

WORLD DAY AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

http://www.eslHolidayLessons.com/06/world_day_against_child_labour.html

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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.

THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

One of the world's most serious problems is the use of child labour. June 12 is the World Day Against Child Labour. All around the world people will take part in activities to raise awareness of the damage child labour does to children, families and societies. The day is also one on which the world promotes the human rights of children. The United Nations set out in its Millennium Development Goals a number of targets to help prevent child labour. By 2015, it hopes all children complete their primary education and that there is equality in education. To do this, governments must take steps to reduce poverty and provide enough jobs for adults. These are the two main reasons why we have child labour today.

There are over 250 million children worldwide who work in some kind of labour. Eighty percent of these, around 200 million, work in dangerous and hazardous conditions. A senior UNICEF spokesperson on child protection said: "Child labour is a widespread phenomenon all over the world...When that work stands between a child and his or her chances for education, or affects his or her health, then we consider this a violation of the rights of children." There are many terrible forms of child labour. These include working in dangerous mines deep below the ground and being a slave in the sex industry. Many children are sold by their parents to raise money. Many more are beaten and abused by cruel employers, or sold by child traffickers.

PHRASE MATCH

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. One of the world's most | a. we have child labour today |
| 2. take part in activities to | b. education |
| 3. the human | c. serious problems |
| 4. equality in | d. steps to reduce poverty |
| 5. governments must take | e. raise awareness |
| 6. two main reasons why | f. rights of children |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. work in dangerous and | a. phenomenon |
| 2. Child labour is a widespread | b. rights of children |
| 3. a child and his or her chances | c. traffickers |
| 4. a violation of the | d. by cruel employers |
| 5. beaten and abused | e. hazardous conditions |
| 6. sold by child | f. for education |

LISTENING GAP FILL

One of the world's most serious problems _____ child labour. June 12 is the World Day Against Child Labour. All around the world people _____ activities to raise awareness of the damage child labour does to children, families and societies. The day is _____ the world promotes the human rights of children. The United Nations set out in its Millennium Development Goals a number of targets _____ child labour. By 2015, it hopes all children complete their primary education and that there is equality in education. To do this, governments _____ to reduce poverty and provide enough jobs for adults. These are the two main reasons _____ labour today.

There are over 250 million children worldwide _____ kind of labour. Eighty percent of these, around 200 million, work in dangerous and _____. A senior UNICEF spokesperson on child protection said: "Child labour is a widespread phenomenon all over the world...When that work stands between _____ or her chances for education, or affects his or her health, then we consider this a violation _____ children." There are many terrible forms of child labour. These include working in dangerous mines deep below the ground and _____ the sex industry. Many children are sold by their parents to raise money. Many more are beaten and _____ employers, or sold by child traffickers.

WHILE READING / LISTENING GAP FILL

Put the words into the gaps in the text.

One of the world's most serious problems is the _____ of child labour. June 12 is the World Day Against Child Labour. All around the world people will take _____ in activities to raise awareness of the damage child labour does to children, families and societies. The day is also one on which the world _____ the human rights of children. The United Nations _____ out in its Millennium Development Goals a number of targets to help _____ child labour. By 2015, it hopes all children complete their primary education and that there is _____ in education. To do this, governments must take steps to _____ poverty and provide enough jobs for adults. These are the two main _____ why we have child labour today.

promotes

equality

set

use

reasons

reduce

prevent

part

There are over 250 million children worldwide who _____ in some kind of labour. Eighty percent of these, around 200 million, work in dangerous and hazardous _____. A senior UNICEF spokesperson on child protection said: "Child labour is a widespread phenomenon all over the world..When that work _____ between a child and his or her chances for education, or affects his or her health, then we _____ this a violation of the rights of children." There are many _____ forms of child labour. These include working in dangerous mines deep below the ground and being a _____ in the sex industry. Many children are sold by their parents to _____ money. Many more are beaten and abused by cruel employers, or _____ by child traffickers.

conditions

terrible

raise

work

sold

consider

stands

slave

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of *italics*.

One of the world's most *seriously / serious* problems is the use of child labour. June 12 is the World Day Against Child Labour. All around the world people will take *apart / part* in activities to raise awareness of the damage child labour *does / doing* to children, families and societies. The day is also one on which the world *promotion / promotes* the human rights of children. The United Nations *set / let* out in its Millennium Development Goals a number of targets to help prevent child labour. By 2015, it hopes all children *compete / complete* their primary education and that there is *equals / equality* in education. To do this, governments must take steps to reduce poverty and *provide / provision* enough jobs for adults. These are the two main reasons why we have child labour today.

