

SECUNDARIA 1º-2º-3º

**BLACK FRIDAY,
BLACK SATURDAY,
BLACK SUNDAY...**

Unidad Didáctica Inglés

**PARA MILLONES DE PERSONAS EN EL MUNDO
TODOS LOS DÍAS SON NEGROS**



Nuestra forma de consumir afecta a las personas más vulnerables

CONSUMIR LO JUSTO DEPENDE DE TI



Teacher Index Card

Aims

- Understand and assess the situation of the fairtrade in the local and global context.
- Understand the importance of ensuring the fulfilment of fairtrade around the world.
- Express your own opinion about the importance about fairtrade.
- Respect other opinions.

Contents

CONCEPTS

- Specification of fairtrade
- Global economic system
- Justice

PROCEDURES

- Reading comprehension
- Listening comprehension
- Looking for and learning vocabulary
- Writing
- Speaking

ATTITUDES

- Sensitize about education issue
- Promote quality education

PROGRAMMING SKILLS

- Language knowledge: reading and comprehension of informative English Documents.
- Social and civic ability: Thinking about fairtrade.
- Autonomy and personal initiative: Involvement in group activities. Use dialogue to convince the audience.

TIMING

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- Recognizes and identifies the fairtrade.
- Identifies his responsibility as a citizen and is able to promote change initiatives in the struggle for human rights.
- Extracts and contrasts specific information about the right to education in the world.

DIVERSITY ATTENTION

- Observe any differences.
- Pay attention to those students who cannot keep up with the class and adapt the work according to his means.

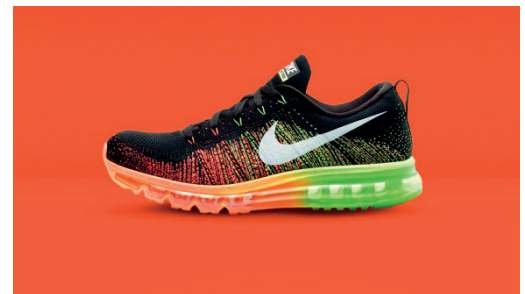
MATERIALS FOR STUDENTS

- Texts and links specified in the proposed activities.
- Computer and internet connection.

ACTIVITYS

Act 1. INTRODUCTION

Look at these pictures. Are they familiar to you? Do you and/or your friends buy any of these?



MANGO



Act 2. READING ABOUT FASHION

Don't be sweating my nikes

Following the example of name-brand giants like Nike and Tommy Hilfiger, many other U.S. corporations are now "globalizing." What this means, among other things, is that they are closing down their U.S. factories, laying off tens of thousands of American workers, and moving those jobs overseas to nations that do not enforce laws to protect their workers or the environment. This is called "outsourcing," and it saves companies untold millions by relieving them of the burden of maintaining a work force.

Many of the designer labels that American and European consumers pay the highest prices for are now assembled in Third World sweatshops in Guatemala, Mexico, China, and the Philippines by teenage boys and girls—mostly girls—who work 12 to 16 hours per day for less than 90 cents an hour. The U.S. and European corporations that drive this industry do not actually own the sweatshops outright; this way they can deny complicity in human rights violations when the workers are raped and beaten and when would-be union organizers are murdered.

Unfortunately, this "outsourcing" is not currently prohibited by the law. In fact, it is encouraged. The argument in favour of globalization is that moving these jobs into undeveloped nations will stimulate local economies and improve the standard of living in the nations that "host" these sweatshops.

But in fact, quite the opposite is true. Third World nations have to compete by offering these contractors nearly tax-exempt status, meaning that the companies pay nothing for the infrastructure (roads, water, power, sewage, etc.) that the host nations built to lure the contractors in. The contractors then surround themselves with walls and fences and military guards, secluding themselves in so-called "Free Trade Zones" or "Export Processing Zones," where they are immune from local laws.

The companies in export processing zones always argue that since the economy in that area was depressed to begin with, the tiny wages they pay their workers are actual living wages for the region. But that just isn't true. Women who sew Nike garments in El Salvador, for instance, earn only 60 cents an hour, or \$4.80 per day. From that, they must subtract the costs of their round trip bus fare as well as all their spartan meals, which consist of rice, beans, and tortillas. Then they must subtract the cost of their one-room dormitory housing, in which they share a common sink and outhouse with several other families, and those with children must also pay for some form of daycare. After basic living expenses, these women are taking home about 79 cents per *day*. Incidentally, the Nike shirts these women produce sell in the United States for over \$70.

Act 3. READING COMPREHENSION

Vocabulary: Find in the text a word for the following definitions (the number given into brackets is the paragraph where you'll find the answer)

To be made redundant, to stop employing somebody (1)

To make sure that people obey the law (1)

A large business company (2)

Illegal (3)

To give somebody support to do something (3)

A place where people work in very poor conditions (3)

To persuade somebody to go somewhere (4)

To keep away from the contact with other people

Simple, opposite of luxurious

A place where children are left while their parents are at work

Reading comprehension: answer the following questions according to the text.

