

Progetto Madrelingua Inglese “*From England*” per la scuola secondaria

Nell’ottica di una didattica aperta ed inclusiva, il Progetto Madrelingua inglese ha coinvolto tutte le classi prime, seconde e terze della scuola secondaria di primo grado. Le lezioni hanno richiesto il monitoraggio e l’intervento delle insegnanti curricolari, e hanno riguardato argomenti specifici, dettati dalle esigenze delle singole classi.

Tra le altre attività affrontate nel corrente anno scolastico, quella di civiltà sul Regno Unito (*UK*) dell’esperta Camilla Wilson ha suscitato molta curiosità fra gli alunni di prima, che hanno partecipato con entusiasmo e desiderio di apprendere.

Acting Out è stata proposta nelle sei classi seconde, in quanto propedeutica alla visione dello spettacolo omonimo in lingua inglese (una rilettura del *Coriolanus* di Shakespeare) presso il teatro Dadà di Castelfranco Emilia.

Nelle classi terze le lezioni tenute dalla madrelingua Gina Eleonora Zwankhuizen hanno riguardato vari argomenti di cultura anglosassone (*USA, Music, Sport* e relativi compiti), appositamente selezionati dalle docenti di inglese per il colloquio interdisciplinare previsto dall’esame di licenza.

Le suddette attività sono state articolate nel tentativo di favorire la formazione umana, sociale e culturale degli alunni attraverso il contatto ed il confronto con civiltà e costumi diversi dai propri, nonché l’acquisizione di una competenza comunicativa, che permetta di servirsi della lingua in modo adeguato alla situazione e al contesto dell’interazione verbale. La risposta degli alunni è stata positiva ed adeguata alle aspettative.



The UK



England

- Capital city: London





Scotland

- Capital city: Edinburgh





Wales

- Capital city: Cardiff





Northern Ireland

- Capital city: Belfast





- <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/world-street/four-nations>

#Acting OUT

An adaptation of “CORIOLANUS”
by William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare

- One of the most important writers in British history
- He wrote 38 plays and 154 sonnets
- His plays were comedies, tragedies and histories
- He was born in 1564 and he died in 1616
- He invented a lot of English words and phrases



Modern

- The Narrator
- Daniel
- Renee
- Michael

They are actors and they are doing a “play within a play” of Coriolanus

Coriolanus

- A tragedy set in Ancient Rome
- Coriolanus is an important warrior who won lots of battles
- He is very proud and he hates the normal people of the city



Shakespearean characters

- Daniel - Sicinius: a tribune who represents the people of Rome
 - Aufidius: Coriolanus's enemy who leads a rival army
- Renee - Brutus: a tribune who represents the people of Rome
 - Volumnia: Coriolanus's mum
- Michael - Caius Marcius Coriolanus

Prologue

- The actors introduce themselves and the play

Scene 1

- Coriolanus goes to fight in Corioli
- He fights Aufidius and he wins
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jeL69coeXjE>

Scene 2

- Coriolanus goes back to Rome
- He won the battle, so he is a hero
- They give him the name Coriolanus because he fought in Corioli
- His mum is very happy and she wants him to become consul (the highest politician in Rome)
- The tribunes don't want this because they hate Coriolanus and he hates them

Scene 3

- Coriolanus asks to become consul
- He must ask the people to vote for him
- Coriolanus hates the people but he reluctantly asks them to vote for him
- Coriolanus wins the vote

Scene 4

- The tribunes discuss how rude and arrogant Coriolanus is
- They decide to vote again and this time they vote against Coriolanus
- Coriolanus is banished from Rome

Scene 5

- Volumnia talks to Coriolanus and says he should ask the tribunes for forgiveness
- Coriolanus tries to be nice but he speaks angrily again about the people and the tribunes
- The tribunes call him a traitor and banish him
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xsYk8oCaHLI>

Scene 6

- Coriolanus is very angry
- He goes to find his enemy Aufidius
- Coriolanus asks Aufidius to attack Rome with him
- Aufidius is very happy and they agree to attack together with Aufidius's army
- Aufidius becomes jealous that Coriolanus is more popular than him

Scene 7

- Volumnia goes to Coriolanus and tries to persuade him to stop fighting
- Coriolanus decides not to attack and Rome is saved
- Aufidius is betrayed
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m6s4cJv_nzFc

Scene 8

- Aufidius wants revenge on Coriolanus
- He calls Coriolanus a traitor and kills him
- The play ends
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HukDnCyJ0MM>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RJL6nmdSLmk>

The background of the slide is a close-up, slightly blurred image of the United States flag, showing the stars and stripes in a wavy pattern. The blue field with white stars is on the left, and the red and white stripes are on the right.

