

Teacher's Notes

Human rights

Aims	To learn about the history of human rights
Activity	Predicting text; skimming; matching words with definitions; consulting an online dictionary; scanning web sources for information; reading online materials for specific information; researching and preparing an oral presentation.
Language	Present tenses; simple past and past progressive; phrasal verbs with <i>get</i> ; adverbial phrases of frequency; vocabulary related to feelings and rights
To use	After Unit 1, either in class or as homework.
Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This CLIL worksheet can be given as homework or be done in class. For each activity, students can either check answers in pairs and then with the whole class, or use the Macmillan Online Dictionary to help with vocabulary if they are working at home: www.macmillandictionary.com Ask students to give a definition of <i>human rights</i> and encourage them to check their answers by consulting the Macmillan Online Dictionary. Ask students to match the words with the definitions. Then they check their answers using the Macmillan Online Dictionary. Ask students to look at the information about developments in human rights, and match each one with the correct information and date. They search online to verify the information; suggest they do key word searches or consult the suggested websites. Ask students to read through the list of violated human rights, then consult the Universal Declaration of Human Rights online to find out which right is being violated. The project stage can be set as homework. Ask students to choose one of the human rights agreements (there are three suggestions given) and do some online research to find out the history, the ratification, and the articles of that agreement, using the suggested websites. When students are ready, ask them to present their ideas to the class. They should include their own personal opinions about the agreements and say what they think is missing from them. They can support their presentations with images if they wish.

Key

Exercise 1

Human rights are basic rights that everyone should have in a society, including the right to express opinions about the government or to have protection from harm.

Exercise 2

1 ratified 2 equality 3 slave 4 legal 5 pursuit

Exercise 3

<i>The Cyrus Cylinder</i>	<i>It freed slaves, allowed freedom of religion, and promoted racial equality.</i>	<i>Babylon, Southern Iraq around 539–530 B.C.</i>
<i>The Magna Carta</i>	<i>It guaranteed the rights of the church and gave people more legal and political rights, to ensure that the king followed the law of the land.</i>	<i>England, 1215</i>
<i>The Petition of Rights</i>	<i>A document setting out the rights and liberties of the people, as opposed to the prerogatives of the crown.</i>	<i>England, 1628</i>
<i>Declaration of Independence</i>	<i>Established that all men are created equal with the same rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.</i>	<i>The USA, 1776</i>
<i>The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen</i>	<i>A document stating the rights of man and the citizen to be born free and equal in rights.</i>	<i>France, 1789</i>
<i>The Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>	<i>The first document that listed 30 rights for all human beings, ratified internationally.</i>	<i>The United Nations, 1948</i>

Exercise 4

1 Article 5. No Torture

2 Article 10. The Right to Trial

3 Article 13. Freedom to Move

4 Article 15. Right to a Nationality

5 Article 16. The Right to Marriage and Family

6 Article 19. Freedom of Expression

7 Article 21. The Right to Democracy

8 Article 22. The Right to Social Security

9 Article 24. The Right to Play

10 Article 26. The Right to Education