



	<p align="center"><b>Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca</b>  <b>CPIA NAPOLI PROVINCIA 1</b>  <b>CENTRO PROVINCIALE PER L'ISTRUZIONE DEGLI ADULTI</b>          Codice Meccanografico: NAMM0CR008 – Codice fiscale: 93062780635          Via San Pietro, 56 – 80020 Casavatore (NA) – Telefono: 08119201682          NAMM0CR008@istruzione.it - NAMM0CR008@pec.istruzione.it  <a href="http://www.cpianapoliprov1.edu.it">www.cpianapoliprov1.edu.it</a></p>	
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<p align="center"><b>Secondo Periodo Didattico</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Asse dei linguaggi</b> <b>Lingua straniera - inglese</b></p>
<p><b>Competenza n. 5: Utilizzare la lingua inglese per i principali scopi comunicativi ed operativi</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>UdA: Comprendo e interagisco</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Argomento: Quality education</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Ore FAD: 5</b></p> <p align="center"><b>NB: <u>le verifiche di lingua straniera avverranno in lingua inglese o in lingua francese a seconda della lingua studiata nella propria sede</u></b></p>

# GOAL #

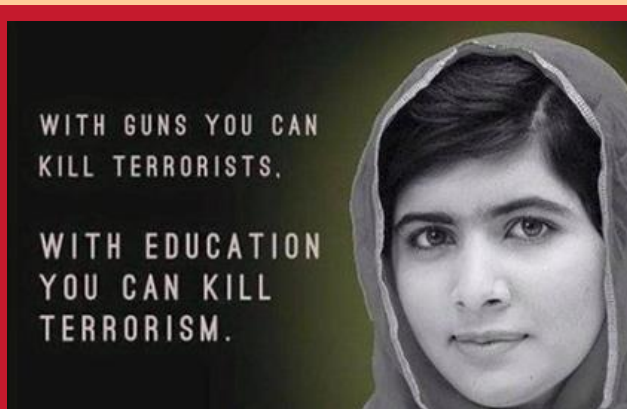
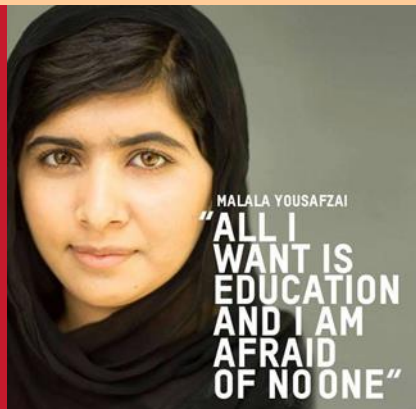


**What's the goal?**



**Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities**

**Who is Malala Yousafzai?**



**Malala Yousafzai is a campaigner for girls' education from Pakistan.**

As a young girl of 11, the Pakistani student wrote an anonymous diary about what life was like under the rule of an extreme group called the Taliban in north-west Pakistan. The Taliban wanted to ban girls' education.

In the diary, she talked about how she wanted to stay in education and about how girls should be able to go to school. Many people read the diary all over the world and she became well known for fighting for her right to an education.

But the Taliban didn't like this. And because of what she said in her diary she was shot by their soldiers in 2012, when she was just 14 years old.

She was treated for her injuries in a hospital in Pakistan and then brought to the UK for more treatment. After many weeks, Malala was finally able to leave hospital.

Her father got a job in UK and Malala and her family settled in the city of Birmingham, where she soon started a new school.

She continued her work and became the youngest person ever to win the world-famous Nobel Peace Prize.

Watch the video at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iBBB-vJZB50>

## Why does education matter?

Equal access to **education is a basic human right.**

**It is the key that will allow many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved.**

When people are able to get quality education they can break from the cycle of poverty. Education therefore helps to reduce inequalities and to reach gender equality. It also empowers people everywhere to live more healthy and sustainable lives. Education is also crucial to fostering tolerance between people and contributes to more peaceful societies.

