



Tytuł scenariusza:

HOW TO FIND YOURSELF IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY? / JAK ODNALEŹĆ SIĘ W OBCYM KRAJU, CZYLI SŁÓW KILKA O AKULTURACJI

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Krótki opis scenariusza:

Podczas zajęć uczniowie i uczennice dowiedzą się, czym jest kultura oraz jakie elementy się na nią składają. Zrozumieją, jak wygląda migracja z perspektywy osób opuszczających swoje miejsce zamieszkania oraz jakie są strategie akulturacji, czyli w jaki sposób przebiega proces odnajdowania się w nowym miejscu.

Czas trwania: 45 minut

Pytanie kluczowe: Która ze strategii akulturacji jest najbardziej optymalna i dlaczego?

Cele lekcji:

- ➡ dowiesz się, czym jest kultura
- ➡ wymenisz widoczne i niewidoczne elementy kultury
- ➡ poznasz strategie akulturacji
- ➡ zrozumiesz perspektywę osób migrujących.

Kryteria oceny:

- ➡ opowiesz o swoich doświadczeniach związanych z poznawaniem osób z innych kultur
- ➡ przeanalizujesz tekst oraz znajdziesz w nim szczegółowe informacje
- ➡ nazwiesz różne strategie akulturacji w zależności od zachowania osób migrujących oraz krajów przyjmujących.

Związek z podstawą programową (Język angielski, IV etap edukacyjny):

1.14; 1.15; 2.1; 3.1; 3.3; 3.6; 4.3; 4.5

Metody: burza pomysłów, dyskusja, praktyczna (ćwiczeniowa) – karty pracy, analiza przypadku
Środki dydaktyczne i materiały: karty pracy, projektor

Formy pracy: indywidualna, grupowa, w parach.



Przebieg zajęć:

WPROWADZENIE:

- Poproś młodzież, aby porozmawiała w parach, odpowiadając na poniższe pytania (3 minuty):
 - Have you ever travelled to a different country? If yes, do you remember what you liked and didn't like about it?
 - Do you know any people living in your town/city/region who come from a different country? If yes, think how they are similar to and how they are different from you and your friends or family.

PRACA WŁAŚCIWA:

- Wyświetl slajd lub napisz na tablicy słowo CULTURE i zapytaj uczniów i uczennice:
 - jak rozumieją to pojęcie; czym według nich jest kultura.

Wyjaśnij, że kultura jest pojęciem szerokim i *różnie definiowanym w zależności od dziedziny nauki, która zajmuje się jej opisem.*

 - poproś ich o wymienienie elementów kultury.

Zapisz je tak, aby stworzyć górną lodową z widocznymi i niewidocznymi elementami kultury. Pod koniec wyjaśnij uczniom i uczennicom, dlaczego tak zostały zapisane. Widoczne elementy to zachowania związane z kulturą, dzięki którym możemy odpowiedzieć na pytania: Co widzę? Co jedzę? Jak są ubrani? Co mówią? Jeśli jednak chcemy dowiedzieć się więcej, musimy zanurkować pod powierzchnię, aby odkryć normy i wartości. Dzięki temu zrozumiemy, dlaczego ludzie w danej kulturze tak postępują, dlaczego jest to dla nich ważne, dlaczego cenią czy pragną czegoś innego niż np. my. **Załącznik nr 1.** (7 minut)

- Zapytaj młodzież, co to jest migracja (e.g. *What is migration? How many people migrate? Is it the big number or not? What are the reasons for it? etc.*). Następnie poproś o przeczytanie krótkiego fragmentu tekstu dotyczącego migracji oraz skonfrontowanie swoich opinii. Wspólnie zastanówcie się, dlaczego migracja może być źródłem stresu zarówno dla imigrantów/imigrantek, jak i społeczności przyjmujących. **Załącznik nr 2** (10 minut)

***Dodatkowo:** przeczytaj wspólnie z uczniami i uczennicami tekst dotyczący procesu akulturacji. Pomoże to zrozumieć przyczyny stresu wiążące się z migracją. **Załącznik nr 3**

