

## PRIPRAVE ZA POUK NA DALJAVO, 7. razred

46. ura (teden 1. – 5. 2.)

### Bralno razumevanje

1. V učb. na str. 82 poišči nal. 7b.

- oglej si sličice,
- glasno preberi kaj piše pod njimi,
- in nato poišči ustrezen slovenski pomen the povedi.

**Pomisli:** za nas so te pravice samoumevne.

Če jih je potrebno zapisati – kaj to pomeni?

Bi bilo potrebno zapisati tudi dolžnosti otrok?

Rešitve in možne odgovore najdeš na dnu strani.

2. V preberi, kar piše na v DZ na str.97.

Premisli o odgovorih na vprašanja.

Reši nalogo 1b na str.98.

Preglej si po rešitvah.

**KDOR ŽELI – DODATNA NALOGA:**

Če ti gre dobro in te zanima, reši še nal.2a, ter preberi kar piše v DZ na str.95 in 96. N

REŠITVE:



**Exercise 7b**

1. Every child has the right to say what they think. - Vsak otrok ima pravico, da pove svoje mnenje.
2. Every child has the right to knowledge. - Otroci imajo pravico do informacij.
3. Children have the right to follow their religion. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do svoje veroizpovedi.
4. Children have the right to be with those they like. - Otroci se lahko družijo z ljudmi, ki jih imajo radi.
5. Every child has the right to a name at birth. - Otroci imajo ob rojstvu pravico do imena.
6. Every child has the right to be loved and cared for. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do ljubezni in nege.
7. All children, however different, have the same rights. - Vsi otroci imajo enake pravice, čeprav so na videz še tako različni.
8. Refugee children have the right to special care. - Še posebej je treba poskrbeti za otroke begunce.
9. Disabled children have the right to special care. - Posebej je treba poskrbeti za hendikepirane otroke.

15. Children should be protected from sexual abuse. - Otroka ne sme nihče spolno zlorabljati.
16. No-one may beat, humiliate or torture a child. - Otroka ne sme nihče tepsti, zasmehovati, mučiti ...
17. Children should be protected from violence and war. - Noben otrok ne sme biti žrtev nasilja in vojn.
18. A child that breaks the law has the right to be treated with dignity. - Še posebej je treba poskrbeti za otroke, ki so prekršili zakon.
19. Children without parents have the right to proper care. - Posebej je treba poskrbeti za otroke brez družine.
10. Every child has the right to health and medical care. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do zdravstvene zaščite.
11. Every child has the right to attend school. - Vsak otrok ima pravico, da hodi v šolo.
12. Children have the right to free time and play. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do prostega časa in igranja.
13. Every child has the right to healthy food. - Vsak otrok ima pravico do primerne zdrave hrane.
14. No-one may force a child to work like an adult. - Otroci ne sme nihče siliti, da delajo kot odrasli.

**Pomislite:** za nas so te pravice samoumevne.

Če jih je potrebno zapisati – kaj to pomeni? - *Da so te pravice otrok kršene, da se ne zdijo samoumevne vsem.*

Bi bilo potrebno zapisati tudi dolžnosti otrok? – *Vsako ima svoje mnenje*

### Delovni zvezek – rešitve:

#### Story 1: Aly Diabate

- 1 Children pick cocoa beans in the Ivory Coast; and other children (thousands of miles away) enjoy the chocolate made from them.
- 2 A 'twisted' paradox is a paradox that is strange and/or cruel. It's a situation that is strange because it has features that do not normally exist together. Aly's story is a good example of a 'twisted paradox' – poor children working on farms and rich children enjoying these products.
- 3 Because the landlord promised him a bicycle.
- 4 He had to work long hours; he was too weak to carry the bags; the landlord beat him.
- 5 Yes and no. Yes, because Aly returned to Mali and the landlord was sent to jail. No, because Aly never got a bicycle, he suffered a lot, and we don't know what happened to him later.

#### Story 2: Alejandra's story

- 1 At four o'clock.
- 2 Because she has to work 14 hours a day and has no time to go to school.
- 3 She wears no shoes, she has to face bad weather, mosquito bites, and cuts and scrapes.
- 4 For 150 shells she gets just \$1.40.
- 5 No, she doesn't.
- 6 Because other children don't want to play with her, and because she doesn't go to school.
- 7 No, she doesn't. For her, life seems like a tunnel with no exit.

#### Exercise 1b (str. 98)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Every child has the right to say what they think.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Every child has a right to knowledge.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Children have the right to follow their religion.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Children have the right to be with those they like.
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Every child has the right to a name at birth.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6. Every child has the right to be loved and cared for.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7. All children, however different, have the same rights.
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11. Every child has a right to attend school.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12. Children have the right to free time and play.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13. No one may force a child to work like an adult.
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Children should be protected from sexual abuse.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15. No one may beat, humiliate or torture a child.
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Children should be protected from violence and war.
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. A child that breaks the law has the right to be treated with dignity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Children without parents have the right to proper care.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19. Every child has the right to healthy food.

### NEOBVEZNI NALOGI:

#### Exercise 1b (str. 95)

- 1 They wear and sell T-shirts.
- 2 They are made in some of the poorest parts of Africa.
- 3 The catchphrase says 'I know who made my T-shirt. Do you?'
- 4 They want to say that many people around the world still work in terrible conditions and don't get much money for their work.
- 5 Their teachers feel honoured to be part of the project.
- 6 Yes, they are more expensive than the going local price.
- 7 They could make up the difference by skipping one visit to Starbucks.

#### Exercise 2a (str. 96)

- 1 No, they don't. Because in the trade chain, there are too many other participants between the farmer/grower and the buyer. And these in-between participants make most of the share.
- 2 The buyer gets the power to set this right.
- 3 It is based on a partnership between the farmers/workers and the buyers.
- 4 They take care of better health and safety for the people, and of the environment.
- 5 The minimum that must be paid to growers/farmers/workers who grow or make the products.
- 6 Everyone wins – the growers/farmers and the buyers.
- 7 Because in this way they help farmers and workers in their fight for better lives.
- 8 In 2002.
- 9 In more than 100 countries.
- 10 Tea, coffee, fresh food, flowers, sports balls, cotton, etc.
- 11 Yes, its first shop opened in Ljubljana in 2004.
- 12 Because they wanted to encourage the buyers to buy in solidarity with those who make Fairtrade products.