

Liebe 10c,

ich hoffe, es geht euch gut und ihr könnt die Zeit sinnvoll nutzen.

Hier habe ich für euch ein aktuelles Prüfungstraining, das gut zur Lektüre passt und auch zur Unit 4.

Bitte schlagt immer auch unbekannte Wörter nach, tragt sie ins Vokabelheft bzw. schreibt sie auf Karteikärtchen, um sie regelmäßig zu wiederholen.

Die Lösungen erhaltet ihr am Donnerstag. Gerne könnt ihr immer eure Übungen zum Guided Writing an mich mailen:

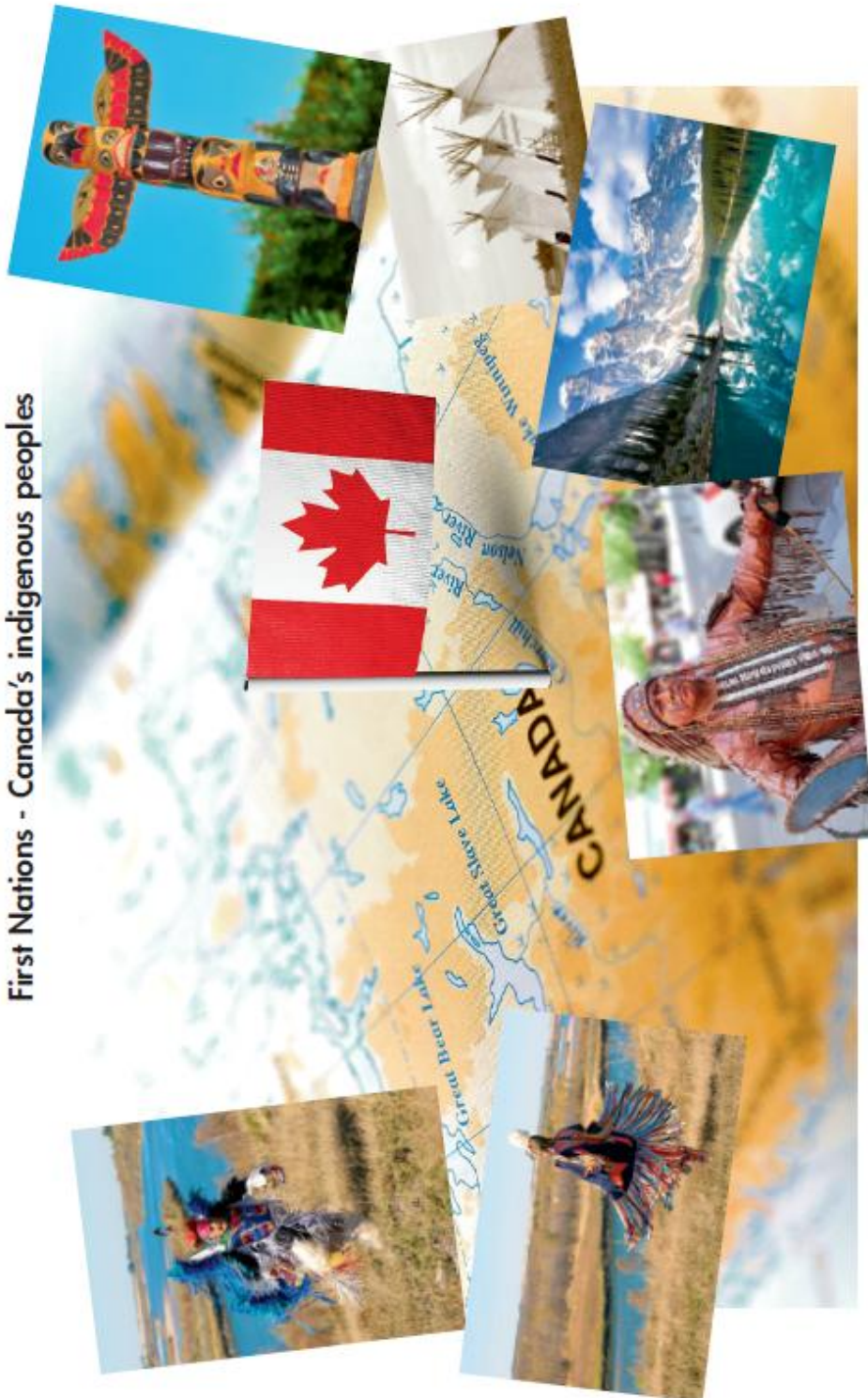
E.Steinmetz@dsr-wue.de

Liebe Grüße

Eva Steinmetz

M 1

First Nations - Canada's indigenous peoples



Nisga'a, Shishalh, Naskapi, ... any idea? – Text 1

M 2

(1) If you think about indigenous peoples, what do you think of first? Your answer is probably going to be 'the Aborigines of Australia, the Maori of New Zealand, perhaps also Inca in South America'. But have you ever thought about the indigenous peoples of Canada? Have you ever heard of Nisga'a, Shishalh or Naskapi? These are just a few of many more indigenous tribes in Canada that are referred to as 'First Nations'. Besides the First Nations, there are two more aboriginal groups: the Métis and the Inuit. [A]



Canada

© Bonnie Chance/ iStock/ Getty Images Plus



Igloo

© vorashevchuk/ iStock/ Getty Images Plus

(2) Fancy a little quiz? What are small round houses or shelters built from blocks of hard snow called? Any idea? This kind of accommodation is known as 'igloo' and is inhabited by people that are commonly referred to in Canada and the USA as 'Eskimos' while these people themselves regard this expression as pejorative. These aboriginal people live in the Arctic regions of Greenland, Canada and Alaska, their homeland is known as Inuit Nunangat. Now, it is no longer a secret. What is this aboriginal peoples' name? [B]

