

UNDERSTAND INTERGENERATIONAL SCHOOL

INTRODUCTION



What is an intergenerational school?

In a normal school, most students are children or teenagers. In an **intergenerational school**, young people and older adults learn **together**.

For example:

- Older adults help children with reading.
- Children teach older adults how to use computers or smartphones.
- They work on projects about history, art or the community.

In this lesson, you will:

- Learn vocabulary to talk about **different generations**.
- Read or listen to a short text about an intergenerational school.
- Understand what people **do** there.
- Write about activities between young and older students.



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Consider the following questions:

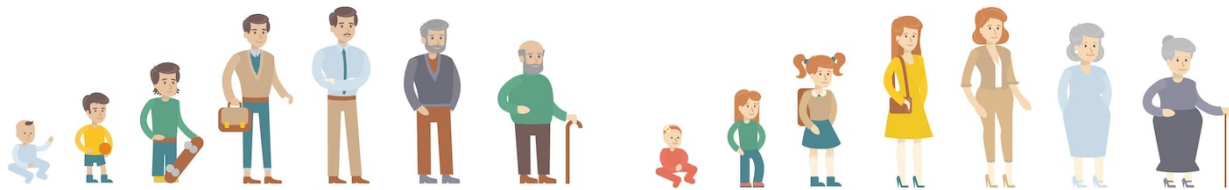
- *Who do you learn from in your family?*
- *What can older people teach younger people?*
- *What can younger people teach older people?*

Examples:

- *I learn a lot from my grandmother. She tells me stories about the past.*
- *Older people can teach us about life and history.*
- *Young people can teach older people how to use technology.*

VOCABULARY

1. People and ages



Word / phrase	Example
Child / children	There are many children in the school.
Teenager	Teenagers use phones a lot.
Young adult	Young adults study at university.
Adult	Many adults work and study.
Older adult	Older adults come to the school to learn.
Senior	Seniors help children with reading.
Generation	Different generations learn together.

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2. Places and activities in an intergenerational school



Word / phrase	Example
Classroom	They sit together in the classroom.
Computer room	They use the computer room to learn technology.
Community project	They work on community projects.
Reading program	There is a reading program for children.
Art class	They have art classes together.
Workshop	They do a cooking workshop.

3. Useful verbs and expressions

Verb / expressions	Example
Learn from	Children learn from older adults.
Teach	Young people teach seniors how to use the internet.
Share stories	Older adults share stories about their life.
Spend time together	They spend time together after school.
Help each other	They help each other with homework.
Respect	They learn to respect different generations.
Similar / different	Their interests are different, but they have fun.

GRAMMAR: SIMPLE PRESENT + BASIC COMPARATIVES

1. Simple present tense for school routines

Structure:

Sujeto + verbo (forma base)

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Para he / she / it, se agrega -s.

Examples:

- Children learn with older adults.
- Older adults tell stories about the past.
- She helps the seniors with computers.
- He reads with a child every tuesday.
- They study together in the classroom.

Negative:

- Children don't learn alone; they learn with seniors.
- He doesn't read at home; he reads at school.

2. Age comparatives: older / younger than

To compare generations:

- Older than.
- Younger than.

Examples:

- *Grandparents are older than parents.*
- *Children are younger than teenagers.*
- *Older adults are older than students, but they study too.*

CONVERSATION

Laura: Good morning, Mr. Green. This classroom is very interesting. I see children and older adults together.

Mr. Green: Good morning, Laura. Yes, this is an **intergenerational school**. Children, teenagers and **seniors** learn together here.



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Laura: So different **generations** study in the same classroom?

Mr. Green: Exactly. The **children** are younger than the teenagers, and the **older adults** are older than everyone, but they all **help each other**.

Laura: What do they do in the school?

Mr. Green: In the morning, we have a **reading program**. Seniors **share stories** and read books with the children. In the afternoon, they go to the **computer room**. The teenagers **teach** older adults how to use the internet.

Laura: That sounds great. Do they do any **community projects**?

Mr. Green: Yes, they do. They sometimes make posters for the neighborhood and they paint in **art class**. They **spend time together** and learn to **respect** different generations.

Laura: I think this idea is wonderful. Older adults can **learn from** young people, and young people can learn from seniors.

Mr. Green: I agree. In my opinion, an intergenerational school is good for the students and for the community.

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