

23/09/21 DATIHO

we are all different

THE SAME BUT DIFFERENT

- > We are all the **same**. We are the same species. The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948** says that we all have the same rights.
- > We are all **different**: in age, sex, size, weight, the colour of our skin, handicaps. Our differences depend on where we live in the world, how we live and the way we think.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT DISCRIMINATION?

- > We can:
 - overcome prejudice;
 - address public organisations who help victims of discrimination;
 - **prosecute**. Discrimination is illegal.

DISCRIMINATION – WHAT IS IT?

- > **Discrimination** starts when people hold **prejudices** – when they have negative opinions about people they don't really know for their physical appearance, sex (sexism), religion or their ethnic origin (racism).
- > In many countries discrimination is a crime.

23/08/21 POTTERICCI

The Melting Pot

10 The history of America is immigration. For centuries people came from all corners of the world, in search of 'The American Dream'.

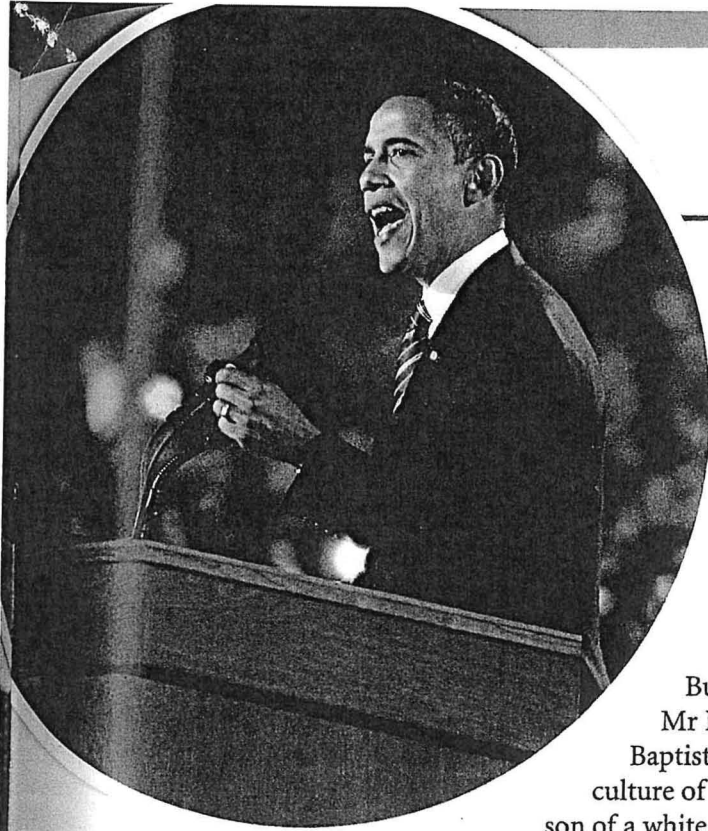


America was the new 'Promised Land' and until 1882 there was an open door. There were no restrictions on immigration until the end of the century, when they stopped criminals, alcoholics from coming into the country.

Americans are proud of their 'melting pot society'. It is a melting pot with different cultures, nationalities, ideas and religions all living and working together. Some people describe it as a 'tomato soup'. They say that when you add more ingredients it becomes more interesting. All these cultures and religions are in a country that is only 200 years old.

Today one in nine Americans is an immigrant and one fifth of US residents speak a language that is not English at home.

Barack Obama



10 Martin Luther King Jr had a dream for America and on 20th January 2009 this dream came true. Barack Obama became the nation's first African American President with his victory over the republican candidate Senator John McCain.

Millions of people remembered the words of Martin Luther King as Obama stood on the podium and accepted one of the most important jobs in the world. Many people think that Obama's speeches are like King's. In November 2009 he made his famous election speech, 'All things are possible...'

But there are also differences between the two men.

Mr King watched his father speaking to the people in his Baptist church for many years. He grew up with the religious culture of the deep south. Mr Obama grew up in Chicago. He is the son of a white mother from Kansas and a father from Kenya. Mr Obama got his experience working on the south side of Chicago, where there is a large ethnic population. Obama is very intelligent and he has the right temperament to become a great

President, but he has a difficult task. The nation is facing the most serious problems since the 1930s recession. Barack Obama is a young President and although Martin Luther King's dream is now a reality, the real success is the change in the USA.

Barack Obama is a symbol of this change.