(3) Do you speak French? Can you give a definition of the term 'métis'? If so, you might already guess who belongs to the second acknowledged aboriginal group in Canada – the 'Métis'. If you are not quite fluent in French, that is no problem. The expression 'métis' simply means 'mixed' and describes the people that have a mixed parentage, which means that one parent is French-Canadian or has a European ancestry and the other is American Indian. With a population of about 450,000, it is a rather large group of Canadians who identify themselves as Métis representing more than 23% of the total aboriginal population and about 1.1% of the total Canadian population. While the Inuit inhabit mainly the northern part of Canada, you can find the majority of the Métis in the south. [C]



First Nations Thunderbird mask worn by dancers during ceremonies

© dbyvargo/ iStock/ Getty Images Plus

© natthass/Stock/Getty Images Plus



First Nations woman on her farm in Canada

55 (4) Apart from the Inuit and the Métis,
there is one large third group of
aboriginal Canadian peoples that
belongs neither to the one nor to the
other group. Who are they? They are the
60 First Nations with 634 different tribes that
spread across Canada, speaking more
than 50 distinct languages. You can find
about half of them in the provinces of
Ontario and British Columbia. In 2016,
65 more than 977,230 people in Canada
were identified as belonging to the First
Nations, representing about 60% of the
total aboriginal population and almost
3% of the total Canadian population.
70 These are the people descending from
the original inhabitants of the land that
is Canada today. They are also known
by other names such as 'Natives',
'Native Canadians', 'Amerindians' or just
'Indians'. [D]



© Nina Henry/Stock/Getty Images Plus

First Nations boy in traditional dress

Nisga'a, Shishalh, Naskapi, ... any idea? – Exercises

M 3

Part 1: Reading

Task 1

The last sentence from each paragraph has been removed from the text. Bring them back to their original position. Be careful! There are two sentences that you do not need.

