



UNIT 1 HANDOUT: "Youth rights and duties"

Name: _____ Class: ____ Date: ____

- AE: Demostrar comprensión de ideas principales e información explícita en textos orales simples de variada extensión relacionados con derechos y deberes de la juventud.

Leer y demostrar comprensión de ideas principales e información explícita en textos informativos, descriptivos relacionados con derechos y deberes de la juventud.

- Guía formativa.

Instructions:

- Finish the assessment in two hours.
- Follow the instructions given by your teacher.
- Work in groups or individually.

I. Discuss the following questions with your classmates.

- What are the human rights?
- Is it an easy question?
- How many human rights are there?
- Can you mention any human right?

II. Listen to the audio and answer the following questions.

https://listenaminute.com/h/human_rights.html

a. When did the United Nation issue the Universal Declaration on human rights?
b. What is the definition of Human Rights according to the speaker?
c. What is the reality in most of the countries?

III. Look at the pictures below. Match them with the correct name and biography.















a. ___ Adolf Hitler: German politician and leader of the Nazi Party

e. ___ Martin Luther King: American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1954 until his assassination in 1968. b. ___ Nelson Mandela: South African anti-apartheid revolutionary

f. ___ Rigoberta Menchú: K'iche' political and human rights activist from Guatemala. She has dedicated her life to publicizing the rights of Guatemala's indigenous feminists during and after the Guatemalan Civil War. c. ___ Idi Amin: Ugandan politician and military officer. He served as the President of Uganda from 1971 to 1979.

g. ___ Gladys Marín: Chilean activist and political figure. She was Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Chile d. ___ Mother Teresa: Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun and missionary.





IV. Read the following text about Malala Yousafzai, and answer the questions below.

Who is Malala?

Malala is a young Pakistani Human Rights Activist who fights for the rights of girls and women to receive an education. She risked her life for the cause and has changed history.

Malala's Home and Family

Malala was born on July 12, 1997 in Mingora, Khyber PaLhtunkhwa, Pakistan. She grew up with her younger brothers, mother and father and practices the religion of Islam.

Losing the Right to Go to School

Many Pakistani girls did not attend school. However, Malala's father was a teacher who ran a school for girls, which Malala attended. She loved school and had big dreams of becoming a teacher, a doctor or a politician. When the Taliban (a movement of religious students from Pashtun) began to take control of the area where Malala lived, they demanded that all girls' schools be shut down. Women were no longer allowed to vote, or to have jobs. All women and girls were to stay home unless wearing a burqa (a garment that covers the head, face and body) and accompanied by a man.

Diary of a Pakistani Schoolgirl

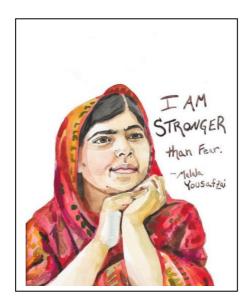
In 2009, Malala began to write a blog about the destruction and closure of more than 100 girls' school in Pakistan. She became famous for writing her blog and began speaking out, in public, against the Taliban. Despite the Taliban threatening to kill her, she bravely continued fighting for the rights of girls and women to receive an education in Pakistan.

The Most Courageous Voice

In 2012, Malala was on her school bus when a masked gunman got onto the bus and asked "Who is Malala?" He said he would shoot everyone on the bus if they did not tell when Malala's scared friends looked her way, the gunman shot Malala.

The bullet passed through her head, missing her left eye and her brain.

While in hospital, in intensive care, the world outside was supporting her cause. Malala survived. She continues to fight for peace and equality. Malala Yousafzai is the youngest ever Nobel Peace Prize winner.



Malala says:

"I tell my story not because it is unique, but because it is not. It is the story of many girls."

Liceo Nº1 "Javiera Carrera" –Santiago

120 años al servicio de la Educación Pública (1894-2014) English Department Coord. Cuartos Medios – PJM/Vivian Riquelme



1. Who was Malala?
2. Where was she born?
3. Do most Pakistani girls attend school?
4. What did the Taliban force girls to do?
5. How did she make herself heard?
6. What was she fighting for?
7. What happened to her on a bus in 2012?
8. What has she won and why is it so special?

V. Watch the video of Malala receiving the Nobel Peace Prize and answer the two following items.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZvFEMaKQDX0

V. a) Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a-f next to the numbers 1-6.

1 honoured	a. very valuable
2 an award	b. privileged and proud
3 a campaign	c. a prize in recognition of something you have
	done
4 precious	d. making children work without any choice
5 child slavery	e. to be worthy of something
6 to deserve something	f. a series of actions designed to achieve a particular
	objective.

V. b) Circle True or False for these sentences.

1. Malala Yousafzai says she feels honoured to win the Nobel Peace Prize.	True	False
2. She is the first Pakistani to win this award.	True	False
3. She is sharing the award with another Pakistani campaigner.	True	False
4. Kailash Satyarthi campaigns for animal rights.	True	False
5. Malala says this award will encourage her to continue her campaign.	True	False
6. She feels like she has been working alone.	True	False
7. Malala says her main aim is to ensure quality education for all children.	True	False
8. She feels this award is not that important for her.	True	False

Discussion

Are you a fan of Malala?

Do you think she deserves the Nobel Peace Prize?