24/09/21

ТАТИНО

ivals in the USA

Independence Day

14 Independence Hall in Philadelphia is considered to be the birthplace of the United States. After a long hard war against the British, it was here where Congress signed *The Declaration of Independence* on 4th July 1776. George Washington read the document to his army, but although America declared independence, Britain still wanted to rule. France joined America against Britain and in 1778 the French sent money and soldiers. After three years of fighting the British asked for peace talks. America became independent from Britain in 1788 when the states approved the Constitution and on 6th April 1789 George Washington was elected the first President of the new Republic.

In the USA the 4th July is a holiday and celebrations are usually outdoors. Many people have a picnic or a barbecue and there are parades in the morning and firework displays in the evening. Families put decorations up which are usually red, white and blue and people often sing patriotic songs like *God Bless America*.



24/09/21 POTERICIO

The Golden Gate Bridge

09 The reddy-orange towers of the Golden Gate Bridge are perhaps the best loved symbol of San Francisco. The reddy-orange colour was only meant to be temporary. The real colour was grey, but the locals liked the unusual colour, so it stayed. It is a suspension bridge that connects the city of San Francisco to Marin County and it took 52 months to design and build. It was completed in 1937 and the opening celebrations lasted for one week. The day before the bridge opened to vehicles, 200,000 people crossed on foot or on roller-skates. It takes half an hour to cross the bridge and the views of the city are wonderful especially at sunset.

Cable Cars

09 Andrew Hallidie, a Scotsman, was responsible for the invention of the cable cars. He always watched the teams of horses and carriages having problems climbing the hilly roads and one day a horse fell and broke its leg. He designed a system using a thick wire that was designed by his father for use in the mines. Today there are three lines and the cable cars are an important symbol of San Francisco.



Words you need

slender	<i>sottile</i>	collapse	<i>crollare</i>
Gold Rush	<i>corsa</i>	fault line	<i>faglia</i>
	<i>all'oro</i>	sunset	<i>tramonto</i>
abroad	<i>all'estero</i>	wire	<i>cavo</i>
earthquake	<i>terremoto</i>	mine	<i>miniera</i>
struck (strike)	<i>colpi</i>	cell	<i>cella</i>

Alcatraz

30/09/21 Pomeriggio

09 In the middle of San Francisco Bay is the Island of Alcatraz. During the civil war it became a military prison and it was a federal prison until 1963. Life in prison on the island was terrible, and the worst thing for the prisoners was the sound of parties and laughter across the Bay when they were in their cells. The prison held many famous gangsters. Al 'Scarface' Capone spent six years on the island. He wrote a song while in Alcatraz prison *Madonna Mia* and after his death he became very famous. There are many books and films about him.

Over 1.3 million people visit Alcatraz every year and the island is a protected habitat for many endangered birds.



1 09 Ascolta e leggi i testi su San Francisco e poi rispondi alle domande.

- 1 What are San Francisco's famous landmarks?
- 2 Who were the first Europeans to arrive?
- 3 What happened on 18th April 1906?
- 4 Why are there earthquakes in the San Francisco area?
- 5 How long did it take to design and build the Golden Gate Bridge?
- 6 What nationality was the man who invented the cable cars in San Francisco?
- 7 How long was Alcatraz a prison?

2 Scrivi un breve paragrafo (35-45 parole) sui 'landmarks' più importanti (un ponte, un'isola ...) nel tuo paese. Usa le seguenti tracce per aiutarti.

- Say something about the history of the building or place.
- Why are they popular?
- Why do you like them?

