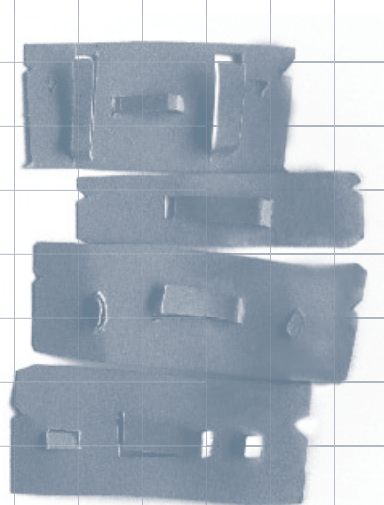




17. UCIEKAĆ CZY NIE UCIEKAĆ, OTO JEST PYTANIE

*TO RUN, OR NOT
TO RUN, THAT
IS THE QUESTION*

AUTORKA: MAGDALENA REWERS



Podczas zajęć uczniowie i uczennice dowiadują się, jakie są rodzaje i przyczyny uchodźstwa, kim są uchodźcy i uchodźczynie oraz jak wygląda ich życie. Scenariusz wykorzystuje różnorodne materiały stymulujące oraz aktywne metody pracy.



17. UCIEKAĆ CZY NIE UCIEKAĆ, OTO JEST PYTANIE

TO RUN, OR NOT TO RUN, THAT IS THE QUESTION

Zagadnienia:

- Migracje

Czas trwania:

- 45 minut

Pytanie kluczowe:

- Jak wygląda życie uchodźcy i uchodźczyny?

Cele zajęć:

- Wskażesz, jakie są przyczyny i skutki uchodźstwa.
- Wyjaśnisz, na jaką pomoc mogą liczyć osoby, które uzyskały status uchodźcy.
- Dowiesz się, jak wygląda życie niektórych uchodźców i uchodźczyń w Polsce.

Związek z podstawą programową:

- 1.1, 1.14, 2.1, 3.1, 3.6, 4.1, 5.1, 5.8, 8.1, 12

Metody:

- Burza pomysłów
- Praca z filmem
- Praca ze słownikiem

Formy pracy:

- Praca indywidualna
- Praca w parach
- Praca w grupie

Środki dydaktyczne i materiały:

- Załączniki
- Kopia filmu

Słownictwo:

- refugee - uchodźca/czyni
- refugee camp - obóz dla uchodźców/czyń
- to flee - uciekać
- homeland - ojczyzna
- migration - migracja
- to tease - drażnić, zaczepiać



MIN

0

Wprowadzenie

5

5

Praca właściwa

15

10

PRZEBIEG ZAJĘĆ:

1. Na tablicy za pomocą projektora wyświetl plakat „Spot the Refugee” (załącznik nr 1) i poproś uczniów i uczennice, aby wspólnie odnaleźli na nim uchodźcę lub uchodźczynę. Rejestruj wszystkie odpowiedzi bez wskazywania na poprawną. Po chwili wyświetl uczniom kolejny plakat (załącznik nr 2) i zwróć ich uwagę na tekst zawarty pod obrazkiem.

Tekst pod obrazkiem:

There he is. Fourth row, second from the left. Obvious really. Maybe not. The unsavoury character you're looking at is more likely to be your average neighbour slob with a grubby vest and a weekend's stubble on his chin. And the real refugee could just as easily be the clean-cut fellow on his left. You see, refugees are just like you and me. Except for one thing. Everything they once had has been left behind. Home, family, possessions, all gone. They have nothing. And nothing is all they'll ever have unless we all extend a helping hand. We know you can't give them back the things that others have taken away. We're not even asking for money (though every penny certainly helps). But we are asking that you keep an open mind. And a smile of welcome. It may not seem much. But to a refugee it can mean everything. UNHCR is strictly a humanitarian organization founded only by voluntary contributions. Currently it is responsible for more than 26 million people around the world.

UNHCR stands for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Posters are available in the web page: <http://globalna.ceo.org.pl/jezuk-angielski/scenariusze-i-gry/spot-refugee>

2. Napisz na tablicy słowo REFUGEE i poproś, aby uczniowie i uczennice zaproponowali słowa, które kojarzą im się z uchodźstwem. Jeśli mają problemy z angielskimi wyrazami, pozwól im korzystać ze słowników. Po zapisaniu propozycji zwróć uwagę, że istnieją różne rodzaje uchodźstwa związane np. z kwestiami politycznymi, społecznymi, religijnymi, czy klimatycznymi. W tym miejscu podkreśl, że nie każdy imigrant jest uchodźcą oraz że uchodźstwo nie jest przypisane żadnej narodowości.

Transcript of the movie "To Be A Refugee (UNHCR)":

"A refugee is someone who runs away from their country to another because of war." John is Sudanese and has lived half his life in this refugee camp in Kenya.

"Refugee means having to run. To run from where? From your own country." Sreisor is from Cambodia. She and her family are now refugees in Thailand.

"Here in Denmark I feel safer than in Afghanistan. I believe that I won't get killed here." Mina's family fled from the war in Afghanistan and came to live in Denmark.