## Has progress been made over the last few years on education?

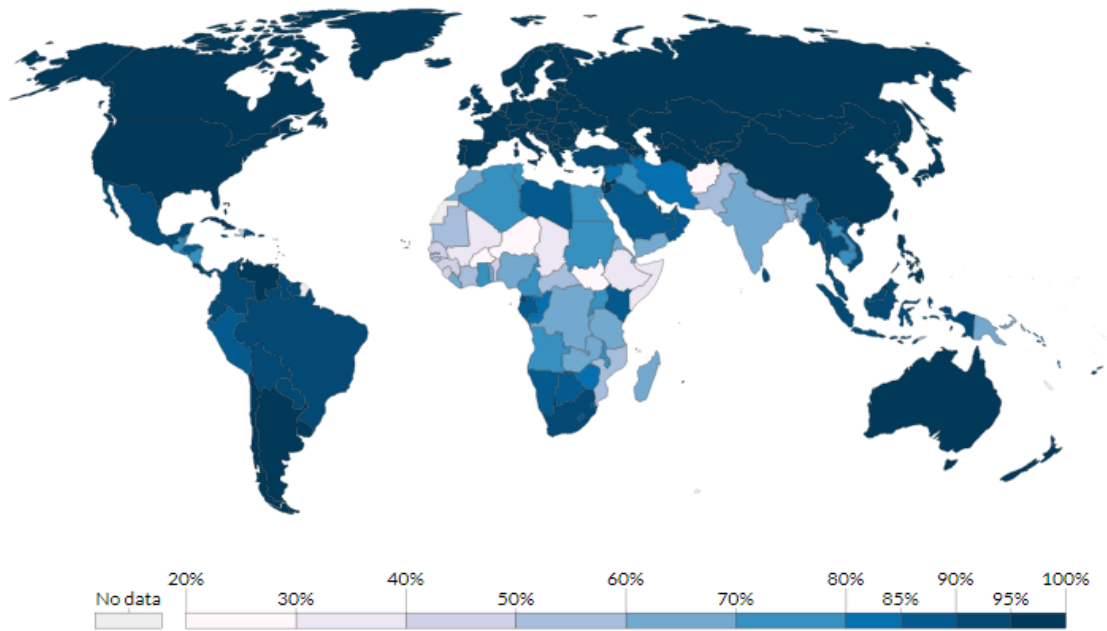
Yes, since 2000, there has been enormous progress on the goal to provide **primary education to all children worldwide**: the total enrolment rate in developing regions has reached 91%, and the percentage of out-of-school children has declined from 40% to 22% in sub-Saharan Africa and from 20% to 6% in South Asia.

But **poverty, armed conflict and other emergencies keep many, many kids around the world out of school.** And in many countries gaps in education between various groups are staggering. In fact, kids from the poorest households are four times more likely to be out of school than those of the richest households.

**More than half of children that have not enrolled in school live in sub-Saharan Africa**, which makes it the region with the largest number of out-of-school children in the world. Furthermore, this region has a very young population so it will have to provide basic education to 444 million children between the ages of 3 and 15 in 2030, which is 2.6 times the numbers enrolled today.

## Literacy rate by country, 2011

Literacy rate for the entire population, 2011 or latest data from CIA Factbook.

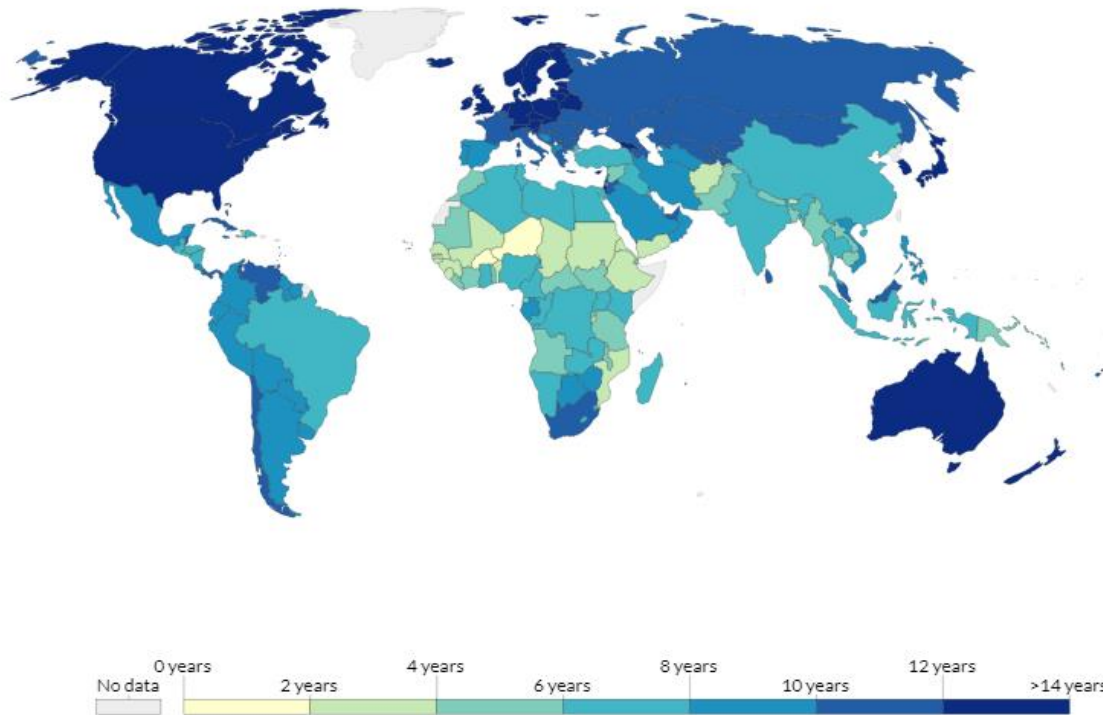


Source: CIA Factbook (2016)

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## Mean years of schooling, 2017

Average number of years of total schooling across all education levels, for the population aged 25+.