- Wyświetl tabelę prezentującą cztery strategie akulturacji i pozwól młodzieży zapoznać się z nimi. **Załącznik nr 4** (2 minuty)
- Połącz klasę w 2 grupy i poproś o przeczytanie i analizę przydzielonych tekstów opisujących dwie historie imigrantów. Po przeczytaniu tekstów uczniowie i uczennice powinni odpowiedzieć na pytania z tabeli, a następnie zastanowić się, którą strategię akulturacji reprezentuje ich historia. Poproś reprezentantów/representantki grup o przedstawienie swoich materiałów na forum klasy. **Załącznik nr 5** (20 minut)

PODSUMOWANIE:

- Zapytaj młodzież, która strategia akulturacji jest najbardziej optymalna i dlaczego. Pomyślcie zarówno nad perspektywą imigranta/imigrantki, jak i mieszkańców społeczności przyjmujących imigrantów/imigrantki. (3 minuty)



PRACA DOMOWA:

Poproś młodzież o znalezienie przykładów miejsc na świecie, gdzie integracja ludzi z różnych części świata ma miejsce i może stanowić przykład dobrej praktyki.

Źródła:

- ➡ http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/migration/migration_trends_rev3.shtml - zarys, czym jest migracja oraz jakie są czynniki 'wypychające' oraz 'przyciągające' wpływające na przemieszczanie się ludzi
- ➡ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l0Zmqlwqr4> – ciekawy film prezentujący podstawowe informacje dotyczące migracji
- ➡ http://www.mlodziez.org.pl/sites/mlodziez.org.pl/files/publication/448/edukacja_miedzykulturowa_pajp_czesc_2_pdf_16004.pdf
- ➡ http://www.differencedifferently.edu.au/defining_identities/part_1a.php

Załącznik nr 1

CULTURE – refers to many different factors; it can be said that it is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people which includes language, religion, cuisine, social habits, the way of behaviour, music, arts.

Aby naprowadzić młodzież na kontekst międzykulturowy, możesz zadać jej poniższe pytania:

- ➡ Is culture always connected with another country?
- ➡ Does 'intercultural' mean 'international'?
- ➡ What is the difference between cultures?
- ➡ What elements does this notion include? Which of them you can see and which ones you can't?

Visible elements: language, food (cuisine), music, art, dress, celebrations, gestures

Invisible elements: customs, traditions, beliefs, thought patterns, behavior patterns, values, perception (more precisely: the notion of beauty, the concept of modesty, of sin, of punishment, of award, the definition of family, friendship, love, devotion, how they show respect etc.).





Załącznik nr 2

Since migration is as old as our world, it is impossible to stop people moving around. Like our ancestors from Africa, the big number of today's immigrants decides to leave their own country in search of 'a better life'. The reasons of that are really different: war, armed conflicts, poverty, high crime, unemployment, high prices of food, launching a new country, being persecuted, natural disasters such as: flooding, earthquakes or drought, joining their family members, getting educated or getting married. It is said that around 216 million people are living away from their place of birth, which is 3% of the world's population. Such a widespread phenomenon is a great challenge both for the immigrants and the host countries, hence it may be the source of problems and conflicts.

* **Dodatkowo:**

Załącznik nr 3

We all differ from one another. In everyday life we tend to judge others at first sight by our own beliefs, expectations or experience and thereby we perceive and comprehend the surrounding world with a less complicated way. When it comes to migration, however, the process appears to be far more **prominent**. Imagine people living in a society where they keep smiling and chat with the strangers in the streets. Staying in a country with more reserved inhabitants may cause anger and frustration. The same is with the Chechens and other patriarchal nations for whom it is pretty difficult to accept women smoking cigarettes or earning and disposing their own money. Therefore, moving to a new country with a completely different system of culture can result in misunderstandings or **annoyance** and is tightly connected with **acculturation stress**. Additionally, if people have demanding tasks to do or serious goals to achieve, **the sense of alienation** may be stronger. Bear in mind that the background of such stress may often be completely trivial like: different climate or the weather, cuisine, conditions of living or just feeling homesick.

Questions:

1. Why do people judge the surroundings superficially?
2. Think of the examples of one society's behavior that can arise misunderstandings at another one.
3. What is culture shock? What feelings accompany that?
4. List some factors that lead to culture shock. Think of your own examples.



Załącznik nr 4

* Na podstawie szeroko rozpowszechnionej teorii strategii akulturacyjnych Johna W. Berry'ego, który wyróżnia cztery podstawowe modele akulturacji: integrację, asymilację, marginalizację oraz separację.

