

NEWSREEL WORLD



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Arbetsblad

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Vocabulary

The following words are specific to the context of the programme. Make sure that you are familiar with them before listening.

Word	Description	Synonym
colonialism	the practice by which a powerful country controls another country or other countries	
apartheid	the former political system in South Africa in which only white people had full political rights and other people, especially black people, were forced to live away from white people, go to separate schools, etc.	
legislature	a group of people who have the power to make and change laws	
monument	a building, column, statue, etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event	tribute
keystone	the most important part of a plan or argument that the other parts depend on, here: the most important person who played a key role in South Africa's independence	
treaty	a formal agreement between two or more countries	
cataracts	a medical condition that affects the lens of the eye so that you gradually lose your sight	
consent	permission to do something, especially given by somebody in authority	approval, permission
descendant	a person's descendants are their children, their children's children, and all the people who live after them who are related to them	heir, offspring
depletion	the reduction of something by a large amount so that there is not enough left	reduction
indigenous	coming from a particular place and having lived there for a long time before other people came there; relating to, belonging to or developed by these people	aboriginal

The following words are general in nature. Take note of these to expand your general vocabulary of the English language.

heritage	the history, traditions, buildings, and objects that a country or society has had for many years and that are considered an important part of its character	legacy
constructive	having a useful and helpful effect rather than being negative or with no purpose	practical, productive
appalling	extremely bad, especially from a moral point of view	awful, dreadful, hideous
legacy	a situation that exists now because of events, actions, etc. that took place in the past	here: tradition
acknowledge	to accept that something is true	admit
integrate	to combine two or more things so that they work together	blend, join, fuse
preserve	to keep a particular quality, feature, etc.; to make sure that something is kept	conserve, protect, safeguard
impaired	damaged or not functioning normally	damaged, flawed
breakwater	a wall built out into the sea to protect the shore or harbour from the force of the waves	
inadequate	not enough; not good enough	
revoke something	to officially cancel something so that it is no longer legally acceptable	cancel
ancestral	connected with or that belonged to people in your family who lived a long time ago	

Content questions

South Africa: a fire sparks debate

1. What has happened to the Parliament building?
2. How is South Africa governed today?
3. What is the debate about and what are the two different sides proposing?
4. According to Jannai, there are many national heroes that have contributed to South Africa's independence. Which hero does she mention and what do you know about him?
5. The reporter, Jamaine Krige, interviews people on the street about their opinion. What is the third alternative that arises in one of these interviews?

The world comes together for a good cause

6. Nearly 200 countries are involved in the negotiations for a global treaty. What is the goal of the treaty and by when do the countries have to agree?
7. Explain the 1989 Montreal Protocol.
8. What would be the consequences if we had no ozone layer?

The war on Ukraine

9. The Mayor of London, Sadiq Khan, has described the UK government's initial response to the war on Ukraine as "embarrassing". Why? What steps have they taken to remedy the situation now?

Africa: Nigerian afropop artists Yemi Alade and Yaba Buluku Boyz

10. Circle whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE
 - a. The title of the song is *Tell Everybody*. TRUE/FALSE
 - b. Yemi Alade wants Africans to get vaccinated against Covid-19. TRUE/FALSE
 - c. Twelve percent of the African continent's population is fully vaccinated. TRUE/FALSE
 - d. Five percent of the population have received their booster shot. TRUE/FALSE

New Zealand: the protests of Pūtiki Bay

11. What is the local Māori tribe protesting against? How are they going about these protests?
12. What is the kororā and why has it become a focal point in these protests?
13. Explain the Treaty of Waitangi. Why is this treaty important in this case?
14. The Pūtiki protesters disputed the building of the marina in the Supreme Court. What was the outcome of this dispute?

Language points

A collocation is when two words fit nicely together. When it comes to native speakers, they can often 'hear' which words go together naturally, while for non-native speakers this can sometimes be harder. What words would you say would fit the gaps in the sentences below?

