Task1: classify the following expressions into the table below.

Google classroom, university lecture, mobile platform, laboratory, Google Meet, classrooms, library, Zoom classes, online training courses, desks with chairs and whiteboard, nursery.

 Remote (distant) learning	 Tradictional (face to face) learning
…… …… …… ……	…… …… …… ……

Task2: Which type of learning is more effective? Why? .....

- **Read the following text then do the activities below**

Digital technologies in education, Sep 24, 2021

The use of information and communication technologies in education (ICTS) can play a crucial role in providing new and innovative forms of support to teachers, students, and the learning process more broadly.

Technology played and continues to play an essential role to deliver education to the students outside of school. Commendably, all countries were able to deploy remote learning technologies using a combination of TV, Radio, Online and Mobile Platforms. However, many children in low-income countries did not participate in remote learning with about a third of low-income countries. The pandemic of COVID has also led to significant losses in learning. School closures and limited access to remote learning means that Learning Poverty is likely to worsen from 53% to 63% especially in low-income countries if no remediation interventions are taken.

Though investment in EdTech has been increasing, learning and outcomes as a result have not changed considerably in many countries. COVID however has changed the debate on EdTech from a question of if to a question of how. Experience to date highlights that teaching and learning remotely is not the same as face-to-face pedagogy. Many teachers with access to e-content, for instance, use **it** like any another textbook to read from in class. Education at ***its*** heart is about human connections and relationships. While we can never replace the magic that happens between great teachers and students in an in-person environment, **we** should focus on the social aspects of technology to enhance connections from a distance. Much more attention must be directed on how technology will enhance teaching and learning in a blended learning environment reaching students, both in school and at home.

Adapted from: https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/edutech

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Reading comprehension:

1- The text is taken from:

a- a newspaper article **b- an extract of a book** **c- a website article**

2- Reorder the following ideas according to their appearance in the text.

a) Low-income countries have limited access to remote learning means.
b) It is found that face-to-face pedagogy is indispensable for both teachers and learners.
c) ICTs have an enhancive role in the learning process.

1	2	3

3- Answer the following questions according to the text.

a) What is the role of ICTs?

……

……

b) What impact has the The pandemic of COVID left in learning?

……

……

c) Does the remote leaning have the same effectiveness as of face-to-face pedagogy? why?

……

……

4- In which paragraph is it mentioned the different means of ICTs? ……

5- What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?

It (§3) …… **Its (§3)** …… **We (§3)** ……

Text Exploration:

1- Find in the text words that are synonyms to:

Essential (§1)=…… **prevail** (§2)=…… **distantly** (§3)=……

2- Complete the following table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		innovative
information		
	to educate	

Grammar explorer 01: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Examples:

1- If he **wants** to succeed, he**'ll have** to study hard.(***Type …. ***)

2- If he **went** to an Art School, there **wouldn't get** a job afterwards.(***Type ….***)

3- I **would continue** my studies in America **if** I **were** rich. (***Type …***)

4- If you **had worked** harder, you **would have passed** your exam. (***Type …***)

THE REMINDER:

A- Conditional type 1

- We use conditional **type 1** to talk about **a real possibility**, which **can** happen in the future.

Form:

If + present simple , future simple.

Example: - If we **cut down** trees, the earth **will be** a desert .

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B- Conditional type 2

- We use conditional **type 2** to talk about **an imaginary/ unreal situation** related to the **present** or **future**.(this situation **may not** happen at all)

Form : | **If + past simple , would + stem.** |

Example : - If I **won** million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.

✓ ***Note :*** We generally say "If I **were** you ..." not "If I **was** you...". We use **"were"** with all the pronouns

Example : **If** I **were** the president, I **would establish** factories for waste

C- Conditional type 03:

- The third conditional expresses an unreal situation in the past, the time is past, and the situation is contrary to reality. The facts they are based on are the opposite of what is expressed.

Form : | **If + past perfect, would + have + verb past participle.** |

- ***Example*** : *- If you had studied English at the university, you would have worked as a teacher.*

Task 01 : Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense :

A. If I …… (to be) tall enough, I …… (to be) a policeman or a firefighter.
B. **If** he …… the required marks, he …… …… (to go) on a training course to be a doctor. He …… …… (to take) a course in computer science (instead).
C. **If** you …… …… (to work) hard, you …… …… ***(to succeed)*** .
D. **If** you …… …… (to get) your Baccalauréat, …… …… (to offer) you a motorcycle.
E. If you …… …… (to speak) louder, your classmates …… …… (to understand) you.
F. **If** she …… …… (to work) hard, she …… …… (to fail) her Baccalauréat examination.
G. It was your fault. You …… …… (to have) no trouble at school if you …… …… (to do) your homework.
H. If Farida …… …… (to take) into account the job market at the time of her enrolment at university, she …… …… (to get) a job.
I. **If** you …… …… (to study) harder, you …… …… (to pass) your Baccalaureate.

Grammar explorer 02: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES WITH "UNLESS"

Examples :

1- We'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow if it doesn't rain.
⟶ **Unless** it rains, we'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow.

2- Can you Lend me your book **if** you're **not** reading it.
⟶ Can you Lend me your book **unless** you're reading it.

3- If you don't study harder, you will fail.
⟶ **Unless** you study harder, you will fail

Notes :

- The word **unless** basically means the same thing as **if ... not**.

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- Unless and if … not both mean 'except if'.
- *Unless is used instead of if...not in conditional sentences of all types. The order of the clauses doesn't matter with sentences using unless.*

Task01: Complete the following sentences using **"unless"** or **"if"**.

1. …… you stop making noise, I won't be able to carry on the lesson.
2. I'll tell you …… the headmaster wants to see you.
3. I won't finish my homework …… you help me.
4. You won't understand the use of unless"…… you listen carefully.
5. What will you do …… you fail your Baccalaureate?

Task 02: Rewrite sentence **(b)** so that it means the same as sentence **(a)**.

1. **a)** If you eat well, you will be healthier.
   b) Unless……
2. **a)** If you eat well , you won't be sick.
   b) Unless ……
3. **a)** If you don't eat fats, you will be healthier.
   b) Unless ……
4. **a)** If you don't brush your teeth, you won't sleep.
   b) Unless ……
5. **a)** Unless we hurry we will be late for the school.
   b) If ……

Task 3: These sentences are taken from BAC Exams (Literary Streams)

1. **a)** They will refuse your justifications unless you convince them.
   b) If ……
2. **a)** If he does some serious research online, he will write interesting articles.
   b) Unless ……
3. **a)** If strict measures are not taken, the educational system will deteriorate.
   b) Unless ……

Task4: combine these pairs of sentences using the connectors in brackets

(Unlike – whereas - while - like - similar to – different from - On the contrary)

1- a) The United States doesn't have a national system of education (whereas)
   b) All other countries have a national system.
2- a) The Algerian educational system has four stages (similar to)
   b) The American educational system has four stages.
3- a) Private schools are not required to follow the national curriculum (unlike)
   b) State schools are required to follow the national curriculum.
4-a) In Britain, Grammar schools are more academic (while)
   b) Secondary schools are more vocational.

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