	Sentence	Position
a)	These are the Inuit with a population of about 65,000 in Canada.	_____
b)	Today, each group has got its own museums where samples of their history are shown.	_____
c)	The latter is still a legal term. However, using this expression as a non-Native is considered offensive. The preferred term is 'First Nations'.	_____
d)	The history of the indigenous peoples of Canada has not been taught in schools in Canada for a long time.	_____
e)	This means, there are three official groups of aboriginal peoples in this huge country – the First Nations, the Métis and the Inuit.	_____
f)	Some Métis also live in several northern states of the USA, such as Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana.	_____

Task 2

Verwenden Sie die Informationen aus dem Text und bearbeiten Sie die Aufgaben a–f stichpunktartig auf Deutsch (keine wörtliche Übersetzung nötig; Einzelwörter genügen nicht als Antwort).

a) Welche Urvölker gibt es in Kanada?

b) In welchen Regionen leben die „Inuit“? Was sind „Igloos“?

c) Erklären Sie den Begriff „métis“. Wer oder was ist damit gemeint?

d) Was erfahren Sie über die Größe der Bevölkerung der Métis?

e) Nennen Sie vier allgemeine Fakten über die First Nations.

f) Wer gehört zu den First Nations?

Part 2: Use of English – vocabulary**Task 1**

Look at the words or expressions from Text 1 on the left and match them with the corresponding definition on the right. Be careful! There are two extra definitions that do not fit to any of the words. Complete the grid below with your answers.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----|--|
| a) | indigenous | 1) | to refer briefly to; name, specify, or speak of |
| b) | shelter | 2) | to recognise someone's authority or the existence, truth or fact of sth. |
| c) | to mention | 3) | a group of people of the same race, and with the same customs, language, religion etc., living in a particular area and often led by a chief |
| d) | accommodation | 4) | a person's origin |
| e) | population | 5) | to live in a particular place |
| f) | to acknowledge sth. | 6) | a place to live or stay in |
| g) | descent | 7) | a structure built to give protection, especially from the weather or from attack |
| h) | to inhabit | 8) | clearly different or of a different kind |
| i) | distinct | 9) | able to speak, read or write a language, especially a foreign language, easily and well |
| | | 10) | being from a particular area or environment |
| | | 11) | the total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, district or area |

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i

Task 2

The following two words from Text 1 have various meanings. Which of the meanings given in the dictionary is the one used in Text 1? Underline it.

kind (paragraph 2)

1) **adj**: caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous

2) **adj**: used to make a polite request or give an order

3) **n**: a group of people or things that are the same in some way; a particular variety or type

4) **n**: not as good as it could be

5) **n**: consisting of goods or services, not money

term (paragraph 3)

1) **v**: to use a particular name or word to describe somebody/ something

2) **n**: one of the three periods in the year during which classes are held in schools, universities etc.

3) **n**: a period of time for which something lasts; a fixed or limited time

4) **n**: a word or phrase used as the name of something, especially one connected with a particular type of language

**Part 3: Use of English – grammar****Task**

Transform the sentences in the passive voice into active voice. You can change the wording but not the meaning of the phrases.

a) If you are asked to ...

b) Igloos are inhabited by people that are referred to as 'Inuit'.

c) In 2011, more than 851,000 people were identified as belonging to the First Nations.

d) The majority of the Métis can be found in the south of the country.

e) Six colonial wars against the British were fought by the First Nations of Acadia.

f) On 29 June 2007, countrywide protests aimed at ending First Nations poverty were held by Canadian aboriginal groups.

g) Now, new laws to end First Nations poverty are discussed by aboriginal leaders.

h) The expression 'Eskimo' is considered pejorative by the Inuit.

M 4

Peyak, Nîso, Nisto, Cree? – Text 2

The largest group of First Nations in Canada are the Cree. Read the text and find out more!

(1) Peyak, Nîso, Nisto, Newo, Nîyânan – if you can pronounce these words you are able to speak Cree. The Cree, who are also known as Nêhiraw, are one of the largest groups of First Nations in North America. They do not live in one specific region but in various locations, such as the Rocky Mountains area as well as places along the Atlantic coast. In Canada, the majority of Cree live in Quebec and Saskatchewan.