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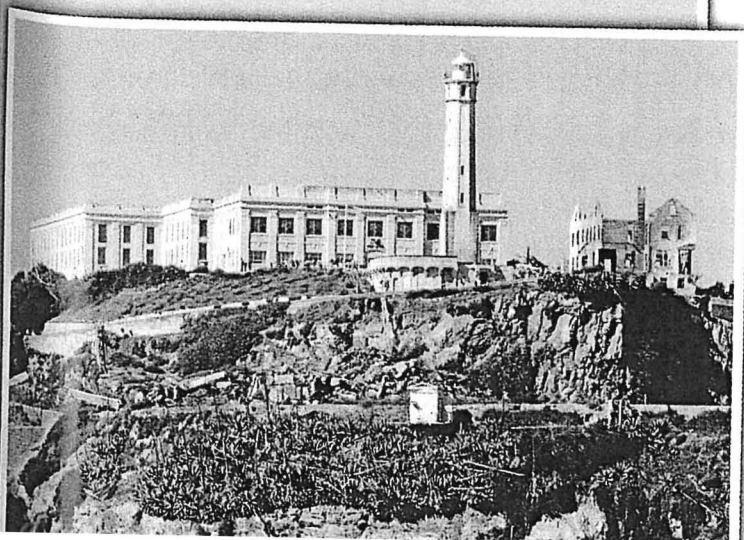
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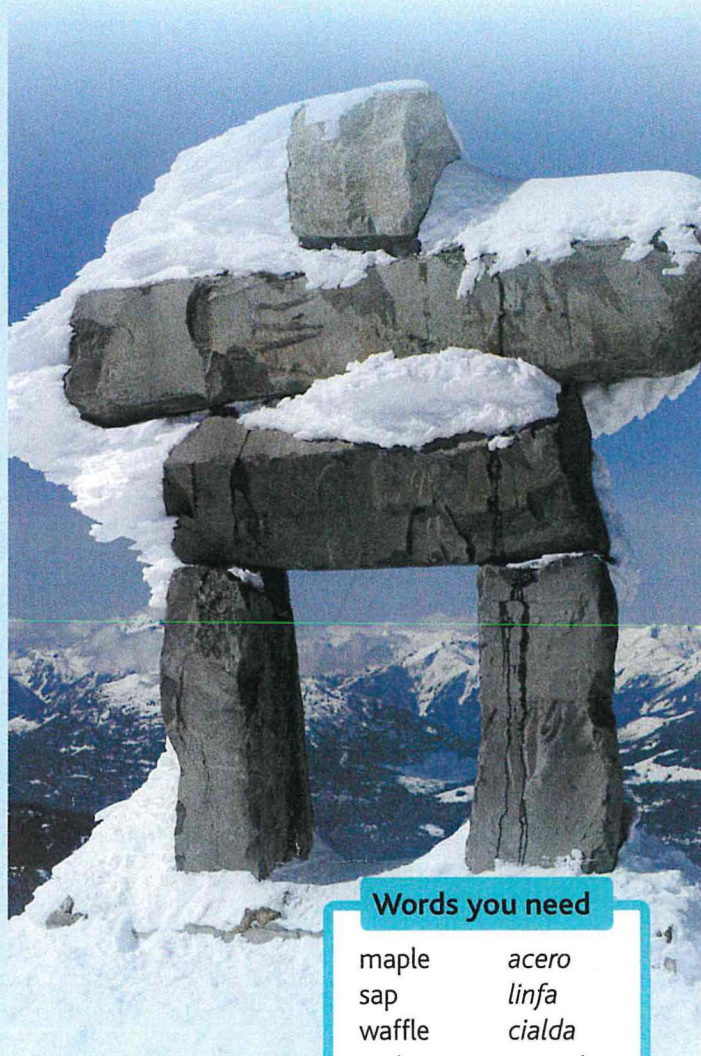
The Winter Olympics



18 The Winter Olympics started in 1924 in Chamonix, France, and like the Summer Olympics takes place every four years. The Winter Olympics gives countries the chance to demonstrate their abilities in sports like skiing, ice-skating, curling, snowboarding and bobsleigh.

Vancouver in Canada was the host for the 21st Winter Olympics in February 2010. The 2010 Olympic flame travelled from Athens to Canada by land, sea and air. During its 106-day journey the torch visited 1,000 communities and 90 per cent of Canadians could see it. The design of the 2010 Olympic torch represented Canada's natural beauty, the size of its land and the welcoming nature of its people.

It was the third Olympics to be held in Canada. In 1976 there were the Summer Olympics in Montreal and in 1988 the Winter Olympics in Calgary. Many of the most popular events in 2010 took place in Whistler, which is 100 kilometres north of Vancouver. There were 15 sports, 86 medal events and 5,000 athletes. The motto of the Olympic Games was 'Swifter, Higher, Stronger'.



Words you need

maple	acero
sap	linfa
waffle	cialda
prairy	prateria

3 **18** Ascolta e leggi il testo *The Winter Olympics* e decidi se le frasi sono vere (T) o false (F). Correggi le frasi errate.

- 1 The Winter Olympics started in 1924 in Chamonix, France.
- 2 Vancouver was the first Olympics to be held in Canada.
- 3 The Winter Olympics gives countries the chance to demonstrate their abilities to sports like swimming and marathon.

