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The 4 page 60 minute ESL British English lesson – 20/03/16

21st Century Slavery

It may surprise you but today there are thousands of people around the world stuck in modern day slavery. It is a scandal that many governments are failing to tackle.

You might be thinking slavery was abolished in the 19th century. It was, only today it is once again flourishing. It is a global issue that needs resolving. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) recently reported that 21 million people, five million of whom are children, are victims of forced labour.

There are many forms of slavery in today's world. This includes sexual slavery and debt bondage (document confiscation and physical abuse). Lists of goods produced by forced or child labour include cotton, sugarcane and tobacco. In the manufacturing sector children make bricks, carpets and footwear. In the mining sector slaves dig coal, diamonds and gold. Forestry, palm oil, shrimp fishing, and fishing in general are other examples where forced labour is used in Asia.

In Iraq Yazidi women and girls have been sold into sexual slavery and prostitution. More than 10,000 have been abducted and sold like chickens in markets by ISIS. In Nigeria, Boko Haram has also kidnapped women and girls. The international community needs to work together to try to abolish modern day slavery. Many governments sadly will do nothing.

Today there are literally thousands of victims of slavery in every corner of the world. They include many foreign nationals who are skilled and non-skilled, educated and non-educated, many with diverse backgrounds. They have one thing in common – vulnerability. Sadly, it makes them all easy targets.

What is the solution? That is for you to debate and discuss in today's English lesson.

SPEAKING – WARM UP

Think of three things you know about slavery. Go round the room swapping details with others.

LISTENING – WRITING - DICTATION

The teacher will read some lines of the article slowly to the class.

READING

Students should now read the article aloud, swapping readers every paragraph.

SPEAKING - UNDERSTANDING

1) The article – Students check any unknown vocabulary or phrases with the teacher.

2) The article - Students should look through the article with the teacher.

- 1) What is the article about?
- 2) What do you think about the article?
- 3) Was this an easy or difficult article to understand?
- 4) Was this a boring or interesting article?
- 5) Discuss the article.

3) Article quiz - Students quiz each other in pairs. Score a point for each correct answer. Score half a point each time you have to look at the article for help. See who can get the highest score!

Student A questions

- 1) What does 'ILO' stand for?
- 2) What does 'vulnerability' mean?
- 3) Give three examples of forced labour in Asia.
- 4) What is 'ISIS' and 'Boko Haram'?
- 5) Who will sadly do nothing?

Student B questions

- 1) Name three forms of slavery.
- 2) Name three goods made by slaves.
- 3) Who are 'sold like chickens'? Where?
- 4) What have the slaves in common?
- 5) Who are easy targets?

Category: Current Affairs / 21 Century Slave Trade / Slavery
Level: Intermediate / Upper Intermediate

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WRITING / SPEAKING

In pairs. On the board write as many words about the '**Slavery**' *One-two minutes.* Compare with other teams. Using your words compile a short dialogue together.

WRITING / SPEAKING

In pairs think of three types of slavery. Write them below. Talk about them!

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Add three historic types of slavery i.e. that happened in the past. Talk about them!

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

What is the difference between slaves now and in the past?

The teacher will choose some pairs to discuss their findings to the class.

SPEAKING - DISCUSSION

Allow 10 minutes – As a class.

21st Century slavery

The teacher can moderate the session.

DISCUSSION

Student A questions

- 1) Did the headline make you want to read the article?
- 2) What do you think of slavery?
- 3) What types of slavery do you have in your country?
- 4) What should world leaders do about modern day slavery?
- 5) Do you know anyone who wears clothes made by slave labour?
- 6) When was slavery abolished in your country?
- 7) Would you like to be a slave?
- 8) What is the difference between being a slave and a servant or a wife?
- 9) Would you like to work on a Thai fishing boat as a slave?
- 10) Have you learnt anything in today's English lesson?

SPEAKING – ROLEPLAY 1

In groups. One of you is the interviewer. The others are one of the following people. You are in the *Discussion FM* radio studio in London. Today's interview is about: *21st Century Slavery.*

- 1) A member of the United Nations.
- 2) A journalist.
- 3) A photographer.
- 4) A Prime Minister or President.

The teacher will choose some groups to roleplay their interview in front of the class.

SPEAKING - ROLEPLAY 2

In pairs - Student A was a slave somewhere. Student B is a journalist. 3 mins.

SPEAKING - PRESENTATION

Allow 10-15 minutes – As a class.

Prepare a 3 minute presentation on

21st Century Slavery

Google it if necessary!

The teacher can moderate the session.

DISCUSSION

Student B questions

- 1) What do you think about what you've read?
- 2) Can slavery be abolished?
- 3) Why do we turn a blind eye to modern day slavery?
- 4) Who picked the coco beans for the chocolate bar you like to eat?
- 5) What do you think of sexual slavery?
- 6) What do you think of children working as slaves?
- 7) Can you think of two countries where children work as slaves in the 21st century?
- 8) Is people trafficking a form of slavery?
- 9) What do you think of the women and children taken as slaves and wives by Boka haram and ISIS?
- 10) Did you like this discussion?