Cree Indians

© Ilbusca/ iStock/ Getty Images Plus

(2) Estimates say that there are currently about 200,000 registered Cree Indians in the USA and Canada that can be divided into several bands. The Cree tribe were originally people of the subarctic region in Canada whose lands once extended from the Ottawa River to the Saskatchewan River. Many of the Canadian Cree Native Indians migrated south to the Great Plains and northeast woodlands. There are more than 135 tribes of Cree in Canada only, but the difference in their names comes from where they mainly live. For example, bands inhabiting prairie regions are referred to as 'the Plains Cree', whereas tribes living in areas that are mainly covered by forests are called 'the Woods Cree'. Both bands share the same language and many traditions, however, there are differences in the way they treat their environment.

(3) Many Métis descend from the Cree. Today, some of them live on reserves, where they are able to govern themselves independently from the nation. As a result, they do not only have their own political system but also their own institutions like schools and police. If members of the Cree tribe decide to become permanent residents of a reservation, they have to obey the reservation's laws. Sometimes different Cree nations join forces in order to address common goals outside of their reservation. The head of each Cree band is the so-called 'okimahkan' – the chief. In former times, the chief used to be a victorious man who had won battles and was therefore highly respected. Today, the chief can either be a man or a woman and is elected by the majority of people in the bands. The okimahkan's role is similar to that of a mayor or governor.

(4) As many Cree live in the USA or in Canada, their main language is English or French. However, if you meet a Cree they might be able to talk to you in their native Cree language, which is closely related to Algonquian languages that are spoken by approximately 117,000 people across Canada. Depending on the region, some Cree peoples speak a slightly different version of the language than Cree peoples in other areas. The closer these communities are, the more likely they are to understand one another. The Northwest Territories is the only region in Canada where the Cree language has got an official status, together with eight other aboriginal languages.

Peyak, Niso, Nisto, Cree? – Exercises

M 5

Part 1: Reading

Task 1

Read the text and tick ✓ whether the statements are true (T), false (F) or whether the information is not in the text (N). Correct the statements that are false afterwards.

		T	F	N
a)	The Nēhiraw are the largest aboriginal group in North America.			
b)	In Canada, you can find most of the Cree in Quebec and Saskatchewan.			
c)	There are approximately 200,000 Cree in the USA and Canada.			
d)	In the beginning, the Cree lived in the north of Canada and later moved southwards.			
e)	Some of the 135 different bands of Cree still live closely to the arctic region in the north.			
f)	There is a huge rivalry between the Plains Cree and the Woods Cree.			
g)	Although the Plains Cree and the Woods Cree inhabit different areas they share the way they treat their environment.			
h)	Each Cree band has to live and stay on a reserve in Canada.			
i)	The Cree on a reserve have the same school system as other Canadians.			
j)	If a Cree decides to stay on a reservation, he has to follow the reservation's laws.			
k)	As the different Cree bands in reserves do not like each other, they never work together to address issues outside their reservations.			
l)	Today, the chief can either be male or female as long as this status is inherited by his or her parents.			
m)	Many Cree can speak Cree, English or French.			
n)	You can find nine official aboriginal languages in the Northwest Territories.			
o)	Cree is the most widely spoken aboriginal language in Canada.			

Part 1: Reading**Task 2**

Here follows the final part of text 2. However, the sentences got mixed-up. Bring them into the correct order by writing the correct numbers into the spaces provided. The first and last one have already been done for you.

A Historically, the roles within a Cree family were rather traditional. 1

B These included the Sun Dance (also known as the Thirst Dance), pipe ceremonies and more. Many of such rituals were banned by the Indian Act until 1951. _____

C Not only their culture, but also their basic organisation in so-called 'lodges' is quite interesting. _____

D While the men were hunters and fishermen and sometimes fought in wars to protect their families, the women were responsible for taking care of the children, building a home as well maintaining it or growing plants and vegetables. _____

E Lodges could form loosely organised groups who moved and hunted together, but if there was a serious argument or disagreement, a lodge could leave the larger group. This was relatively easy; however, for safety reasons, each family wanted to be part of a group. _____

