

Let's write: Biography

Students will be able to identify the main parts of a biography and develop one using sequencing words.

Level

A2

Completion Date:

2 Hours (80 min)

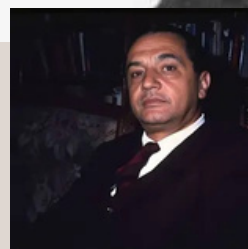
Vocabulary

1. Sequencing words

Material

1. Reading
2. Bio Cards

◆ Do you recognize these people?



1. Modelling

The teacher will present a biography of Matilde Hidalgo de Procel. Explain the structure and organization of a biography.



Matilde Hidalgo de Procel

Introduction

Matilde Hidalgo de Procel was born on September 29, 1889, in Loja. She died in Guayaquil on February 20th.

Early Life

After finishing primary school, she was encouraged to continue her education in a boy's school. In 1913, she became the first girl to get a highschool diploma in Ecuador.

Adult Life/Facts

Next, in 1914, she started her university studies in medicine in Universidad del Azuay, then she completed her training in Universidad Central del Ecuador, making her the first woman to get a medical degree in the country in 1921.

Later, in 1924 Matilde became famous for being the first woman to vote in Ecuador.

Legacy

Finally, Matilde is remembered as a pioneer and an inspiration for equality.

2. Coaching

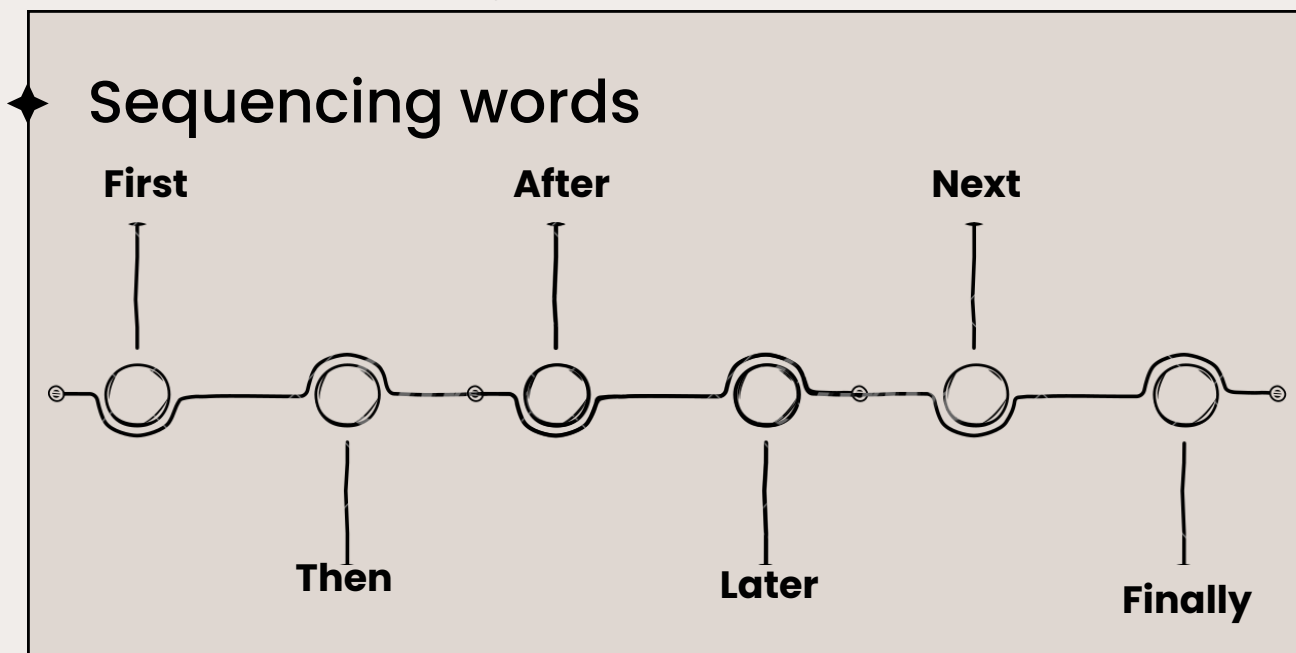
Students start drafting a biography of Matilde. The teacher provides help by asking guiding questions:

Introduction	When and where was she born?
Early life	What was her childhood/early years like?
Adult life/Facts	What was her most important achievement?
Legacy	Why do you think she is important?

Vocabulary: sequencing words

The teacher introduces sequencing words vocabulary.

1. Present a timeline tagged with frequent sequencing words.
2. Shuffle the order and present the events based on the reading.
3. Match the sequencing words with the events.





In 1914, she started her studies in Medicine.



