如此一來,兩性平等關係就有可能實現了。

男性是該害怕或者期待這樣的平權社會到來呢?還是不必思考這樣的問題,乾脆不要讓女孩上學,繼續將她們禁錮在封閉的環境中,維持一個永遠由男性做主的社會?如果決定這樣做,那麼和「塔利班」有何不同?

#### 問題與討論

- 1. 最後這兩段文字,主要是在對教室裡的男孩發問;當然,女孩也可以想一想,然後男孩、 女孩一起討論。這個問題就是: Why is it so important (for girls) to go to school?
- 2. 男孩該害怕讓女孩接受教育嗎?要請教室中的男孩優先發表意見。
- 作者用「塔利班」隱喻所有主張禁錮女性的男性,你覺得會不會太誇張了?
- 4. 在我們的教室中,無論男孩或女孩,大家有學會「獨立思考、建立自信心、獲得知識和技能」嗎?

11111 —			
	Vocabulary Box name:		
edict	edict Meaning: an official order from the government		
(noun)	Sentence: Taliban issued an edict banning all girls from going to school		
Issue	Meaning: to give out		
(V)	Sentence: The post office issues stamps to celebrate the new year.		
ban	Meaning: to stop		
(V)	Sentence: Why does Taliban ban the girls from going to school?		
afraid	Meaning: feeling fear		
(adj)	Sentence: Are you afraid of dogs?		
attend	Meaning: join or go to		
(V.)	Sentence: I didn't attend Patty's party because I was busy.		
educate	Meaning: to get knowledge usually at school		
(v.)	Sentence: My parents educate us to be someone polite.		
education	get education: We come to school to get education.		
(n.)	get educated: Children get educated in the family or at school.		
basic	Meaning: Something we need to keep our life is something very basic		
(adj)			
right	Meaning: Everyone has the right to get clean water and enough food to		
(n.)	keep their lives.		
Taliban	Meaning:神學士 Q: Why do we say Taliban are 神學士?		
(noun)	With the say randan are 17 4 1:		

Sentence making (Sentence patterns or phrases)

1. Be afraid of:	
2. have the right to:	
3. ban ~~ from ~~:	
4. get educated:	
5. attend school:	

	Vocabulary Box name:		
shoot	Meaning: to <u>fire</u> a <u>bullet</u> to <u>hit</u> , <u>hurt</u> , or <u>kill</u> a <u>person</u> or <u>animal</u> Sentence: Malala got shot in the head.		
shot-shot (V.)			
Vigil	Meaning: keeping awake during the sleep time to take care or pray.		
(N.)	Sentence: The parents kept vigil at the bedside of the sick baby.		
activist	Meaning: a person who believes strongly in something and takes part in		
(N.)	activities to try to make it happen		
	Sentence: Malala is an activist for education for all.		
survive	Meaning: to stay alive after coming close to dying after a difficult time		
(V.)	Sentence: Malala survived the gunshot.		
otherwise	otherwise Meaning: or  (adv.) Sentence: It's late. Call home, otherwise your parents will start to worry.  attack Meaning: to hurt or beat using violence:  (V.)(N.) Sentence: Malala survived Taliban attack.  inspire Meaning: to make someone feel that they want to do something and can do it		
(adv.)			
attack			
(V.)(N.)			
inspire			
(V.)			
	Sentence: Malala's story inspires a lot of people in the world.		

# Malala

# Question

•	Malala keeps talking about "I have the right to~~~""
	What did she say about her right, please write them down.
•	In which sentences did you see the word "education" or "educate?" Please count how many times you see the two words. Write them down.
•	In the hospital, Malala wrote" They cannot stop me." Who are "They?" What did They stop Malala from doing?
	Malala fights for going to school (getting education) at the cost of her life.
	Think about it and share.
	(1) Please share what you will fight for.
	(2) What "school" mean to you? (Why do you come to school? What have you learned from school? What can "school" help you? ~~)
	(3) (for boys)和女同學一起學習有什麼好處?

(for girls)和男同學一起學習有什麼好處?	
(4)讓女孩學習對這個世界會有什麼影響嗎?	_
(5) Can Muslim girls go to school?伊斯蘭世界的女孩都不能讀書嗎?	

Go home and read "讓女孩學習". After you read, <u>rethink</u> your answers for questions (4)(5).