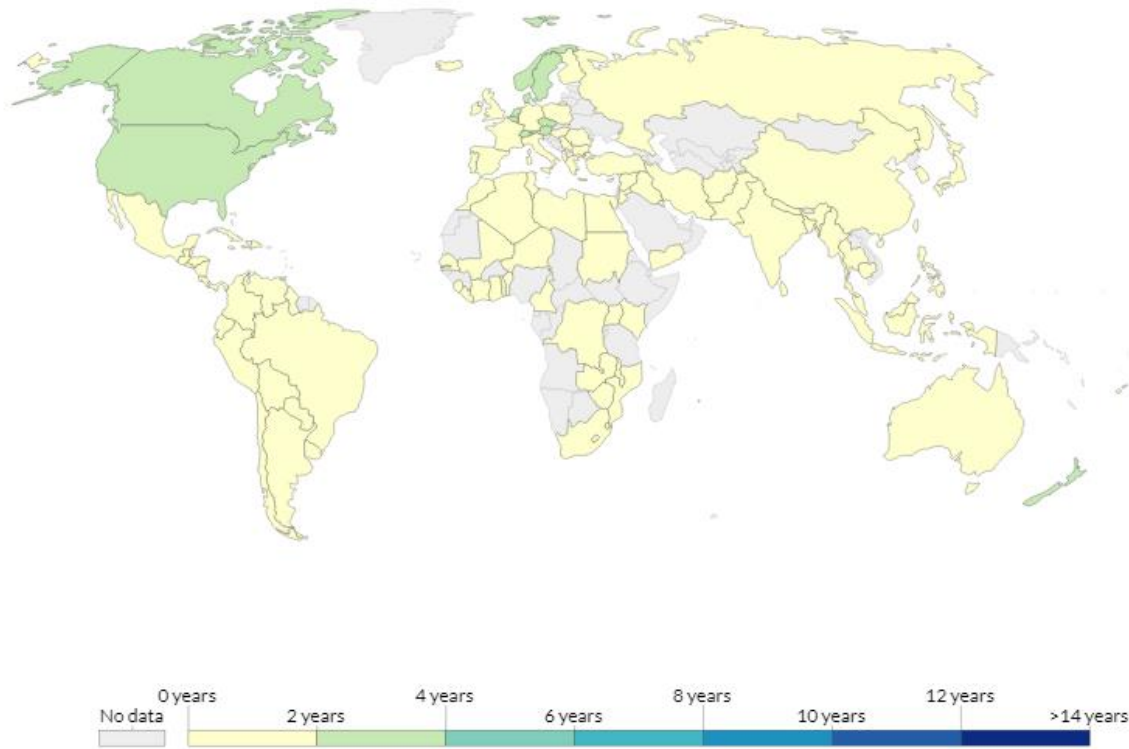
Source: Lee-Lee (2016); Barro-Lee (2018) and UNDP HDR (2018)

OurWorldInData.org/global-rise-of-education • CC BY

**Nei Paesi dove si studia in media dodici anni c'è un livello di reddito pro capite otto volte superiore a quello dei Paesi in cui mediamente si studia la metà, vale a dire sei anni. (T. Boeri e V. Galasso)**

# Mean years of schooling, 1870

Average number of years of total schooling across all education levels, for the population aged 25+.

