Grade : 4th
Strategy : Summarising
Technique : Structure Mode
Text Type : Science

Who is the most...

Aims of the lesson:
The lesson uses the technique "Unstructured Routine" and aims to:

- help students identify key facts from an informational science text;
- guide students in organizing and comparing factual information using specific criteria;
- support students in drawing conclusions based on text evidence and presenting their understanding to their peers.

Text for lesson:
Do you know which is the smallest bird? It weighs only 1.8 grams and its length is about 5 cm. Despite its modest size, the hummingbird can fly at a speed of up to 54 km/h. Unlike other birds, whose wings move up and down, the hummingbird's wings rotate, describing figure eights. This allows it to stay in place in the air and even fly backward. That's why hummingbirds don't land while feeding, but instead hover in the air, sticking their beaks into flowers. When feeding, the bird pulls its beak out by flying backward. The nests of the smallest bird are also the smallest in the bird world - only 3 cm in diameter. The eggs themselves are even smaller in size than coffee beans.

The ostrich is the largest bird on Earth. It resembles a prehistoric creature with its small head, long neck, powerful legs, and dinosaur-like footsteps. The ostrich can reach heights of up to 270 cm and weigh over 150 kg. Although it belongs to the group of flightless birds, it can run extremely fast, even faster than antelopes, reaching speeds of up to 70 km/h.

Ostriches primarily feed on plant-based food such as grass, berries, leaves, and seeds. They can also consume small stones, which aid in the digestion of their hard food. An ostrich egg weighs around one and a half kilograms, which is equivalent to 25 chicken eggs. An omelet made out of an ostrich egg can feed 2 families.

Process phase 1: Planning (Teachers' perspective)
During this stage: The teacher prepares a worksheet for each student with a two-part task. First, a table in which students mark facts they believe are true or uncertain. Second, a comparative table for organizing factual details after reading. A poster with criteria (e.g., size, speed, food, egg size) is also displayed in the room.

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True or not true....	+	-
1. The fastest animal in the world is the rabbit.		
2. The tallest animal is the giraffe.		
3. The heaviest terrestrial animal is the hippo.		
4.The biggest bird is the stork		
5.The fastest fish is the swordfish.		

Criteria	Smallest bird	Largest bird
Height		
Length		
Weight		
Speed		
Main food		
Egg size		

Process phase 2: (Teachers' perspective) - Teaching
The teacher introduces the topic with a short "True or Not True" warm-up activity and explains how to approach the task.
The teacher distributes the text and worksheet to each student.

Cognitive stage 1 (Students' perspective) - Pre-reading
Students complete the "True or Not True" table, marking each statement with "+" if they believe it is true, and "-" if they are uncertain.

Cognitive stage 2 (Students' perspective) - During the reading
Students read the text and underline important facts.
They update their answers in the table based on evidence found in the text.

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Students begin filling out the comparative table with data about the hummingbird and ostrich.

Process phase 3: Feedback (Teachers' perspective)
The teacher observes group work, supports struggling students, and encourages discussion.

Cognitive stage 3 (Students' Perspective) - After reading
Students exchange and discuss worksheets with a partner.
Students finalize the comparative table based on agreed facts.
In groups, students write the final answers on the class poster under the correct criteria.
One student from each group presents the results.

Wrap-up activities:

- A "Guess the Animal" game where students act out animals and others guess.
- Students summarize the most important points from the reading using the poster as a guide.

Ways of Communication:

- **Interpretive** – students read and extract key ideas from the text, and connect facts to criteria.
- **Interpersonal (mixed)** – students compare answers and discuss with partners and groups.
- **Presentational (productive)** – students present findings to the class and orally summarize the content.

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