

## **Lesson plan**

### **Fairy tales with a lesson**

#### **"What Is Right? – Telling Good from Evil and Truth from Lies"**

##### **Introduction – The Parable of the Two Seeds (5 min)**

Two tiny seeds lay side by side in the ground.

The first seed said:

“I want to grow! I’ll send my roots deep into the earth, stretch my leaves to the sun, and become a strong plant.”

The second seed said:

“But what if it’s cold? What if something eats me? What if I don’t succeed? It’s safer to stay buried.”

Time passed. The first seed grew into a beautiful plant. The second seed stayed underground—forgotten.

##### **Discussion Questions:**

- Which seed made the better choice?
- Why is it sometimes hard to do what’s right?

##### **Transition:**

“Like the seeds, we make choices every day - whether to be honest, brave, kind, or to hide from what’s right. Today, we’ll learn how to know what’s good and true.”

1. **Theme:** Fairy tales with a lesson / "What Is Right? – Telling Good from Evil and Truth from Lies"
2. **Grade:** 3rd
3. **Lesson type:** Lesson for acquiring new knowledge

4. **Duration:** 40 min.

5. **Basic terms:** good, wrong, truth, lie

6. **Pedagogical methods:** storytelling, presentation, discussion, demonstration, dialog, group work, reflection.

7. **Means:** board (interactive or otherwise), flipchart, markers, laptop/computer, multimedia (screen/projector), ppt presentations, cards, work sheets.

**8. Goals:**

○ Educational:

The students will learn:

- ✓ To identify and define the concepts of *good*, *evil*, *truth*, and *lies*.
- ✓ To understand the consequences of honest and dishonest behavior.
- ✓ To apply moral understanding in familiar situations.

○ Formational:

The students will learn:

- ✓ To encourage kindness, honesty, and empathy.
- ✓ To promote responsibility and respect for others.
- ✓ To support positive peer interactions.
- ✓ To develop moral reasoning and reflection.
- ✓ To improve decision-making and self-expression.
- ✓ To build social awareness and emotional understanding.

9. **Cross-curricular connections:** Philosophy, Moral education, Ethics

10. **Intra-subject connections:** with the lesson plans on the themes: Me and the others, Me and society, I support others.

11. **Expected results:**

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## 12. Preparation

- For the teacher: Reading the theoretical base, downloading the presentations, printing the worksheets.

## 13. Structure of the lesson:

### Core Concepts – Theory

#### What Is Good?

- *Good* means actions that help, care, support, and protect.
- It includes kindness, sharing, being honest, and helping others.
- **Examples:**
  - Helping someone who dropped their books.
  - Inviting someone new to play.
  - Saying “I’m sorry” when you’ve made a mistake.

#### What Is Evil?

- *Evil* means hurting others through actions or words.
- It includes bullying, lying, stealing, mocking, or being cruel.
- **Examples:**
  - Laughing at someone who’s different.
  - Hiding something that isn’t yours.
  - Saying mean things when angry.

#### What Is Truth?

- *Truth* means saying what really happened.
- Even when it’s hard, being truthful shows courage and respect.
- **Examples:**
  - Admitting a mistake.
  - Telling an adult if someone is being treated badly.
  - Not exaggerating or making up stories.

#### What Is a Lie?

- A *lie* is when you hide or invent something on purpose.
- Lies may seem small, but they often grow into bigger problems.
- **Examples:**

- Blaming someone else for something you did.
- Pretending you completed homework when you didn't.
- Hiding the truth to avoid punishment.

#### 14. Structure, content and timeline

##### 1. Introduction 15 min.

- Teacher activity:

- The teacher tells or reads the story for two seeds, asks the questions and provoke a discussion. (10 min).

- Introduction of new information and terms: What is good, wrong, truth, lie, according to the given prompts. (5 min)

- Students activity:

- Participation in the dialog, asking questions, active listening.

- Methods and tools:

- Methods: dialog, storytelling, discussion

- Tools: interactive board or a screen/multimedia, laptop/computer, board, marker

##### 4. Game – “Think and Stand” (6 min)

Teacher activity: Instructions:

- Teacher reads a short situation aloud.
- Students **stand up** if they believe the action is *good* or *true*.
- Students **stay seated** if they believe the action is *evil* or *a lie*.