F Both, Cree men as well as women were said to be very creative as they were good storytellers and imaginative in the field of art and music. _____

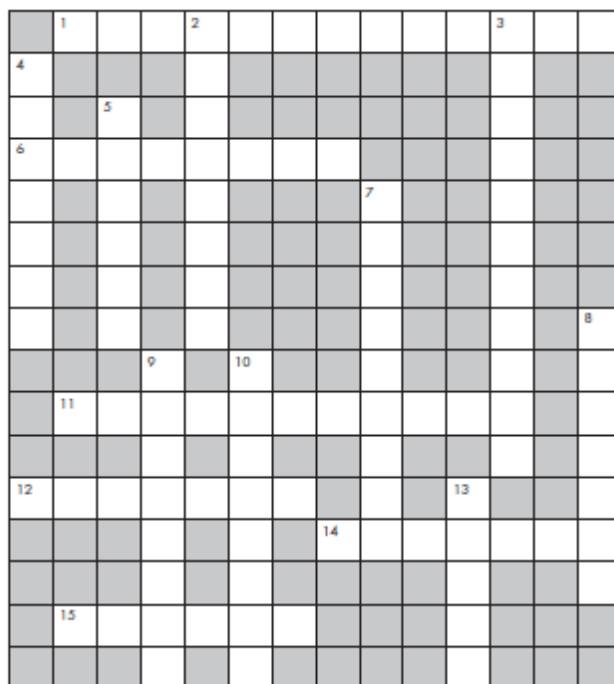
G Therefore, culture was very important to the Cree as they took part in a variety of cultural ceremonies and rituals. _____

H A lodge – regarded from a modern view as a group of tipis and wigwams – consisted of eight to perhaps twelve people, usually the families of two separate but related married couples. _____

I Even though the Cree wanted to have a society in which everybody had equal rights, some people were regarded as more powerful. This was possible in practical activities like hunting or in spiritual activities. 9

Part 2: Use of English – vocabulary**Task**

Read the definitions below and complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS		DOWN	
1	synonym of 'almost'	2	a person who lives in a particular place for some length of time
6	verb: to specify adjective: _____	3	the circumstances, objects, or conditions someone is surrounded by
11	an area reserved for indigenous peoples to live in	4	origin, roots
12	several; of differing kind	5	a cause or an explanation for something
14	to live in a particular place	7	a belief, custom or way of doing something that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people
15	to spread and stretch out; to stretch out and cover a larger area	8	to move from one place to another
		9	judging the approximate value, worth, or significance of something
		10	a dispute; a discussion in which two or more people disagree, often angrily
		13	the head of the government of a town or city etc., elected by the public

Part 3: Use of English – grammar**Task**

Rewrite the sentences by replacing the underlined parts with a participle construction.

- a) The Cree, who are also known as Nēhiraw, are one of the largest groups of First Nations in North America.

- b) Those bands who inhabit prairie regions are referred to as "the Plain Cree".

- c) A member of the Cree tribe who has decided to become a permanent resident of a reservation has to follow and obey the reservation's rules and laws.

- d) Because they live in the USA or in Canada, the Cree's main language is English or French.

- e) As they lived in the same wigwam or tipi, Cree often hunted and moved across the country together.

- f) A Cree who was killed during a hunting accident was buried close to the place where he died.

- g) The famous Cree chief Mistahi-maskwa, who is also known as 'Big Bear', was born in 1825.

The first contact with the Europeans – text 3

M 6

Bring the text into the right order and learn how the Europeans met the Native Canadians.

Task

The beginning and the ending of the text are given. Nine parts in the middle have been mixed up. Bring them into the correct order by writing the correct numbers (1–9) into the spaces provided.

Long before the Europeans arrived in North America, the indigenous peoples of what we now call Canada organised themselves as sovereign nations. Surely, it was a different kind of governance as we know today; however, they had rules such as property rights. Everything changed dramatically when the Europeans arrived and started to settle and colonise the newly discovered continent with commercial interests in mind. For the indigenous peoples, this meant loss of freedom and property; however, they have never given up hope for equal rights since then.