She became the first female doctor in the country in 1921.



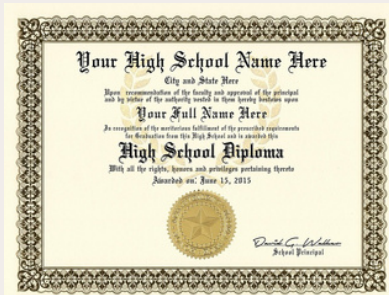
Matilde is known as a pioneer for women's rights in Ecuador.



Matilde was born in Loja on September 29, 1889.

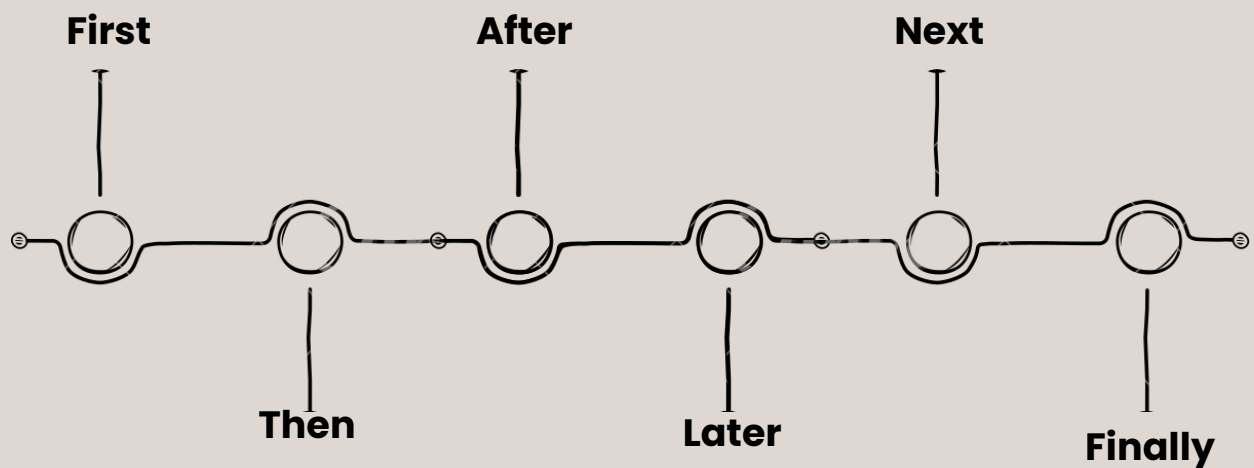


She was the first woman to vote in a National election in Ecuador.



In 1913, she got her highschool degree in a boy's school.

◆ Sequencing words



Description

First, Matilde was born in Loja on September 29, 1889. Then, In 1913, she got her highschool degree in a boy's school. After, in 1914, she started her studies in Medicine. Later, she became the first female doctor in the country in 1921. Next, she was the first woman to vote in a National election in Ecuador. Finally, Matilde is known as a pioneer for womens rights in Ecuador.

3. Scaffolding

Using the biography cards, students will chose one person to draft a biography in 60 to 80 words.

The teacher will provide sentence starters and prompts

-
- He/She was born on.....
 - He/She excelled at
-
- He/She was the first... to...
 - He/She is remembered because....
-
- He/She is best known for...
 - He/She was encouraged to...
-

4. Articulation

The teacher has students join in pairs.

Students will read their text to each other and explain their choices.

I wrote about Pedro Vicente Maldonado because of his contributions to science.

I chose Dolores Cacuango because she fought for indigenous' people rights.

I focused on his participation in the French Geodisc Mission

I included that she participated in the creation of the first bilingual school in Ecuador.



5. Reflection

The teacher will display the initial model of the biography and ask questions to help students reflect on their work:

- Did you include when and where they were born?
- Does your text mention their early years?
- Did you write about their adult life?
- Did you explain why they are remembered?

TBA

1. Modelling

Present a biography of Matilde Hidalgo de Procel. Explain the structure and organization of a biography.



Matilde Hidalgo de Procel

Introduction	Matilde Hidalgo de Procel was born on September 29, 1889, in Loja. She died in Guayaquil on February 20th.
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Adult Life/Facts	Next, in 1914, she started her university studies in medicine in Universidad del Azuay, then she completed her training in Universidad Central del Ecuador, making her the first woman to get a medical degree in the country in 1921. Later, in 1924 Matilde became famous for being the first woman to vote in Ecuador.
Legacy	Finally, Matilde is remembered as a pioneer and an inspiration for equality.

6. Exploration



- Students independently research another Ecuadorian figure and write a new biography.
- Students present their biographies to the class or create a class poster about influential Ecuadorians.