#### Examples:

1. I helped my friend clean up after lunch.
2. I said I wasn't the one who broke the toy, even though I was.
3. I shared my snack with someone who forgot theirs.
4. I blamed my sibling so I wouldn't get in trouble.

After each statement, briefly ask:

“Why did you stand/sit? What would you do in that situation?”

- Students activity:
    - Participation in the dialog, asking questions, active listening.
  - Methods and tools:
    - Methods: game, dialog, discussion.
    - Tools: interactive board or a screen, laptop/computer, board, marker
5. Card Game – Good or Evil / Truth or Lie (6 min)

### **Materials:**

- Blue card = good / truth
- Red card = evil / lie  
(can be colored paper or laminated tokens)

### **Instructions:**

- Teacher reads a situation.
- Children raise the correct colored card to show their judgment.

### **Example Scenarios:**

- I returned a wallet I found on the playground.
- I hid a toy I took from someone's desk.
- I said someone pushed me, even though they didn't.
- I helped a classmate finish a project.

Ask: “What do you think happened next? How would you feel if this happened to you?”

- Teacher activity:
  - Posing questions for a discussion
  - Engaging the students with prompts
  - Answering questions and clarifying information
- Students activity:
  - Engaging in the game, discussion

- Reflection on their ideas and emotions on the subject
- Methods and tools:
  - Methods: game, discussion, active listening
  - Tools: cards, possible use for a board/flipchart and a marker – to write down interesting ideas and suggestions.

6. Individual Worksheet (8 min)

Students fill the worksheets, applied to the lesson.

**15. Variations:**

One or more of the activities could be adapted, removed, shortened.

**16. Additional stories:**

The teacher may use any of the suggested additional stories for similar discussions with students.

**The Thirsty Dog (Islam)**

A kind man walked down a dusty road. He found a well and drank water to quench his own thirst. Then he saw a dog nearby, drowning in thirst and licking the ground. Feeling sorry for the dog, the man filled his shoe with water and fed it to the poor animal. Allah rewarded the man's compassion and forgave his mistakes.

Lesson: Even small acts of kindness to others—even animals—are good deeds rewarded by Allah.

Source: Based on a hadith in Sahih al-Bukhari, summarized for children

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**The Blind Boy and the Sign (Islamic parable of honesty and perspective)**

A blind boy sat by the road with a sign saying, “I am blind, please help me.” Not many people stopped to help. A man changed the sign to read “Today is a beautiful day, and I cannot see it.” Instantly, many more people gave money. Both signs were true. But the second one showed how lucky others were with their sight—and people felt more grateful and generous.

Lesson: Truth can be told in different ways. A truthful message told with care can do more good.

Source: Islamic parable about honesty and gratitude

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### **The Blind Men and the Elephant (Hindu/Buddhist parable)**

Six blind men met an elephant. One touched its side and said, “An elephant is like a wall.” Another touched the leg and said, “No! It’s like a tree.” A third touched the trunk and said, “It’s like a snake.” They argued loudly, each sure the other was lying or wrong. Later, they learned they had each touched only one part, and the whole elephant is bigger than any single piece.

Lesson: Everyone may see part of the truth—but arguing as if you see everything can cause confusion. We should listen and understand before we judge.

Source: Ancient parable from Hindu/Jain/Buddhist traditions illustrating limited perspectives

Wikipedia

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### **A Hindu-style lesson on honesty**

The King and the Three Ministers

A king gave each of his three ministers a bag and told them to fill it with fruit. The first minister filled his with good fruit. The second mixed good and rotten fruit. The

third pretended—his bag had dirt and leaves. The king put each in prison and made them eat only what was in their bag. The first minister ate well. The second had half rotten fruit and suffered. The third had no food, only dirt—he starved.

Lesson: Honesty in our work brings good results; lies, even small ones, come back to hurt you.

Source: Islamic-style folk tale teaching truthfulness (often shared in Muslim children's moral stories) [quranspecialistonline.com](http://quranspecialistonline.com)