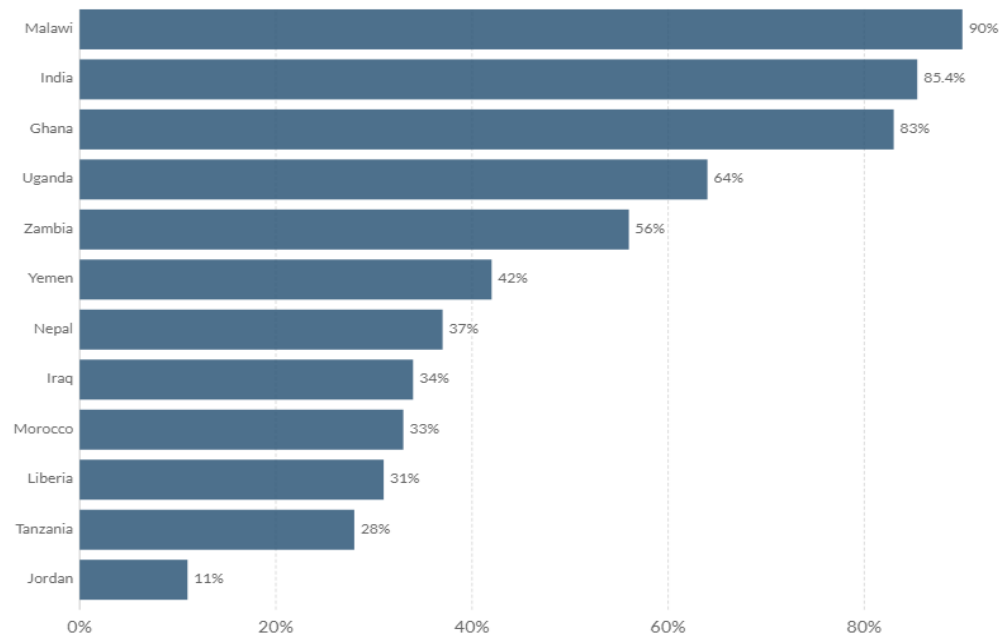


Source: Lee-Lee (2016); Barro-Lee (2018) and UNDP HDR (2018)

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# Students in grade 2 who can't read a single word, ca 2015

Percent of grade 2 students who cannot read a single word of a short text. In some cases estimates correspond to selected regions and are therefore not necessarily nationally representative (see source for details).



Source: World Development Report, Shortfalls in Learning (2018)

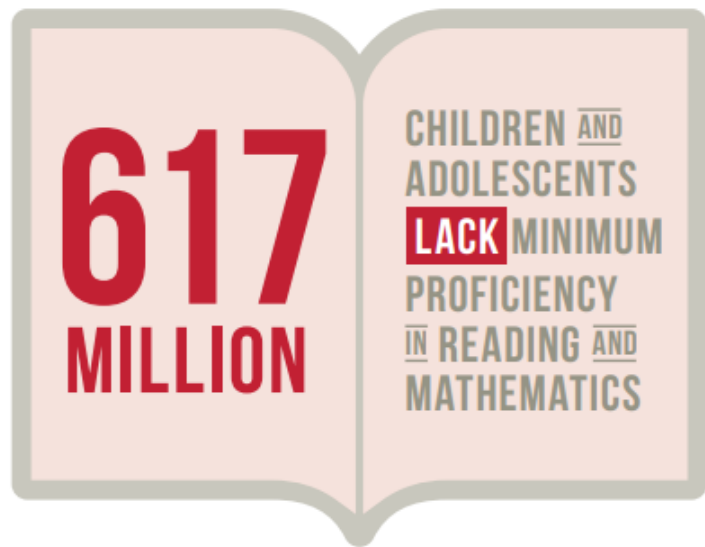
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And still, despite these important achievements, there are huge remaining gaps in learning.

This bar chart shows that in some countries going to school does not necessarily mean that the students actually learn.

In Ghana, India, and Malawi more than 4 out of 5 students in second grade are not able to read a single word.

**750 MILLION**  
ADULTS STILL  
REMAIN  
ILLITERATE



**MORE THAN HALF**  
OF THE SCHOOLS  
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO

- BASIC DRINKING WATER
- HANDWASHING FACILITIES
- THE INTERNET
- COMPUTERS



**1** OUT OF **5** CHILDREN  
BETWEEN 6 AND 17 YEARS

— ARE NOT —  
ATTENDING SCHOOL



IN CENTRAL ASIA, **27%** MORE GIRLS THAN BOYS  
OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE ARE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

## Are there groups that have a more difficult access to education?

Yes, **women and girls** are one of these groups. About one-third of countries in the developing regions have not achieved gender parity in primary education.

In sub-Saharan Africa, Oceania and Western Asia, girls still face barriers to entering both primary and secondary school. These disadvantages in education also translate into lack of access to skills and limited opportunities in the labour market for young women.

## What can we do to help?

Ask our governments to place education as a priority in both policy and practice and to make firm commitments to provide free primary school education to all, including vulnerable or marginalized groups.

### Now I Know...

- 😊 That many people all around the world is struggling to get education.
- 😊 The importance of education to achieve all other goals.
- 😊 The number of illiterate adult people.
- 😊 The number of illiterate adult people in 1870.
- 😊 Where most of illiterate people live.
- 😊 Where the most literate people live.
- 😊 The groups with a more difficult access to education.

**To find out more about Goal #4 and the other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:**  
<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>