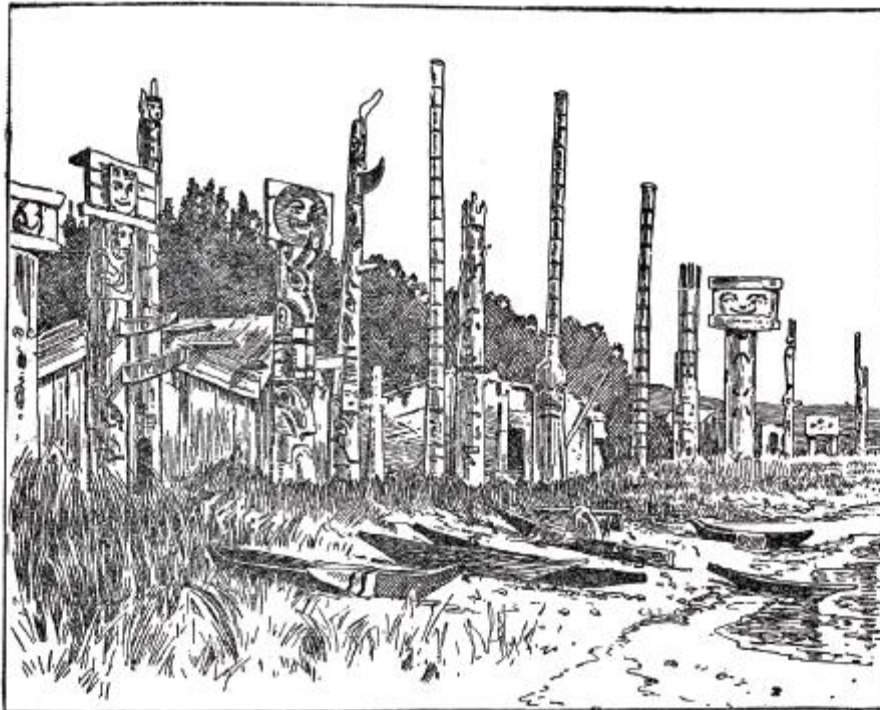
© A.zFree / Stock / Getty Images Plus

A	At first the aboriginal peoples continued to govern themselves and to treat their lands and resources as they had for many years. They were even helpful and allowed the Europeans to establish their own ways of trading and settlements.	
B	Each band had their own culture, own traditions, some kind of primitive economy as well as a government and a set of laws. They also owned the lands they lived on and therefore had some property rights within their territory.	
C	The first contacts between the aboriginal peoples and the Europeans were mainly on a commercial basis, apart from French settlements in the early 17 th century in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. After the Hudson's Bay Company had been created by the Royal Charter in 1670, fur trading posts were established on the west coast.	
D	Before the arrival of the Europeans in North America, indigenous peoples did not always live in peaceful co-existence with each other. From time to time, the tribes fought wars against each other.	
E	They brought weapons and new diseases that the indigenous peoples were not immune to. These positive and negative developments affected the aboriginal ways of life. After some time, the indigenous peoples started to understand that Europeans had no intention to leave again.	

F	So they started to improve their relationship with the Europeans and put it on a legal basis with treaties of alliance or peace and friendship.	
G	Depending on where you are and who you ask in Canada, you will probably get a different date of the first European contact with indigenous peoples. The exact date is not clear or is unknown.	
H	From our modern point of view, it seems that the indigenous peoples were even willing to share their land rights with Europeans in exchange for their trade goods and technological knowledge.	
I	This period was quite peaceful and both groups – the aboriginal peoples and the Europeans – benefitted from each other. However, the Europeans did not only bring new technology and tools to the new continent, but also something negative.	

One of the first examples of such a treaty of peace and friendship is the Two-Row-Wampum Treaty entered into by the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois Confederacy) and the British Crown in 1664 at Albany (now in New York State). By that Treaty, each party acknowledged the sovereign independence of the other, and agreed not to interfere with it.