"It's when you flee from your own country and go to another country when they call you a refugee." Damir and his cousin Medin used to be refugees, but they recently returned to their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Just imagine if today you and your family were forced from your home. With only the clothes on your back you'd have to run for your lives, not knowing where to find help or safety. Once you found a place to stay you might have to start life all over again in a new country, where even the language and alphabet might be different and where you feel like a stranger. That's what it's like to be a refugee. "It was hard. I cried because of leaving my home. We got on a bus and went to the first place. When we arrived there we were hungry. We had nothing to eat, because all our food was left behind. People told us to go to the next town. When we arrived there, they said there was no place for us."

During the war in Ex-Yugoslavia millions of people had to flee and take refuge wherever they could. Like so many that left, Damir and Medin believed they would never see their home again.

"I thought we would never return here, because they told us to be ready in two hours and that a bus would be waiting for us. I brought some things when we left. I took the radio, photos and some blankets, so we would be covered when we went to bed." The families finally found a place to stay in a different town, but they never really felt they belonged there. For three years they longed to return to Kobas, their hometown.

"For me Kobas - it's my place. I was born here. I have a river here, a school and a football stadium and a lot of friends. What I missed the most about Kobas is the river Sava, my friends. I missed the school, because the other one was not the same". When school is out in the summer, the boys meet up with all their old friends at the river, where they play games and swim, just like they used to do. Their days spent as refugees seem far away, but they haven't forgotten what it was like. "I think the worst thing is when the other children start teasing you and call you refugee. And when you go to school they start shouting: 'Look, here comes the refugee!' I think that's it."

Damir and Medin will soon rejoin their old friends at school. Their story has a happy ending, but this isn't always the case. Often when families flee, they cross the border into another country and they live in a refugee camp. Living like this isn't easy, or fun. Sometimes refugees need to stay in camps for a long time before they can go home. "There were some planes that were bombing people up and there were vehicles, which were shooting people when they were down". After two months journey John and his mother arrived in this refugee camp in Kenya. His father decided to stay behind in Sudan to protect their farm. The only thing John could take with him were his memories. "I remember my father and my father's farm and eating fruit and playing with friends". Life in a camp was different. Instead of farms and forests, it was mostly rocks and sand. "I like playing football, I like swimming and I like roaming in the forests, but in Kakuma there is no swimming pool, there are no forests to go around in." In refugee camps possibilities are limited for people to work and support themselves, so like John and his family most refugees at Kakuma camp depend on certain amount of food given to them every two weeks and sometimes this isn't enough. "We only eat once a day and we eat only ugali and lentils. When I go to school I have a hungry feeling in my stomach." Tomorrow John's family will run out of food and they won't eat. But today his sisters grind the last of the grain. Their family has no money to buy meat, fruit or vegetables. They eat their one meal at night and when dinner is finished and fire is out, it's time for bed. "My dad begins, first I sleep, then I wake up, I brush my teeth, I wash my face and I go to the tap to collect water." Collecting firewood and fetching water are part of the daily routine. After John fills up at the tap, he's off to school. John only started to learn English when he began school at the camp. It advertises the book. School is okay, but John likes playing football better. For refugee children playing sports also requires imagination. What can you make with a rubber glove?

Film " To Be A Refugee" (UNHCR): <http://bit.ly/tobearefugee>

ZAŁĄCZNIK NR 1 – POSTER

SPOT THE REFUGEE - PART 1



ZAŁĄCZNIK NR 2 – POSTER

SPOT THE REFUGEE - PART 2



Plakaty: <http://globalna.ceo.org.pl/jezyk-angielski/scenariusze-i-gry/spot-refugee>

QUESTIONS FOR THE MOVIE "TO BE A REFUGEE (UNHCR)"

Watch the movie "To be a Refugee (UNHCR)" and answer the questions below.

What countries did the children have to flee?

What did they take with them while running away?

What is the hardest thing in a new place?

What does a refugee camp look like?

THE NIGHT OF THE CHECHEN CULTURE IN ŁOMŻA

Fill in the blanks with the words below adjusted to a correct form. There is one extra word.

organise - dance - could - be - story - future

In December 2008 Foundation "Ocalenie" together with local partners in Łomża 1. _____ "The Night of Chechen Culutre". The room was packed with over 150 guests, both local people and refugees living in Łomża.

The night started with a screening of the documentary "My dear Muslim", which tells the 2. _____ of Satsita and Said-Selim, who risked their lives to document the military operations in Chechnya. Thanks to the movie everybody could learn about the tragedy which affected many Chechen families: loss of their close relatives, fleeing their homeland, uncertainty about their 3. _____, attempts to understand the new country in which they now live.

But participants of the event also had the opportunity to admire the cultural program prepared by the Chechens. Traditional 4. _____ sparked the biggest interest, although traditional home-made Chechen cooking was also very popular. New friendships came to life over plates full of delicious food. In the background everyone 5. _____ see photos of the Chechen landscape and read more about the history of the area.

Source: <http://bit.ly/nockulturyczeczeńskiej>