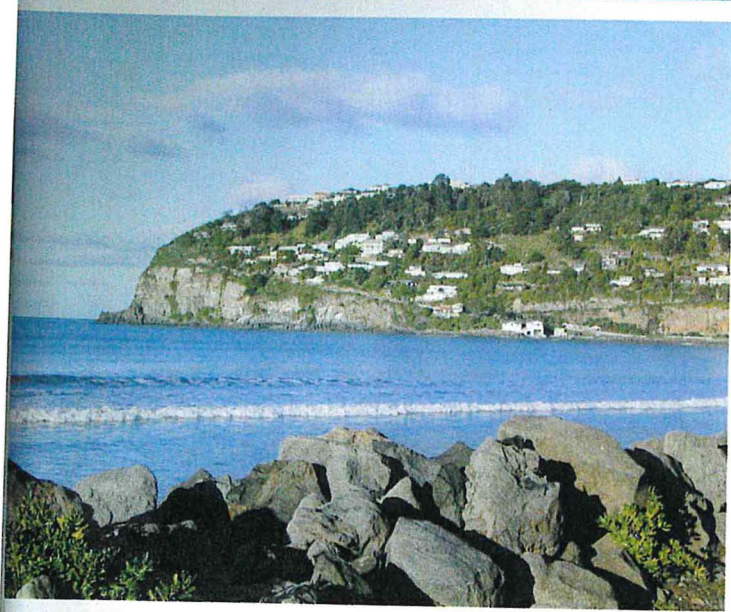
4 Leggi i testi e rispondi alle domande.

- 1 What is Canada's flag called?
- 2 Why did Prime Minister Macdonald form the Mounties?
- 3 What does the Calgary Stampede celebrate?

5 Scrivi una lettera (35-45 parole) ad un amico/un'amica. Immagina di essere in Canada in vacanza e di partecipare ai festeggiamenti del Calgary Stampede.

- Say where you are and what you are doing.
- Say what the weather is like.
- Describe the celebrations.

New Zealand



21

An Isolated Land

New Zealand consists of two large islands, North Island and South Island, divided by the Cook Strait and some smaller islands in the South Pacific. The country is divided into 16 regions and 1 territory and it is a Constitutional Monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. New Zealand is a member of the British Commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of New Zealand and a Governor General represents her. *The Beehive* is New Zealand's Parliament in Wellington. The population is 4.3 million. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington, but Auckland is the largest city.

New Zealand is a country with spectacular landscape and amazing animals and its people are open and friendly. It is a land of contrast from the hot springs and geysers of Rotorua, to the city of Christchurch with its English traditions. It has mountain chains on South Island with Mount Cook (3,754 m) its highest mountain and there are long sandy beaches on the north and east coasts, an active volcano, fiords and rainforests.

New Zealand is often described as the world's largest farm. Sheep farming is extremely important. The country exports meat, dairy products and wool and kiwi fruits are its most famous produce.