© AzFree/istock/Getty Images Plus



© power of forever/Digital Vision Vectors

Key word transformation challenge

M 7

Bring the text into the right order and learn how the Europeans met the Native Canadians.

Task

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the key word given in brackets. Do not change the key word given. You must use between two and five words including the key word.

Example:

There are hardly any tourists who haven't visited a First Nation's reservation. (**almost**)

Almost every tourist has visited a First Nation's reservation.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

- a) Chief Mpongo hated to talk to Europeans, but after some time he was OK with it. (**used**)
After some time Chief Mpongo _____ to Europeans and he did not mind.
- b) Chief Mpongo did not let his son play with European children until he got to know them better. (**made**)
Chief Mpongo _____ the European children better before he let his son play with them.
- c) Chief Mpongo's son should have asked his father before he used the knife. (**better**)
Before using the knife, Chief Mpongo's son _____ his father.
- d) Chief Mpongo did not have time to come to the meeting with the European governor. (**too**)
Chief Mpongo _____ to go to the meeting with the European governor.
- e) "I have a great time hunting with knives", said Chief Mpongo when he was asked. (**had**)
When asked, Chief Mpongo said _____ a great time hunting with knives.
- f) "It was a mistake not to practise using the knife", admitted Chief Mpongo. (**should**)
Chief Mpongo admitted that he _____ the knife.
- g) When Chief Mpongo was a kid, he went hunting every day. (**used**)
As a kid, Chief Mpongo _____ every day.
- h) Chief Mpongo talked to chiefs of other tribes except if there was a war. (**unless**)
Chief Mpongo talked to chiefs of other tribes _____ a war.

M 8

The Canadian Museum of History – mixed grammar

Revise your grammar skills for your final exam.

Task

Complete the following text. Use the correct forms of the words in brackets and find words of your own to replace the question marks.

One of the (a)_____ (???)

important museums in Canada is the

Canadian Museum of History, which

(b)_____ (locate)

in the Hull area of Gatineau, Quebec,

directly across the Ottawa River. The

museum (c)_____ (design)

by Douglas Cardinal, a famous aboriginal architect. (d)_____ (establish)

in 1856, it is the leading museum of human history in Canada and one of the country's

(e)_____ (old) public institutions. The museum,

(f)_____ (???) was previously called "the Canadian

Museum of Civilization", is Canada's most visited museum. Its primary purpose

(g)_____ (be) to collect, study, preserve, and present material objects that

show the human history of Canada and the cultural diversity of its people. In 2005, the

museum (h)_____ (attract) almost 1.4 million visitors, however, since

then the number (i)_____ (drop) to an average of 1.2 million. If there

(j)_____ (not, be) a blizzard on December 24 last year, the museum

(k)_____ (open) on that day as well. It (l)_____ (can, visit)

daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Thursdays when it

(m)_____ (close) at 8 p.m. The museum (n)_____ (contain)

several permanent exhibitions as well (o)_____ (???) the

Canadian Stamp Collection, the Canadian Children's Museum and the Canadian

History Hall, which (p)_____ (open) in 2017. There is also a 500-seat

theatre for live performances and a 295-seat IMAX 3D-theatre. The Canadian Museum

of History has 25,000 m² of exhibition space, more (q)_____ (???) any

other museum or art gallery in Canada.



The Canadian Museum of History, Gatineau, Canada

© alexandric 01/Stock/Getty Images Plus

Guided writing

M 9

Pick which task you would like to do. You have to do only one!

Task 1

Your Canadian friend asks you for advice. He is thinking about working at the Canadian Museum of History for three weeks during the summer holidays but he is unsure and wants to know what you think about it. Read the job advertisement. Write an email about what you think he should do.

Include the following aspects in your email:

- advantages of the job
- disadvantages of the job
- your work experiences
- whether you would or would not apply

Write about 200 words.

