

Lesson Plan

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

Lesson objective	Introduction	Main activity	Reflection	Success criteria
Apple (illustrated in some ppt slides) is a symbol of gift and hospitality in many cultures. Gift is a universal human capability of doing good. It appears in different shapes, including different economies, which will be outlined throughout the module. LO: To understand that gift is the object as well as subject that fulfils the great promise of human proximity. It is a better part of the human condition, in human hearts and minds as well as in its economy and society. Very often, gift compensates for a loss and expresses sympathies for other people. Gift is the best what can be given by nature, by talent or as a product of human activity. In particular, gift is provided for those people and countries which yet cannot revert in the same way to their donors, but can hopefully be capable of doing that in the near future.	The poem and the picture on S2 illustrate the joy of the beginning of new day as the cosmic gift taken as something unexpected. If one thinks about this experience more properly, we may indeed celebrate every new day as a gift of a friendlier part of nature which, as we know, is not always like that to a number of other people, younger or older. Luckily enough, there are much more people who are prepared to provide help for people who need it. This is the original human gift or talent which is rarely or never found among other living beings. Sometimes it appears as solidarity and sometimes as hospitality. Thanks to this virtue, even cosmic disinclinations do not necessarily have the last say. Remember that	Go over S3 and discuss with pupils about different gifts. - What it means when is said that someone is gifted or talented? (Obviously it has to do with some abilities that are not shared by too many people) - Ask children what are their specific talents. - Also, which way they already do or will develop their talent(s)? - Next, which person(s) – let them to name it/them – are extraordinary gifted? - To develop a talent for doing something, how important exercising is? - Finally, what they want to do or what is most interesting occupation or profession for them? Is such a choice in correlation with some of their talents?	I understand that my major gift can be a result of both my ability and my work. Moreover, during my work I can discover some abilities which I was not aware off. I can already name some subjects which I discovered as my favourite /e.g. math, language, arts, technics, social science, sports.../	In essence, pupil must understand that a natural ability, such as higher coefficient of intelligence, is not sufficient for to be successful in any activity or in life generally. Moreover, without hard work it is practically impossible to achieve any outstanding result. Pupil must also understand that making (not buying) presents for family, friends, class... may better be done if cooperating with friends or family members, .e.g. just by asking them for to assist in making a handmade gift, such as birthday cake, or searching for a gift that can be bought on rare places only, such as museums shops which sell, among others, old coins like replicas of <i>ducats</i> (for sometimes the symbol of wealth, nowadays a symbol of wish to someone for good fortunes in the future. In sum, three criteria of successful dealing with a gift matter: talent, work and cooperation.

	hospital as a word might have been derived from hospitability. Namely, the Latin word <i>hospitalia</i> means an apartment for strangers and guests. Of course, people avoid hospitals, for none truly wants to be sick. In its own right such institution reminds us how deeply we are dependent on each other and also that being healthy is a great condition and a precious gift mostly thanks to good state of organism or, simply, lucky coincidence of genetic and created conditions. Nevertheless, even when it does not go so well with health, help may come from many sides, whereby charitable treatment might be the greatest thing for many people who have no other means that will enable them to receive adequate treatment. As it			
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	will be shown in the next lessons, this likelihood depends on the structure of economy in which charity and donations may have more important role than they actually have nowadays.			
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Power point Example

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What gift may mean? And what else
may mean?



Giving and taking – taking for itself



The gift economy – providing enough for all?

The economic non-monetary exchange existed several thousand years before the coming of the monetary economy (with colonisers from Europe).



Potlatch - a gift-giving feast practiced by indigenous peoples of the North America.



Kula – a gift exchange in Melanesia

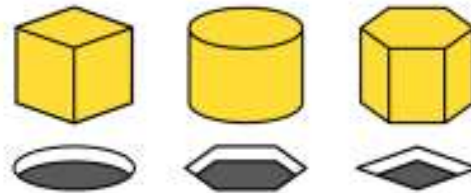
Eventually, gifts-exchange became an exclusive right for rich people in tribes.



The planned economy – one size fits all?

Typical of the Soviet Union (1920s – 1991), East European countries (1945 – 1991), and some Third World countries.

- In an earlier stage the economy was efficient in supplying people with full employment and with basic goods (food, dwelling) and services (schooling, health) on an almost equal basis.
- Later on, when people aspired to higher purchasing power and to the level of the Western consumerism, the planned economy became inefficient and shortages of a variety of goods became frequent. As a result a variety of the market economy has been introduced.



The market economy – the survival of the fittest?

Introduced in the old empires already and was expanding as the main system of production according to the trade demands from 16th century on, eventually becoming global.

- Efficient in linking demand and supply from local to international levels. Also, it enables many people in developed countries to earn enough incomes to live in affluence.
- Inefficient in closing the gaps between rich and poor, especially in developing countries. In essence, rich become richer and poor become poorer (Mathew's rule)

