

SCENARIUSZ



III ETAP EDUKACYJNY
PRZEDMIOT: JĘZYK
ANGIELSKI

Tytuł scenariusza:

EMOTIONS REVEALED – OURS AND THEIR. ARE THEY REALLY SO DIFFERENT?

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Krótki opis scenariusza:

Uczniowie i uczennice poznają nazwy kluczowych emocji, jakich doświadczają uchodźcy i mieszkańcy krajów ich przyjmujących. Podczas lekcji zastanowią się, w jaki sposób te emocje różnią się od siebie w zależności od tego, kto ich doświadcza i w jakiej sytuacji.

Czas trwania: 45 minut

Pytanie kluczowe: Jakie emocje wiążą się z tematyką uchodźczą i migracyjną?

Cele lekcji:

- ➔ poznasz emocje, z jakimi mierzą się ludzie w trudnych sytuacjach
- ➔ zrozumiesz, skąd biorą się różne emocje
- ➔ poznasz nazwy emocji w języku angielskim
- ➔ dowiesz się, jakie emocje kierują uchodźcami, a jakie mieszkańcami danego kraju goszczącego.

Kryteria oceny:

- ➔ rozpoznasz i nazwiesz emocje w języku angielskim
- ➔ zdobędziesz umiejętność czytania ze zrozumieniem.

Związek z podstawą programową:

Wymagania ogólne: I, II, III, IV

Wymagania szczegółowe: 1.1, 1.4, 1.11, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 8.2, 10

Metody: analiza źródeł, praca z tekstem, burza pomysłów, dyskusja.

Środki dydaktyczne i materiały:

Formy pracy: indywidualna, grupowa, w parach.



Przebieg zajęć:

WPROWADZENIE:

1. Przedstaw uczniom i uczennicom cele lekcji i przebieg zajęć. Powiedz, że liczysz na wzajemne, uważne słuchanie się, niewyśmiewanie opinii innych uczniów oraz na dyskusję „na argumenty”. Wybierz dwóch ochotników i poproś, aby równocześnie wyszli na środek klasy. Jednemu z nich i całej klasie oznajmij, że jest on imigrantem z Erytrei. O drugiej osobie powiedz, że pochodzi z zachodniej części Europy – np. z Niemiec lub Austrii. Zapytaj dwóch ochotników, jak się czują w tych rolach – dobrze czy raczej niekomfortowo i dlaczego. Następnie zapytaj pozostałych uczniów, jak czują się w towarzystwie imigranta oraz mieszkańca Europy. Poproś także o krótkie wyjaśnienie. (3 minuty)

PRACA WŁAŚCIWA:

2. Po prawej stronie tablicy napisz *POSITIVE FEELINGS*, a po lewej – *NEGATIVE FEELINGS*. Rozdaj każdemu uczniowi i uczennicy karty z nazwami uczuć (załącznik nr 1). (5 minut)
3. Poproś chętne osoby, aby zapisały emocje po właściwej stronie tablicy – zależnie od tego, czy są pozytywne czy negatywne. (5 minut)
4. Podziel uczniów i uczennice na 2 grupy – pierwsza to uchodźcy, a druga to mieszkańcy kraju, który ich przyjmie. Rozdaj im karty pracy (załącznik nr 2 dla grupy uchodźców i załącznik nr 3 dla mieszkańców). Możesz rozdać więcej kopii, jeśli grupy są liczne, tak, by wszyscy mogli się zapoznać z tekstami i punktem widzenia danej osoby. Ważne, aby każdy uczeń z danej grupy przeczytał przynajmniej jeden tekst. Poproś o wnikliwe przeczytanie tekstów i podkreślenie w nich emocji. (10 minut)
5. Na środku tablicy narysuj dwie zachodzące na siebie elipsy, tak aby w ich środku było wspólne pole. Poproś przedstawiciela/-li grupy uchodźców o napisanie po lewej stronie elipsy emocji, jakie zaznaczyli po przeczytaniu tekstów. (3 minuty)
6. O to samo poproś przedstawiciela/-li drugiej grupy, tylko po prawej stronie elipsy. (3 minuty)
7. Wspólnie występujące nazwy emocji zapisz w środkowym polu elips. (2 minuty)
8. DYSKUSJA. Możesz zadać następujące pytania: (10 minut)
 - ➔ Jakich emocji spodziewaliście się u grupy uchodźców?
 - ➔ Czy były to te emocje zapisane na tablicy?
 - ➔ Czy dodalibyście jeszcze jakieś z listy EMOCJI (załącznik nr 1)?
 - ➔ Jeśli tak, to jakie emocje byście dodali?
 - ➔ Jakich emocji spodziewaliście się u grupy mieszkańców?
 - ➔ Dlaczego obydwie grupy mają podobne stany emocjonalne?
 - ➔ Dlaczego obydwie grupy odczuwają strach, zdezorientowanie i złość, chociaż znajdują się w skrajnie innych sytuacjach życiowych?
 - ➔ W jaki sposób możemy rozładować te emocje?
 - ➔ Co mogą myśleć uchodźcy o emocjach mieszkańców danego kraju, nie znając nas – czy sądzą, że także się boimy, czy może mogą widzieć tylko pozytywne uczucia?