		Is it worth to keep your own identity and culture?	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ Are they in touch with their compatriots? ➡ Do they willingly teach their offsprings to speak their mother language? ➡ Do they have in mind their own culture? ➡ Do they remember about their national food? ➡ Do they feel proud of their own identity and culture? 	
Is it worth to adopt host country's identity and culture?		YES	NO
		<p>INTEGRATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ The link of characteristics and values of two cultures ➡ Based on the sense of mutual acceptance of cultures ➡ In each situation the decision is made on which culture patterns it is better to base 	<p>ASSIMILATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ Rejecting the values of our own culture and adopting new patterns ➡ Often based on the willingness of acquiring a good social status ➡ A complete adjusting to new surroundings ➡ Leads to the destruction of our own roots and the loss of the sense of stability
		<p>SEPARATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ Separation from the foreign country and cultivation of our own customs and tradition ➡ Results from the need for keeping our traditional way of living ➡ Often as a consequence of treating the immigrants in an unfriendly way and their culture as a worse one 	<p>MARGINALIZATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➡ Rejecting the norms and patterns of both cultures ➡ Leads to the sense of alienation ➡ Often leads to criminal behaviours



Załącznik nr 5

Text 1

"I am German-Turkish and I feel proud of coming from two communities. My parents came with me and my sisters in the 1960s as guest workers from Turkey to Germany. Initially, we experienced the feeling of isolation, but my mother always made a point of how we had to be good role models, and should not **taint the reputation** of the German-Turkish community. I think that's right and understandable. For me there was never a question: Am I German or Turkish? I'm both. I like both countries. That does not mean that I am happy with all developments within them, but I am sure that both cultures contributed to **building my own sense of value**. I was raised bilingually, and would do that with my children too as language always creates trust. Every year we visited my parents' families in Turkey indulging ourselves with Turkish delicacies, celebrated the Muslim festivals, but at the same time we attended the Christmas Eve supper at the house of my parents' new friends.

When I did a semester abroad in Hong Kong, I realised that many colleagues had two backgrounds. There are intercultural marriages, children with different backgrounds. This **brings diversity**, enriches us economically, culturally and politically. For me migration is perfectly normal in a globalised world. I am convinced that my bi-cultural background is helping me understand other cultures and recognise differences more easily. After all, I grew up knowing that there is not only one way of doing things. You live between two societies, you are open-minded and ready to **enhance** innovation."

Text 2

"My father went to Europe in the 1960s. My parents barely spoke about it with us children. It was just a normal thing to do at the time: no work. I myself was born in France, but for 16 years I was a Moroccan. Then my parents changed their citizenship and so did I. It is difficult to say if I still feel a Moroccan. Surely, not as much as I used to. I think about myself that I'm just French. Answering the question of where I come from is embarrassing. Now I live in Germany where people often think I'm from Algeria or Tunisia, since I look that way. When I tell them, I'm French, they always ask again. This 'Yes, but where do you REALLY come from?' – It's unpleasant. I grew up in an immigrant neighbourhood in France. I early realised that we were all immigrants, and that there were still differences between us and other inhabitants. I went to a catholic school and felt rejected by the teachers. There were three groups: the white French children, the catholic children from other European countries and us. There was open racism directed at us, quite frequently. I kept trying to be the same as they are but I still failed. At that time I learned that I was considered a person of colour although I didn't think about myself in that way. I always thought I was white since I wasn't black.

It took me a long time of doing everything like them – speaking the same language, eating the same food, listening to the same music, but becoming a doctor turned out as an advantage for me since I finally acquired a high social status. Now nobody asks me where I come from as I eat pork and drink wine just as every Frenchman and Frenchwoman."

*Adapted from <http://iamamigrant.org/>

The table for both texts:

QUESTIONS	YES	NO
1. Are they in touch with their compatriots?		
2. Do they make friends with the host country's citizens?		
3. Are they eager to learn a new language and new skills and abilities?		
4. Do they willingly teach their offsprings to speak their mother language?		
5. Are they active members of a host country' community? (e.g. attend in cultural events, celebrate festivals etc.)		
6. Do they have in mind their own culture? (e.g. celebrate national festivals, feel proud of their own identity etc.)		
7. Are they interested in getting to know the host country's cuisine? Do they tend to cook such food?		
8. Do they remember about their national food?		
9. Do they value the host country's culture?		
10. Do they feel proud of their own identity and culture?		