ENGLISH CLASS

February, 2016



Directional words:

north of
south of
east of
west of
northeast of
northwest of
southeast of
southwest of

in New England
in the Midwest
in the South
in the West

next to
between
above
below

surrounded by

on the coast of

on the border with

- 
- The background of the entire image is a stylized American flag with red and white stripes and a blue field with white stars.
- How many states are there? Can you name some territories?
 - What is the capital? (Full name!)
 - When is Independence Day? Independence from which country?
 - Why are there 50 stars and 13 stripes on the flag?
 - What is the flag's nickname?
 - What is the national anthem?
 - What is the largest city? (by population)
 - What is the largest state?
 - What is the population of the United States?
 - How many times larger than France is the US?
 - Who is currently the president and vice president?

- What are the two major political parties?
- Who was the first president?
- Which president freed the slaves (in 1863)?
- What is the largest minority?
- What is the official language?
- What is the exchange rate between the € and US \$?
- What is the American holiday in November? On what day?
- Who are the most popular celebrities in Hollywood?
- What is the most popular television program?
- What are the most popular sports in the US?
- What are the least popular sports in the US?
- What is the legal age for drinking alcohol?
- What is the legal age for smoking cigarettes?
- What is the legal age for driving a car?

MUSIC



The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. The top-left corner features a blue field with white stars, while the rest of the slide is filled with horizontal red and white stripes that have a wavy, flowing appearance.

MUSIC

- What is music to you?
- Define “good” music.
- What music do you listen to when you’re stressed/angry/happy/sad?
- Are you a musician? Can you sing?
- What’s more important to you, a good melody or good lyrics?

Music idioms

1. There's no point denying it or putting it off it's time **to face the music** and admit you did it.
2. I don't want **to blow my own trumpet** but I think I dealt with that situation rather well.
3. For our honeymoon we went on **a whistle stop tour** of 5 European capital cities.
4. Paul is **like a broken record**, he's always **banging on** about vegan food.
5. **Change the record** Janet, we've heard it all before!
6. The lyrics in the second verse really **struck a chord** with me when I was a teenager.

Music idioms

7. She's the one who calls the tune/shots in that office.
8. My granddad is amazing, 90 years old and still fit as a fiddle.
9. When they told me the school would have to close early it was music to my ears.
10. I'm fed up of playing second fiddle to that moron, he messes everything up.
11. The article's ok, a bit boring though, why don't you jazz it up with some raunchy photos?
12. My students are the worst, I've been drumming it into their heads that they have exams today but they still all looked surprised when I told them.

Music idioms

- a. To be in perfect health
- b. To teach someone something repeatedly
- c. To boast/praise yourself
- d. Make something more colourful/interesting
- e. To make the decisions
- f. Someone who keeps saying the same thing over and over
- g. Exactly what one wants to hear
- h. Accept the negative consequences of your actions
- i. Constantly talking about something
- j. To be moved/remind of something when hearing something
- k. Visit the key things in a place very quickly
- l. Talk about something else, we've heard this before
- m. Take a subordinate role to someone else

The background of the slide is a stylized, wavy American flag. The top-left corner features the blue field with white stars, while the rest of the image is filled with the red and white horizontal stripes. The flag appears to be waving, with soft, blurred edges.

Music

- What is your favorite song?
- What is it about?

SPORTS



SPORTS - idioms

1. To be a good sport

2. Get the ball rolling

3. Take it on the chin

4. Win by a nose

a) To succeed by a very narrow margin.

b) To get started

c) To suffer misfortune or defeat.

d) to take a lost game well and to respect the opposing team

SPORTS

- Do you play any sports?
- Do you think everybody should practice sports?
- Do you think playing sports helps people work better as a team?
- Do you think that parents are too involved in their children's sports activities?
- Is it good that professional sports are so commercial nowadays?
- What do you think is the most popular sport in the world?
- What is the most popular sport in your country?
- What new sports would you like to try?
- What sports do you like to watch on TV?
- What's a sport that you don't like?
- Do you think professional athletes earn too much money? Why or why not?
Which sport's athletes do you think earn the money money?
- What are some of the benefits of sports?
- Do you prefer playing or watching sports?
- What do you think of the famous quote: "Sports do not build character, they reveal it."?