15. The Cape-Dutch style structures are associated ... colonialism and apartheid.
 - a. on
 - b. by
 - c. with

16. There has been a lot of debate ... what should be done with the buildings.
 - a. about
 - b. on
 - c. in

17. This is an important conversation ... how we preserve the past.
 - a. on
 - b. about
 - c. in

18. The UK government has been criticised ... its slow response to the refugee crisis.
 - a. about
 - b. by
 - c. for

19. This marina should never have been consented
 - a. to
 - b. on
 - c. for

20. The Māori should have a voice ... matters of public land development.
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. about

Discussion points

Colonialism and apartheid:

Many countries in the world have been subjected to colonialism, which is characterized by European settlers taking land already inhabited by indigenous people. In South Africa this resulted in apartheid.

- Can you explain the concept of apartheid in South Africa? Who did it favour? How was it invoked/put into place and how was it maintained? When was it abolished?
- There are other countries in the world where the European settlers clashed with the indigenous population in a similar fashion to that of South Africa, such as the USA and Australia. Can you think of any other countries in the world where the European settlers clashed with the indigenous population similarly to the situation of South Africa? How does the situation in these countries compare?
- The traces of colonialism can be seen in many of the former colonial countries. Try to list some of the consequences of colonization for the individual countries. Is it possible to also find positive outcomes of colonialism?
- Do we still have colonial territories today? If so, why are they not declared independent?

The fight against plastic pollution:

In today's program we learnt about the global treaty to tackle the global problem of plastic pollution.

When plastic products are discarded, they end up in landfills and in our oceans harming our wildlife.

- Do you think a global treaty can fix the problem of plastic pollution? Why or why not?
- In what kinds of products can we find plastic material? How essential are these products to our way of life? Do you think these products could be remade using different materials? Are there any plastic products that we simply cannot do without?
- Is there any way for us consumers to change our behaviour when it comes to plastic? What can we do to contribute to the fight against plastic pollution? How many plastic products have you used today? How many of those products could you have avoided?
- A phenomenon known as the "Attenborough effect" led to a massive drop in single use plastics in a short period of time. Have you heard of this phenomenon? Why is it called the "Attenborough effect"? Do you think there still is an "Attenborough effect"?

Teachers' note

Questions for working with the photo on page 1:

The girls on the picture are two of the Pūtiki protesters fighting to stop the building of the harbour for pleasure yachts. One of the girls is wearing a t-shirt with a blue penguin, one of the animals that has become a focus in the fight to protect the bay.

- Have you ever taken part in a protest? If so, what was your motivation to do so?
- Do you know of any famous protests that have led to change? What were these protests like? Was there any risk involved?
- Is there anything that you would like to protest? If so, what would you be protesting and in what way? What is the most effective way to protest something in your opinion? What would your t-shirt say?

KEY

1. The Parliament building was seriously damaged in a fire earlier this year.
2. South Africa is a democracy.
3. The debate is about whether the Parliament building should be restored or rebuilt. One side of the debate wants to restore the building to its original state, while the other wants to rebuild as the building is associated with many negative aspects in the country's history.
4. Jannai mentions Desmond Tutu, a bishop, a human rights activist and a winner of the Nobel peace prize who is remembered as a great leader of the black population. He fought against the apartheid system.
5. The third option is to mix restoring and rebuilding by integrating what is left of the old building with a new more modern building.
6. There are nearly 200 countries involved and they will have to agree by 2024.
7. The 1989 Montreal Protocol is a global agreement to protect the earth's ozone layer by phasing out harmful chemicals.
8. If we had no ozone layer we would be subjected to harmful radiation from the sun. As a consequence we would have more cases of skin cancer, cataracts and impaired immune systems.
9. The London Mayor, Sadiq Khan, called the UK response "embarrassing" because it was too slow in coming up with a plan to help the refugees of Ukraine. They have since introduced a scheme to encourage families in the UK to take refugees into their own homes.
10.
 - a. FALSE
 - b. TRUE
 - c. TRUE
 - d. FALSE
11. The Māori tribe wants to protect the unspoilt stretch of coastline and its wildlife.
12. The kororā is a blue penguin that lives in the breakwater of the bay and whose habitat is most at risk.
13. The Treaty of Waitangi states that the Māori should have a say in matters of public land development. The treaty was signed between the first European settlers and the indigenous Māori.
14. The outcome is that the Auckland Council agrees that the local Māori were not consulted about the building of the marina. However, the consent to build still stands and the protesters are still protesting.
15. c. with
16. a. about
17. b. about
18. c. for
19. a. to
20. b. in