Title: Brain Power

Object	Objectives											Time frame to Complete											
The student will recognize and correct spelling errors, capitalization errors, punctuation errors, and word usage in a sample report in order to produce a more professional											45 minutes												
document.									N	NRS EFL													
																4							
Technology	Study / Life skills	EL-Civics	Career Pathways	Police	Paramedic	Fire Rescue	Medical Asst.	EKG / Cardio	Phlebotomy	Practical Nursing	Healthcare Admin	Pharmacv Tech	IMT	AMT	HVAC	Welding	Other	STNA					
							×			×								×					
Standard(s) Addressed in Lesson Writing to Convey Ideas																							
 Benchmark(s) Addressed in Lesson W.4.15. Use correct spelling consistently in writing. W.4.16. Punctuate writing correctly using semicolons, colons, hyphens, dashes and brackets. W.4.17. Use correct capitalization. W.4.20. Proofread writing and edit to improve conventions and to correct dangling and misplaced modifiers, fragments and run-ons. 																							
Materials Brain Power passage																							
Learner Prior Knowledge Basic vocabulary of physiological terms; basic knowledge of writing conventions; knowledge of audience, purpose, and credibility.) ,										
<u>Step 1</u> Distribute <i>Brain Power</i> passage to students. Read the passage aloud. A student volunteer may read the passage or the instructor may read the passage to the class. Discuss with the class why this passage might be written (purpose) and who will be reading this passage (audience). Ask the class to offer reasons for insuring that a document contains professional writing conventions, including spelling (credibility).																							
<u>Step 2</u> Each student will then make corrections to the printed passage. Next, students, using a computer word processing program, will key in the passage, showing the corrections they have made.																							
Step 3 Each student will, according to the instructor's directions, either print the corrected passage or save the corrected document in a computer file.																							

Assessment/Evidence:

Students will compare their written passage to the correct version of the passage.

Adaptations for Beginning Students:

Beginning students may use a shorter version of the passage or may expect a higher number of errors. Such students may also be given extended time.

Adaptations for Advanced Students:

Advanced students will be expected to have few or no errors and may be given a challenging time limit for completing the assignment.

Teacher Reflection/Lesson Evaluation:

Students should easily perceive the importance of polished writing for creating clearer communication in a professional document.

This lesson was created by Middletown ABLE.

Their is noother organism that are as complex as the humane brain. You're brain contains aproximately one hundred billion nuerons or cells of the nervus system. Upon recieving a sensory signal, you're nerves convert that siggnal into a electrical impulse that is then transmitted to the nurons. Than that impulse in turn triggers the release of chemicals which also stimulate more electrical impulses. The connections that result form between nurons appears like miniscule threads. Which are dendrites. Learning weather it is in the classroom, in the work place, or in social situations produces dendrites. The brain constructs these complex connections most easily when your a child but you never stop building the dendrites as long as your learning.

There is no other organism that is as complex as the human brain. Your brain contains approximately one hundred billion neurons, or cells of the nervous system. Upon receiving a sensory signal, your nerves convert that signal into an electrical impulse that is then transmitted to the neurons. Then that impulse, in turn, triggers the release of chemicals, which also stimulate more electrical impulses. The connections that form between neurons appear like miniscule threads, which are dendrites. Learning, whether it is in the classroom, in the work place, or in social situations, produces dendrites. The brain constructs these complex connections most easily when you are a child, but you never stop building the dendrites as long as you are learning.