Baby sports

- What is your opinion about baby sports? Do you think it is a good thing or a bad thing?
- What are the advantages of starting children in sports at such a young age?
- What might be the disadvantages?

FOOTBALL

Soccer is called Association football, or more commonly simply football in most of the world. In America, the word football refers to American football, which has more in common with rugby than with soccer

[http://www.diffen.com/difference/American Football vs Soccer](http://www.diffen.com/difference/American_Football_vs_Soccer)

FOOTBALL VS. SOCCER

- Number of players
- Object of the game
- Time limit
- Ball
- Major league
- Countries
- Current champion
- Substitution
- Player size
- Number of referees
- Protective gear
- Authority
- Major tournaments
- Contact sport

FOOTBALL VS. RUGBY

- American football is a game played between two teams and consists of 11 players in each of the two teams, with unlimited substitutions. American football is a game of intense physical play with complex strategy to score points by advancing the ball to the opponent team's end-zone.
- Rugby is best described as a blend of the contact of American football, the running of soccer, and the transition of basketball. It is a game played between two teams with 15 players in each, played on a rectangular field, with the object being to run with an oval ball across the opponent's goal line or kick it through the upper portion of the goal posts.

HUMAN RIGHTS



What are 'human rights'?

Human Rights



Origins?

Most societies have somewhere established the **golden** rule:

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

The Hindu Vedas, the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi, the Bible, the Quran (Koran), and the Analects of Confucius are five of the oldest written sources which address questions of people's duties, rights, and responsibilities.

History

- The Magna Carta (1215),
- the English Bill of Rights (1689),
- the French Declaration on the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789),
- and the US Constitution and Bill of Rights (1791)

Yet many of these documents, when originally translated into policy, excluded women, people of color, and members of certain social, religious, economic, and political groups.

How about today?



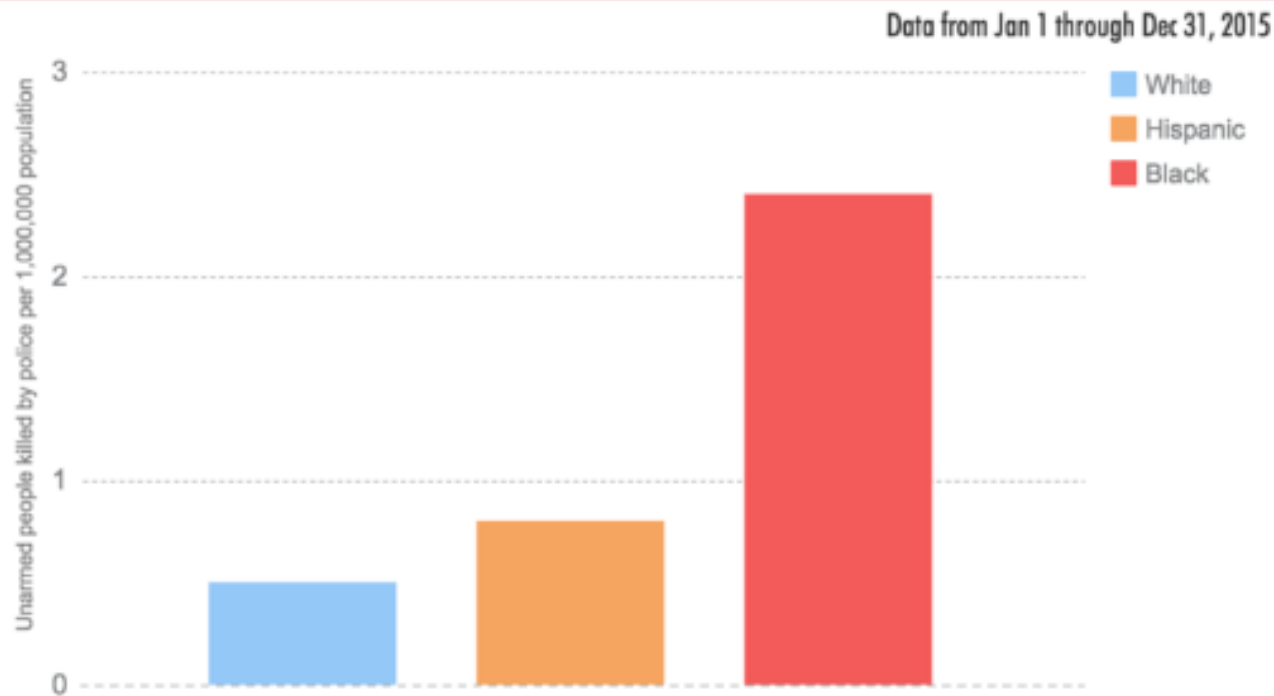
Today...