JOIN OUR TEAM!
THE CANADIAN MUSEUM OF HISTORY
www.visit-first-nations.ca

Requirements:

- age: 16 or older
- duration: 4 weeks (30 h/week, working mainly on Saturdays/Sundays)
- good language and communication skills (English and French)
- great interest and knowledge in history and art
- friendly, polite and open-minded personality

Your responsibilities:

- welcoming visitors, giving directions
- assisting children and disabled visitors
- giving tours in English and French (from 2nd week on)

What you get:

- \$ 500/week
- be a member of a motivated international team
- interesting working environment and good chance for further employment

Task 2

You booked a guided tour to a First Nations reserve. The special offer promised you to meet a real chief, try some traditional food, and talk to indigenous people for at least 30 minutes. Some things were not as you had expected them. Send a **letter of complaint** to the travel agency and ask for your money back. Complain about ...

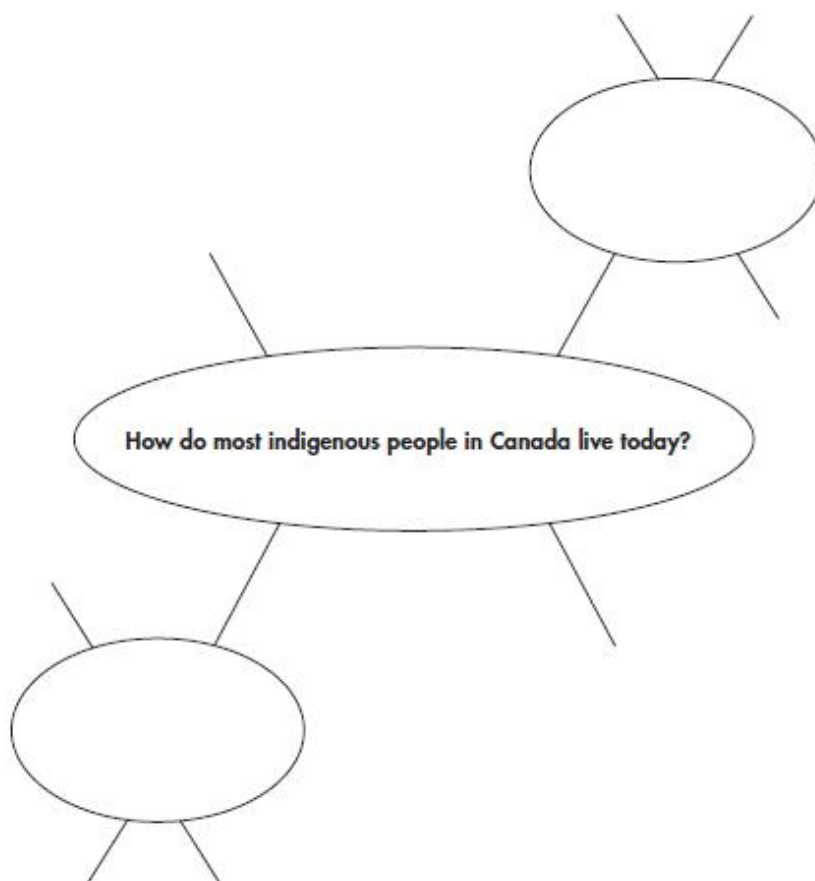
- not having met the chief,
- the food,
- not having talked to Native Canadians.

Find a suitable beginning and ending. Be polite. Write about 200 words.

Speaking

M 10

How much have you learned about Native Canadians? Try it out here!



Task 1

Create a mind map about the following question: How do most indigenous people in Canada live today?

Also think of which problems there might still be for many of them today. First, share your results with your partner. Then, talk about them in class. Always try to give details.



© iStock/Getty Images Plus



KOOTENAI INDIANS, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



KOOTENAI INDIAN.



Bild 1, 2: © duncan1890_DigitalVision Vectors; Bild 3, 4: ZU_O2_DigitalVision Vectors

Task 2

Get together in pairs. One partner closes his/her eyes. The other one looks at the four pictures and picks one. He/She has one minute to describe the image as detailed as possible. After time is up, the partner who has closed his eyes has to say which of the four pictures was described.