

Title: Involuntary Blood Donors

Objectives 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 document.										Time frame to Complete 15-20 minutes											
										NRS EFL 4											
Stackable Cert.	Documentation	Technology	Study / Life skills	EL-Civics	Career Pathways	Police	Paramedic	Fire Rescue	Medical Asst.	EKG / Cardio	Phlebotomy	Practical Nursing	Healthcare Admin	Pharmacy Tech	IMT	AMT	HVAC	Welding	Other:	Vet Tech	
									X		X	X								X	
Standard(s) Addressed in Lesson Write to Convey Ideas																					
Benchmark(s) Addressed in Lesson W.4.15. Use correct spelling consistently in writing consistently. 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 <i>Involuntary Blood Donors</i> passage Computer Paper and pencil																					
Learner Prior Knowledge Basic vocabulary of physiological terms; basic knowledge of writing conventions; knowledge of audience, purpose, and credibility.																					
Activities <u>Step 1</u> Distribute <i>Involuntary Blood Donors</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. <u>Step 3</u> Check work. Review spelling, punctuation, and grammar rules as needed. <u>Step 4</u> 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.

Involuntary Blood Donors

Passage to be corrected:

Mosquitoes 3000 species of them and they are considered the enemys of men. They can be irritating or carrying they specific organisms they can be deadly. However did you no that it's the femail who is the culprit. The males proboscis or beak isn't powerful enough to pearce skin therefor mails do not bite. Femail mosquitos do have strong beaks and they are the bitters. After the femail pearces the skin, they pour saliva into the opening. The saliva thins the blood so it can be sucked out easier. While the mails suck there food from vegetation, the femails exist on the blood of birds or animals. The animals from which they feed are frequently men. The femail may need to consume blood before lying eggs that are capable of hatching.

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Corrected passage:

Mosquitoes: 3,000 species of them, and they are considered the enemies of humans. They can be irritating, or, carrying they specific organisms, they can be deadly. However, did you know that it is the female who is the culprit? The males' proboscis, or beak, is not powerful enough to pierce skin; therefore, males do not bite. Female mosquitoes do have strong beaks, and they are the biters. After the female pierces the skin, she pours saliva into the opening. The saliva thins the blood so it can be sucked out more easily. While the males suck their food from vegetation, the females exist on the blood of birds or animals. The animals from which they feed are frequently humans. The female may need to consume blood before laying eggs that are capable of hatching.