MAPPING POLICE VIOLENCE

Unarmed black people were killed by police at 5x the rate of unarmed whites in 2015.

Rates of unarmed people killed by police per million people in the United States.



Source: MappingPoliceViolence.org; US Census 2014

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, it set out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected.

The Declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948

HUMAN RIGHTS

1) Principle of universality

- All states must protect and promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems.

2) Human rights are inalienable

- Nobody can take away a person's human rights. Exceptions?

3) Interdependent and indivisible

- You cannot just have some rights; you have all of them.

4) Non-discrimination

- The principle applies to everyone in relation to all human rights and freedoms and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of a list of non-exhaustive categories such as sex, race, colour and so on.

Some rights

- Right to Equality
- Freedom from Discrimination
- Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security
- Freedom from Slavery
- Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment
- Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law
- Right to Equality before the Law
- Right to Education

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- Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law
- Right to Equality before the Law
- Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal
- Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Exile
- Right to Fair Public Hearing
- Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty
- Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and Correspondence
- Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country
- Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution
- Freedom of Opinion and Information
- Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association
- Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections
- Right to Social Security
- Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions
- Right to Rest and Leisure
- Right to Adequate Living Standard
- Right to Education
- Right to Participate in the Cultural Life of Community
- Right to a Social Order that Articulates this Document
- Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development
- Freedom from State or Personal Interference in the above Rights
- Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It
- Right to Marriage and Family
- Right to Own Property
- Freedom of Belief and Religion

How about....

- The right to vote in prison
- The right to practice sport
- Glasses
- Dentures

Who is Malala?

- Malala Yousafzai was born on July 12, 1997, in Mingora, the largest city in the Swat Valley in what is now the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan
- Her father ran a school in the city
- In 2007, the Taliban began to control the Swat Valley
- Girls were banned from attending school, and cultural activities like dancing and watching television were prohibited.

Malala

- By the end of 2008, the Taliban had destroyed some 400 schools
- In early 2009, Malala started to blog anonymously on the Urdu language site of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). She wrote about life in the Swat Valley under Taliban rule, and about her desire to go to school.

Malala

- Malala and her father became known throughout Pakistan for their determination to give Pakistani girls access to a free quality education
- On the morning of October 9, 2012, 15-year-old Malala Yousafzai was shot by the Taliban
- She was brought to England and survived the attack

Malala

- In October 2014, Malala was named a Nobel Peace Prize winner. At age 17, she became the youngest person to receive this prize.

"This award is not just for me. It is for those forgotten children who want education. It is for those frightened children who want peace. It is for those voiceless children who want change."

HUMAN RIGHTS

- 1) What are human rights?
- 2) Do you feel you have all the human rights you need?
- 3) Do you ever feel your human rights are being violated?
- 4) Does your government have a good record on human rights?
- 5) Which countries do you think have the worst human rights records and why do you think this is so?
- 6) Do you think all people in the world are equal and everyone deserves the same rights?
- 7) Which people in your country have 'more equal rights' than others?
- 8) Do you think each government should have a minister/secretary for human rights?
- 9) Are you interested in reading and watching news stories on human rights?
- 10) Do you give money to human rights charities?

HUMAN RIGHTS

- 1) What human rights do you know about?
- 2) What do you know about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
- 3) What human right is the most important?
- 4) Do you think people should visit countries with bad human rights records?
- 5) How can the world make sure human rights are protected?
- 6) Do unborn children have human rights?
- 7) Do you think everyone in the world will one day have the same human rights?
- 8) How would the world be different if all human rights were respected?
- 9) Do religions respect human rights?
- 10) Do you always respect other people's rights?