

### Sort It Out

#### Service Learning Standard: N/A – Service Terms Estimated Time: 10 minutes

#### Depth of Learning: Introductory

**Purpose:** To differentiate between the commonly confused terms: service learning, community service, volunteerism and philanthropy.

#### Materials

• Sort It Out cards

#### Pre-Training Prep

- Make sets of Sort It Out cards.
  - Copy the terms, definitions and examples on different colored paper.

#### Procedure (5 minutes)

- Divide the participants into teams of 3-5.
- Provide each team with a set of Sort It Out cards and instruct them to work together to match the proper terms with their definitions and examples.
- Bring the group back together and ask volunteers to discuss their matches.

#### Debrief/Reflect (5 minutes)

- Why did the teams pair the cards the way they did? What would be another example for each term?
- Once all terms have been discussed, summarize the differences between the terms.

#### **Key Points**

- Volunteering is done as an individual.
- Community service is volunteering that is done within a defined community (i.e. A church group volunteering together at a soup kitchen).
- Philanthropy generally only involves donating money or goods and does not provide a service.
- Service learning is a teaching method that incorporates community service with an intentional connection to learning.

This type of service refers to people who, of their own free will and without pay, perform some service or good work (such as with charitable institutions or community agencies). Many of you may have done this while growing up through scouting, 4-H, church youth groups, or other organizations

This type of service is done by a group within a defined community, which could be a classroom, school, town, city, etc. It has no intentional tie to learning; the emphasis is strictly on the service.

Service Learning Trainers Toolkit. SL Basics. Sort It Out cards

This type of service is a method of instruction that emphasizes both the service and the learning goals. Important elements include: student ownership, a genuine community need, school/ community partnerships, and clear connections curricular learning objectives, ongoing reflection, assessing student learning and evaluating the impact of the service.

This is the act of donating money, goods, time, or effort to support a charitable cause, usually over an extended period of time and in regard to a defined objective.

# VOLUNTEERISM PHILANTHROPY

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## SERVICE LEARNING

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

John goes once per week during his free period to help bag lunches for the local meals on wheels program. Wilson High School has a canned food drive for the local food bank. Ninth, 10th, 11th and 12th graders compete to see which class can collect the most food. They hold their drive in the late spring, as the summer months are usually the lowest donation months at most food banks.

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A middle school science class in Philadelphia was studying hypertension. The students decided that they would like to put on a health fair where they could offer some helpful information to local residents where hypertension was a frequent medical problem. The seventh graders partnered with medical students from a nearby university. The medical students taught the 7th graders how to take blood pressure. The students developed pamphlets and displays for the health fair. They kept individual scrapbooks documenting their project and what they were learning.

Students in New York City gather pennies and other loose change from their friends and neighbors each fall. Students then work together to decide which organizations or groups in the community should receive the money.