GAP FILL: READING

21st Century Slavery

It may surprise you but today there are thousands of people around the world stuck in modern day slavery. It is a (1)___ that many governments are failing to tackle. You might be thinking slavery was abolished in the 19th century. It was, only today it is once again (2)___. It is a global (3)___ that needs resolving. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) recently reported that 21 million people, five (4)___ of whom are children, are (5)___ of forced labour. There are many forms of (6)___ in today's world. This includes sexual slavery and debt bondage (document (7)___ and (8)___ abuse). Lists of goods produced by forced or child labour include cotton, sugarcane and tobacco.

scandal / physical / victims / flourishing / confiscation / million / issue / slavery

In the manufacturing sector children make (1)___, carpets and footwear. In the mining sector slaves dig coal, diamonds and gold. Forestry, palm oil, shrimp fishing, and fishing in general are other examples where forced labour is used in Asia. In Iraq Yazidi women and girls have been sold into sexual slavery and (2)___. More than 10,000 have been abducted and sold like chickens in markets by ISIS. In Nigeria, Boko Haram has also kidnapped women and girls. The international community needs to work together to try to abolish modern day slavery. Many governments sadly will do nothing.

Today there are (3)___ thousands of victims of slavery in every corner of the world. They include many foreign nationals who are skilled and non-skilled, educated and non-educated, many with (4)___ backgrounds. They have one thing in common – (5)___. (6)___, it makes them all easy (7)___. What is the solution? That is for you to (8)___ and discuss in today's English lesson.

sadly / bricks / vulnerability / debate / diverse / targets / prostitution / literally

GAP FILL: GRAMMAR

21st Century Slavery

It (1)___ surprise (2)___ but today there are thousands of people around the world stuck in modern day slavery. It is a scandal that (3)___ governments are failing to tackle. You (4)___ be thinking slavery was abolished in the 19th century. It was, (5)___ today it is once again flourishing. It is a global issue (6)___ needs resolving. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) recently reported that 21 million people, five million of (7)___ are children, are victims of forced labour. There are many forms of slavery in today's world. (8)___ includes sexual slavery and debt bondage (document confiscation and physical abuse). Lists of goods produced by forced or child labour include cotton, sugarcane and tobacco. In the manufacturing sector children make bricks, carpets and footwear.

many / you / might / that / only / this / whom / may /

(1)___ the manufacturing sector children make bricks, carpets and footwear. In (2)___ mining sector slaves dig coal, diamonds and gold. Forestry, palm oil, shrimp fishing, and fishing in general are other examples where forced labour is used in Asia. In Iraq Yazidi women and girls have been sold into sexual slavery (3)___ prostitution. More than 10,000 have been abducted and sold like chickens in markets (4)___ ISIS. In Nigeria, Boko Haram has also kidnapped women and girls. The international community needs to work together to try to abolish modern day slavery. Many governments sadly will do nothing.

Today there are literally thousands (5)___ victims of slavery in every corner of the world. They include many foreign nationals (6)___ are skilled and non-skilled, educated and non-educated, many with diverse backgrounds. They have one thing in common – vulnerability. Sadly, (7)___ makes them all easy targets. What is the solution? That is (8)___ you to debate and discuss in today's English lesson.

for / who / in / it / and / of / by / the

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GAP FILL: LISTENING

WRITING/SPELLING

21st Century Slavery

It may surprise you but today there are thousands of people around the world stuck in _____. It is a scandal that many governments are failing to tackle.

You might be thinking slavery was abolished in the 19th century. It was, only today it is _____. It is a global issue that needs resolving. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) recently reported that 21 million people, five million _____, are victims of forced labour.

There are many forms of slavery in today's world. This includes sexual slavery _____ (document confiscation and physical abuse). Lists of goods produced by forced or child labour include cotton, sugarcane and tobacco. In the manufacturing sector children make bricks, _____. In the mining sector slaves dig coal, _____. Forestry, palm oil, shrimp fishing, and fishing in general are other examples where forced labour is used in Asia.

In _____ girls have been sold into sexual slavery and prostitution. More than 10,000 have been abducted and sold like chickens in markets by ISIS. In Nigeria, Boko Haram has also kidnapped women and girls. The _____ needs to work together to try to abolish _____. Many governments sadly will do nothing.

Today there are literally thousands of victims of slavery in every corner of the world. They include many foreign nationals who are skilled and non-skilled, educated and non-educated, many with _____. They have one thing in common – vulnerability. Sadly, it makes them all easy targets. What is the solution? That is for you to debate and discuss in today's English lesson.

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WRITING / SPEAKING

1) On the board - *In pairs/As a class*, list 10 types of slavery. Talk about each of them. *3-5 minutes*.

2) Sentence starters - Finish these sentence starters. Correct your mistakes. Compare what other people have written.

- 1) Slavery _____
- 2) People trafficking _____
- 3) I would _____

3) Write down 50 words about: 21st Century Slavery. Your words can be read out in class.

4) Homework - Write and send a 200 word email to your teacher about: **21st Century Slavery.** Your email can be read out in class.

SPELLING

The teacher will ask the class individually to spell the following words that are in the article. Afterwards check your answers.

- 1) surprise
- 2) sugarcane
- 3) tobacco
- 4) slavery
- 5) abolished
- 6) million
- 7) organisation
- 8) scandal
- 9) many
- 10) tackle

SPELLING

Use the following ratings:

Pass = 12
Good = 15
Very good = 18
Excellent = 20

- 11) Yazidi
- 12) prostitution
- 13) kidnapped
- 14) community
- 15) abolish
- 16) literally
- 17) foreign
- 18) vulnerability
- 19) targets
- 20) sadly

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