There are over 250 million children worldwide who *works / work* in some kind of labour. Eighty percent of *this / these*, around 200 million, work in dangerous and hazardous conditions. A senior UNICEF spokesperson on child protection said: "Child labour is a *widely / widespread* phenomenon all over the world...When that work *standing / stands* between a child and his or her chances for education, or affects his or her health, then we *consideration / consider* this a violation of the rights of children." There are many terrible forms of *child / childish* labour. These include working in dangerous mines deep below the ground and being a slave in the *sexes / sex* industry. Many children are sold by their parents to raise money. Many more are beaten and abused by *cruel / cruelty* employers, or sold by child traffickers.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

One of the world's most serious problems is the (1) _____ of child labour. June 12 is the World Day Against Child Labour. All around the world people will take (2) _____ in activities to raise awareness of the damage child labour does to children, families and societies. The day is also one on which the world (3) _____ the human rights of children. The United Nations (4) _____ out in its Millennium Development Goals a number of targets to help prevent child labour. By 2015, it hopes all children complete their primary education and that there is (5) _____ in education. To do this, governments must take steps to reduce poverty and provide enough jobs for adults. These are the two (6) _____ reasons why we have child labour today.

There are over 250 million children worldwide who (7) _____ in some kind of labour. Eighty percent of these, around 200 million, work in dangerous and (8) _____ conditions. A senior UNICEF spokesperson on child protection said: "Child labour is a widespread phenomenon (9) _____ over the world...When that work stands between a child and his or her chances for education, or affects his or her health, then we consider (10) _____ a violation of the rights of children." There are many terrible forms of child labour. These include working in dangerous mines deep below the ground and being a slave in the (11) _____ industry. Many children are sold by their parents to raise money. Many more are beaten and abused by (12) _____ employers, or sold by child traffickers.

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) use | (b) used | (c) using | (d) useful |
| 2. | (a) party | (b) apart | (c) part | (d) a part |
| 3. | (a) promotion | (b) promoting | (c) promoted | (d) promotes |
| 4. | (a) let | (b) set | (c) get | (d) met |
| 5. | (a) equality | (b) equals | (c) equally | (d) equal |
| 6. | (a) mainly | (b) main | (c) maintain | (d) mainline |
| 7. | (a) works | (b) workers | (c) work | (d) working |
| 8. | (a) hazardous | (b) hazards | (c) hazard | (d) hazel |
| 9. | (a) every | (b) whole | (c) all | (d) around |
| 10. | (a) these | (b) them | (c) then | (d) this |
| 11. | (a) sexy | (b) sexual | (c) sexes | (d) sex |
| 12. | (a) cruelty | (b) cruel | (c) cruelly | (d) cruellest |

SPELLING

Spell the jumbled words (from the text) correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. the world's most rusieso problems
2. activities to rasei awareness
3. human rhgits of children
4. help rvntpee child labour
5. mrrpiya education
6. two main eosrsan

Paragraph 2

7. some kind of bluoar
8. hazardous nodsontcii
9. cchesan for education
10. many rerbteli forms
11. deep lwobe the ground
12. abused by celru employers

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () below the ground and being a slave in the sex industry. Many children are sold by their parents to raise
- () There are over 250 million children worldwide who work in some kind of labour. Eighty percent of these, around 200
- () million, work in dangerous and hazardous conditions. A senior UNICEF spokesperson on child protection said: "Child labour
- () is a widespread phenomenon all over the world...When that work stands between a child and his or
- () child labour. By 2015, it hopes all children complete their primary education and that there is equality in
- () education. To do this, governments must take steps to reduce poverty and provide enough jobs
- () children." There are many terrible forms of child labour. These include working in dangerous mines deep
- () for adults. These are the two main reasons why we have child labour today.
- () her chances for education, or affects his or her health, then we consider this a violation of the rights of
- () to children, families and societies. The day is also one on which the world promotes the human rights of
- () children. The United Nations set out in its Millennium Development Goals a number of targets to help prevent
- () money. Many more are beaten and abused by cruel employers, or sold by child traffickers.
- () All around the world people will take part in activities to raise awareness of the damage child labour does
- (**1**) One of the world's most serious problems is the use of child labour. June 12 is the World Day Against Child Labour.

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With a partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. of world's serious One the most problems

2. People activities will to take raise part awareness in

3. children of rights human the promotes world The

4. primary their complete children all hopes It education

5. must steps reduce Governments take to poverty

6. There over million worldwide are 250 children

7. widespread a is labour Child phenomenon

8. chances and for his education or A her child

9. below deep mines dangerous in Working ground the

10. Many are by parents children sold their

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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THE WORLD DAY AGAINST CHILD LABOUR SURVEY

Write five questions about World Day Against Child Labour in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

WORLD DAY AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

**Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out.
Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.**

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about World Day Against Child Labour. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about World Day Against Child Labour. Write about what happens around the world. Include two imaginary interviews with people who did something on this day.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

4. POSTER: Make your own poster about World Day Against Child Labour. Write about will happen on this day around the world.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.