PODSUMOWANIE:

9. Poproś uczniów i uczennice, aby na kartce papieru napisali w języku angielskim dwa uzasadniające swój lęk zdania, zaczynające się od słów: (2 minuty)

If I were a migrant I would feel fear because

If I were a migrant I would be afraid because

Poproś, aby uczniowie przykleili swe zdania do tablicy lub do ściany, tak, by inni mogli je swobodnie przeczytać. (2 minuty)

Źródła:

- ➔ <http://kenan.ethics.duke.edu/uprooted-rerouted/reports/egypt-ramseyer.html>
- ➔ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/dec/14/displaced-refugees-andrew-mcconnell-photographs>
- ➔ www.buzzfeed.com/ishmaeldaro/canadian-refugee-confessions-on-whisper#.xy90gB9mx
- ➔ www.quora.com/How-do-the-German-people-feel-about-Syrian-refugees
- ➔ www.euronews.com/2015/10/06/is-german-opinion-on-refugees-shifting

Załączniki:

Załącznik nr 1: Nazwy emocji i stanów fizycznych

confused	exhausted
frightened	nervous
intolerant	tolerant
afraid	calm
isolated	sympathetic
disappointed	apprehensive
overwhelmed	excited
sad	happy
miserable	pleased
furious	terrified
deeply moved	desperate
angry	empathic
depressed	heartbroken
annoyed	ignorant
reserved	interested
jealous	relaxed
indifferent	ashamed
scared	devastated



Załącznik nr 2: Teksty dla grupy uchodźców – Uchodźcy sami o sobie

I:

How Do Iraqi Refugees Experience Belonging?

“Do you feel like you belong to a community?” I asked Imad, an Iraqi refugee in Cairo. “Honestly, no,” he replied, “Sometimes yes, all times no. When you lose your safety in one place, you lose the desire to try again”. This feeling of isolation is very strong amongst Iraqi refugees in Egypt. Iraqis didn’t express a strong sense that they belong to Egypt and they didn’t generally tell us they felt connected to the people around them, whether they were Iraqi or Egyptian. (...) Iraqis said that they felt isolated because of their past traumatic experiences, the Egyptian state’s institutional restrictions, and the general sense of discomfort, instability, and lack of general support. In addition, the dangers, the stress of displacement, getting refugee status, and hopes for moving from place to place made it difficult for many Iraqis to connect to their Egyptian community.

Źródło: <http://kenan.ethics.duke.edu/uprooted-rerouted/reports/egypt-ramseyer.html>.

II.

Ebumbe Menga, 46

From the Fizi territories, Democratic Republic of the Congo, pictured in Bujumbura, Burundi

I came here to escape the war between the government soldiers and the militias. As a Christian, I spoke out against the war, and this made me a target for the militias. A week after I fled to Burundi, I heard that my younger brother had been killed – I still don’t know what happened to him. I came here with my wife, our three young children and a nephew. I heard a bit later that my house had been burned down. We were interviewed many times after we arrived and were given refugee status by the UN.

When you are a refugee it is very difficult to support your family. It isn’t possible for UNHCR to provide for all the refugees in the city and in the camps. I help children with their after-school study and I can earn 5,000 Burundian francs (£2.20), which helps provide for my family. Another problem you face as a refugee is health care. You have to pay 50% of bills, which is impossible if you don’t have any money or a job. It would be impossible to return to Congo now. Life isn’t good here either, and if it doesn’t improve I will ask to be relocated to another country. I don’t want to live in a camp because there are so few opportunities for someone as educated as me. That’s why I stayed in the city.

Shafiq, 29

From Kabul, pictured in New York

I was born in Kabul into a happy family. My mother was a doctor, my father worked for the government, my brothers studied. When the Taliban came to our country, my family left for Pakistan as refugees, but I stayed to continue my studies. In 2001, my family came back. After I finished school, I was a translator for a US company. Soon, I was receiving threats from local gangs for collaborating with the Americans. In 2003, my father, who worked in the state security ministry, was killed by the Taliban. My mother died of a heart defect six months later.