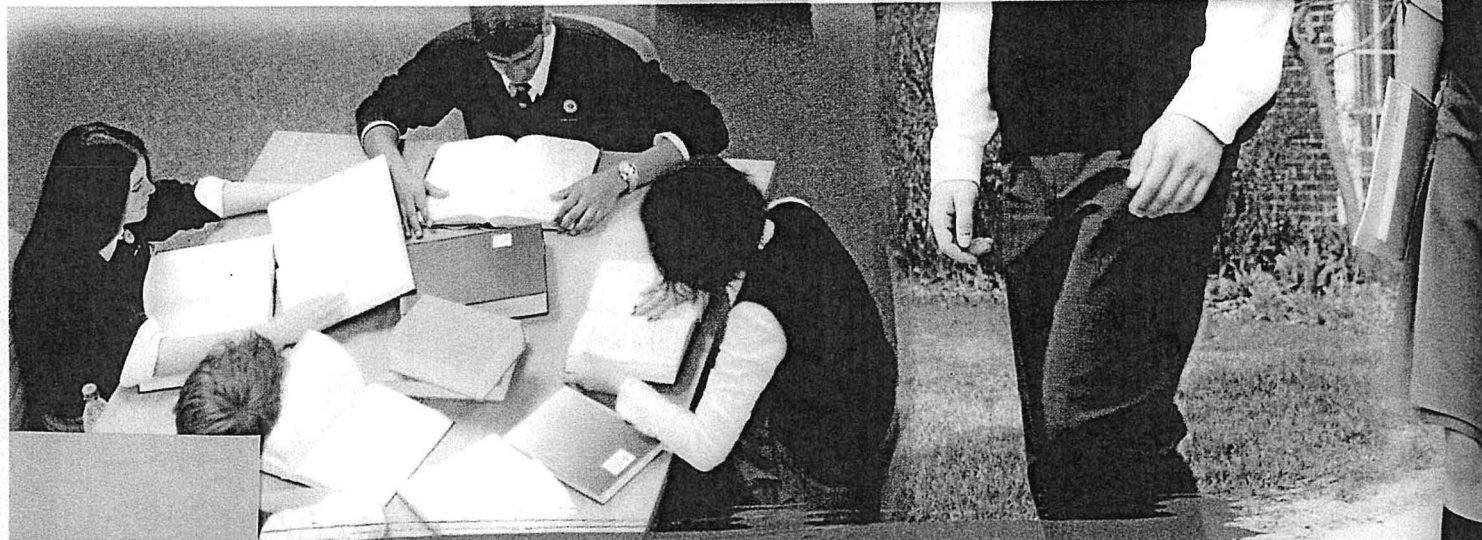


01/10/2021
ROTEBICCHIO

1 21 Ascolta i testi e completa le frasi.

- 1 New Zealand consists of two large islands, _____ Island and _____ Island.
- 2 *The Beehive* is New Zealand's _____ in Wellington.
- 3 The population is _____ million.
- 4 New Zealand is often described as the world's largest _____.
- 5 The Dutch _____ Abel Tasman became the first _____ to see the islands in 1642.
- 6 Maori tribes were divided into _____ and there was often _____ between the clans.

Education in Great Britain

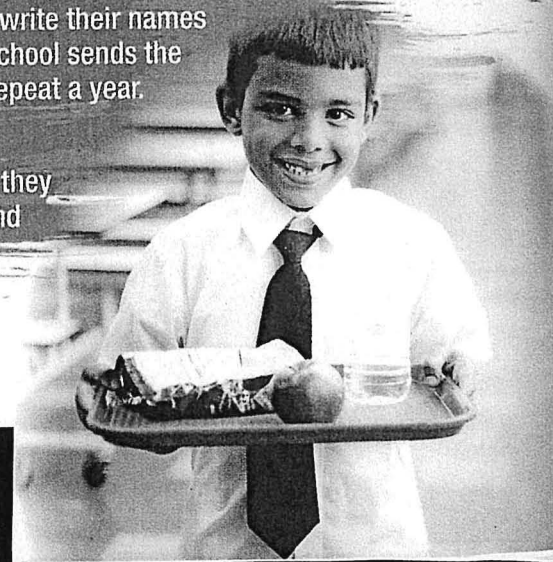


04 In Britain education is compulsory from the age of 5 to 16. 93% of children in England and Wales go to state schools. They are non-fee-paying. Parents only buy their children pens and pencils and a school uniform. Parents don't buy books or exercise books. Primary school starts with Year 1 and finishes with Year 6.

At the age of 11, pupils can choose to go to their local Secondary school or take an exam to enter a Grammar school. Grammar schools are very academic and selective. Secondary school starts with Year 7 and finishes with Year 11 when pupils are 16. They study English, Maths, Science, Information and Technology (IT), History, Geography, Music, Art, Physical Education (PE), Religious Education (RE) and a modern foreign language, like French or German.

British schoolchildren take tests in each subject at the ages of 7, 11, 14, and at 16 they take GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). They don't write their names on the exam papers. The pupils have a candidate number and the school sends the papers to an Exam Board, who correct them. Pupils rarely have to repeat a year. It is very unusual.

Many pupils stay at school until 18 in Year 12 and Year 13 and then they take A-level, Advanced level exams. You need to have good GCSE and A-level results to go to University.



Canada



The Land



17 Canada is the northern-most country and the second largest country in the world. It is so big that there are six time zones. Canada is larger than the USA, but its population is much smaller. Most Canadians live in the south especially near the natural border formed by the five Great Lakes, which are connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the St Lawrence Seaway.

Canada has about 7 per cent of the world's forests and they are mostly in the north of the country. There are prairies and rainforests and about 2 million lakes. Canada borders Alaska in the north-west and the USA in the south. It is surrounded by three oceans, the Atlantic in the east, the Arctic in the north and the Pacific in the west.

Parts of Canada are mountainous and the Canadian Shield, an ancient rock, stretches from the Arctic to the Great Lakes. It divides the country. The climate in Canada is varied. In the north there is intense cold with permanent snow and ice, but the south-western region has a temperate climate.

Canada is part of the British Commonwealth and it is a federal state. The head of state is still the British monarch, but it is the Canadian Prime Minister and his government who govern the country. Canada is a federation of ten provinces and three territories and the capital city is Ottawa. The biggest cities are Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

Because both English and French settled here in the past, English and French are spoken. French is the main language in the region called Quebec.