

# NEWSREEL WORLD



## 2020-02-29

Arbetsblad

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### Vocabulary

dominated	taken over
brand new	really very new
affordable	something you can afford, you have enough money for it
consecutive days	day after day in a row
grant	money given to someone ( <i>here</i> : money given to students)
to spearhead	to be the (main) person that dives something forward
faiths	beliefs, religions
unprecedented	something that has never happened before
amidst	between, among, in the middle of
sit in	a protest where protesters stay in the building and refuse to leave
to harass	to hassle, to intimidate
to condemn	to say something is wrong
to disperse	to scatter, to break up
to acquaint oneself with something	to get (new) information about something
to demolish	to destroy, to tear down

## Questions

1. When did Ireland become independent from the UK?
2. Sinn Féin made the biggest gains. What are they in favour of?
3. What is the English word for the *Dail*?
4. Why have young people voted for Sinn Féin?
5. Which party got a majority government in the 2020 election?
  - a. Sinn Féin
  - b. Fianna Fáil
  - c. Fine Gael
  - d. None of the above
6. Where did Christina Koch spend 328 consecutive days?
7. What sport tournament has been launched on the Cook Islands?
8. What is the reason for the protests in India?
  - a. The burkha has been banned
  - b. Islam is now illegal
  - c. New citizenship laws
9. How has the government dealt with the protestors?
10. Ethiopia's capital is called
  - a. Nebila
  - b. Addis Ababa/Addis Abeba
  - c. Abada
11. How has Ethiopia's capital changed physically in the poet's lifetime?

## Discussion points

**Political change on the British Isles.** The two countries that make up the British Isles (Great Britain and Ireland) are going through a lot of political change. In the news report we find out about how the left-wing party *Sinn Féin*'s surge in popularity over the centre-right parties *Fianna Fáil* and *Fine Gael*. What else has happened politically on the British Isles in the past few years? Could the rise of *Sinn Féin* be a response to something else? Why? Can you think of other countries that have had a political change like this? Younger people are taking more of a stance in politics. Why do you think this is? How will it change the political landscape?

**Returning home.** Try to define the word *nostalgia* in your own words. The Ethiopian poet Nebila Abdulmelik discusses how it feels to return to her home after it has changed so much, she thinks back nostalgically about how things were. Have you ever returned to somewhere you visited when you were younger and were surprised by how things had changed? Maybe you have visited your old primary school or a place you spent one summer but everything feels different. Why do you think it feels this way? Are there positive elements of nostalgia? What are they? Why are they positive? Can nostalgia be negative? Why? Give examples.

**Long live the revolution.** Women are spearheading protests in India. They are protesting against new legislation in India that they believe to be discriminatory and unconstitutional. Many seem surprised that women are leading these protests. Why do you think that is? What reasons does this have? Think about culture, traditions and religions in this region.

## Language points

1. Two parties have **dominated** Irish politics ever since the Republic of Ireland became independent from the United Kingdom. What does this mean?
  - a. One of the two parties have always been in government
  - b. There is a dictatorship in the Republic of Ireland.
  - c. The two parties haven't been in power yet.
2. "Since December last year India has seen marches **on an unprecedented scale**"  
What does this mean?
  - a. There have been quite a few violent protests.
  - b. There have been a lot more protests than ever before.
  - c. Many protests have been spearheaded by women.
3. The anonymous lawyer describes his life as very privileged. He says "I've led a privileged life, **in my cocoon**". The speaker uses "cocoon" as a **metaphor** and it means that...
  - a. He's lived a quiet life.
  - b. He has lived in his own bubble.
  - c. He has often been politically active.
4. There have been "*massive infrastructure investments*" made in recent years in Ethiopia. This means that...
  - a. The government has spent money on weapons and soldiers.
  - b. The government has spent money on roads, trains and other methods of transport.
  - c. The government has spent money on theatre, arts and culture.
5. The Ethiopian poet Nebila Abdulmelik says: "*notions of home [...] wax and wane.*"  
What does this mean?
  - a. The ideas of home change over time
  - b. The ideas of home are often forgotten.
  - c. The ideas of home are comforting.

## Answers

1. 1921
2. Northern Ireland rejoining the Republic of Ireland and leaving the UK
3. (The Irish) parliament
4. the housing policies
5. d
6. in space (the International Space Station; ISS)
7. Rugby League
8. c
9. condemned them as unpatriotic; denied permission to gather; forcefully dispersed by police; police armed with long batons and tear gas
10. b
11. There's been a lot of construction; Some old landmarks have been demolished; green spaces have disappeared

## Language points

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. a