I was able to escape to Russia under the pretext that I was going to study. I left in January 2006. I took a course in public administration and then entered the Rostov State Civil Engineering University. That summer, I visited Afghanistan, but when I arrived in Kabul, I found out that my elder brother had been killed as revenge for my father’s work.



At this point I realised that I would never be able to see my town again. In 2008, I went to Russia for the second time. I finished university and applied to the **International Organisation for Migration** in Moscow.

Now I've been in New York for one year and I feel like a part of it, like I'm living in my own country. I'm very happy here. The people are kind and helpful. I hope I can get a better job, that I'll be able to work in a good company and that I'll have a good life. You are free here.

Beatrice, 27

From South Kivu, Congo, pictured in Bangkok, Thailand

I used to work for a human rights association. In March 2010, rebels came to our village, stole a lot and raped many women. When they left, the army came and did the same. I wrote a report on it, and soon after soldiers came to the office to threaten us. That night three soldiers came to my house. They beat me and said they were going to kill me.

In April 2010, six soldiers came, taped my mouth shut and tied me to the bed. All six raped me. I lost consciousness. Eventually I went to a health centre, but on the way home two men said they'd been told to kill me. They tried to drag me off, but I screamed and people helped.

Next day I fled to Burundi, and two weeks later I arrived in Bangkok. I applied for refugee status, but was refused. So I went to **Asylum Access**, and I'm waiting for a reply.

I knit some scarves to make a bit of money and my Pakistani neighbours give me some food. I want to get refugee status and to be relocated to a third country. I will only receive get support for six months, so I will have to leave my room soon and I don't know what to do. It hurts my head. I don't feel able to talk about the future; my present is misery.

Źródło: <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/dec/14/displaced-refugees-andrew-mcconnell-photographs>.



Załącznik nr 3: Teksty dla grupy mieszkańców

I:

Here's how Canadians feel about the plan, compiled with help from our friends at **Whisper**. (<http://www.buzzfeed.com/ishmaeldaro/canadian-refugee-confessions-on-whisper#.xy90gB9mx>):

Some people are uneasy about refugees. „We shouldn't let all those Syrian people into Canada.”

„I really hope those 25000 Syrians becoming refugees don't turn against Canada, I don't want to have to fight in my own backyard ...”.

„Stopping refugees will not stop terrorism. They are fleeing the same bombs. Let them in.”

„I am so sick of this: „hate Muslims, deny refugees” crap. Wake up people...”.

„Shame on anyone using the Paris tragedy to push their anti-refugee agenda.”

II:

Raphael Schmieder, a German student:

There are many different opinions about the refugee crisis in Germany.

Their definitely is a „welcome culture”. In Munich they asked the public to donate stuff for the arriving refugees and bring in to the central train station. After a few hours they had to announce through radio to stop giving stuff, because they already had so much stuff.

Nevertheless the extreme rightwing is gaining a lot of momentum in Germany. The mood is nearly on the “edge” on Germany, a lot of people blame Angela Merkel. The major problem is that there are a lot of negative stuff about refugees going around, rightwing parties pick it up and use in for their favour to increase fear and hate against refugees. Sadly there are as well those idiots who attack refugee housings (luckily only a few).

I personally try to stay positive. The majority of refugees are really good people and they just want to have a safe life. It will depend now on politics and if the society is able to integrate refugees into German society and if refugees are able to adapt our culture.

Written 17 Jan

Źródło: www.quora.com/How-do-the-German-people-feel-about-Syrian-refugees.

III.:

„When I hear those figures, what is still to happen on the national level, I start asking myself questions. And many people who I talk to say they are a bit scared”, said Gisella Hartel, who runs a local kindergarten.

An opinion poll carried out by the public broadcaster ARD and released on Friday said that 51 percent of Germans were scared by the number of refugees coming to their country.

„Well, if it continues like that, with more than 1000 refugees arriving every day to Germany – that would indeed be a problem”, one pensioner told euronews.

But Detlef Könitz, a businessman in Koblenz, has spent 1.5 million euros of his own money to set up a refugee centre there. „We thought that these people urgently needed help and that we have to contribute to organising a decent shelter for them in Germany, and specifically here in Koblenz”.

„It was really solidarity, volunteers working, donating their time, donating their clothes, donating food, medicine”.

Źródło: www.euronews.com/2015/10/06/is-german-opinion-on-refugees-shifting/.