- What does "outsourcing" mean?
- In what countries are many of the expensive designer clothes made?
- Who are making these clothes?
- How long do they work and how much do they get?
- How are the workers treated? Is there any form of abuse?
- Why do foreign corporations think they are not responsible for this abuse?
- Is outsourcing against the law? Why?
- Is outsourcing really helping poor countries? Why?
- Do international companies think that the wages paid to their workers are fair? Why?
- What are the basic living expenses of a sweatshop employee?

True or false. Say if the following sentences are true or false. Give evidence from the text to support your answer.

Only Nike and Tommy Hilfiger are moving their factories to other countries.

American and Europeans companies are moving their factories to countries where they must protect their workers and the local environment.

Sweatshops can be found everywhere in the third world.

Sweatshops employers prefer female workers to male workers

When foreign companies set up their business in the third world they pay for roads to be built and for water and electrical supply.

Act 4. MEETING A SWEATSHOP WORKER

- Fill the gaps with a word from the box.

At begins even in late least name off pay support up years

My is Albina. I am seventeen old and I work a sweatshop in New York City. My day at 6 am when I wake I have to be work by 8 am. if you are one minute, they take money out of your The work is very hard. I usually work at 10 hours a day, and six hours on Saturday. Sometimes we have Sundays, sometimes we have to work. I don't go to school because I have to work to my family and myself.

**Blue Busy Coats Fast Gloves Holidays Hour Job Long Might Make Off On Once
Order Owing Sew Shut Sick Summer Together Turn Wage Winter**

In my factory we blouses, dresses and jackets. My is to cut all of the loose threads from garment after it is made, and to in the lining. If I work really I can finish 3,000 garments in a 10 hour day. That's 300 in one!

The factory is very hot during the and cold during the Especially on the weekends when they don't the heat We have to work in our and Even with gloves, my hands turn by the end of the day.

We never get any days or Sometimes, if it's really, we even have to work on Christmas and Easter. we had to stay all night long, working, to finish an If you are, you still have to go to work. Because if you don't come to work, the boss give your job to someone else.

Last year all of the workers in my factory got and asked that the boss pay us the minimum The boss agreed, but then two weeks later he disappeared, us money. The factory was shut down.

Act 5. SEEING THE REALITY

Watch the video and then discuss with your classmates what do you think about the video. Do you think it 's just the situation of women workers in Bangladesh?



<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-22305064>

Some information from BBC

Bangladeshi workers pay price for West's cheap clothes

26 April 2013 Last updated at 00:22 BST

At least 250 people have been killed in the collapse of a building outside the capital, Dhaka where Bangladeshi workers made Western clothing, and scores more are still missing. Police said the owners of factories in the building had ignored warnings about cracks appearing on Tuesday.

Bangladesh has one of the largest garment industries in the world, providing cheap clothing for major Western retailers which benefit from its widespread low-cost labour. But the industry has been widely criticised for its low pay and limited rights given to workers and for the often dangerous working conditions in garment factories.

Andrew North reports for BBC Newsnight on the human cost of cheap clothing, and using concealed cameras reveal that some factories making garments for Western buyers are using child labour.

Act 6. NOW MUCH DOES A PAIR OF TRAINERS REALLY COST?

A pair of brand name basketball shoes that sells for \$120 in the U.S. is manufactured in Indonesia for about 5 bucks. A portion of those astonishing profits goes to the companies and stockholders, and the rest goes into advertising. Advertising, of course, is the *only* way you can get people to believe that a 5 dollar product is worth \$120. It's also the only way you can get people to believe that a Nike shoe is any different than an Adidas shoe, considering that both are commonly manufactured by the same workers at the same tables in the very same sweatshops.

- Create a circle graph to demonstrate the data as part of a whole.
 - The retailer gets 50%
 - The manufacturer gets 35%
 - The contractor gets 10%
 - The seamstress gets 5%

50% (360) = 180 degrees

35% (360) = 126 degrees

10% (360) = 36 degrees

5% (360) = 18 degrees



Act 7. ETHICAL TRADE BING CARD

During the 1990s the term “Ethical trade” became a growing issue because companies with global supply chains, in particular those in the clothing and food sectors, were coming under pressure to ensure decent working conditions for the people who produce the goods they sell. A number of NGO and trade union campaigns raised consumers’ awareness of poor working conditions in factories and farms in developing countries which produced goods for leading companies in Europe and North America

As a result, a growing number of companies decided that they could no longer turn a blind eye, and have adopted some form of ethical sourcing policy to address growing public concern over supply chain labour issues. This involves adopting a “CODE OF PRACTICE” or a “CODE OF CONDUCT”, that should be based on internationally agreed labour standards, being the most relevant standards those set out in the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Here you have an extract of a base code provided by ETI (ethical trade initiative). Read through it carefully, then reread Albina’s story and the comic strip about the Vietnamese factory and underline the principles of the base code that have been violated in these two stories?

- There is no forced, bonded or involuntary labour. Workers are free to leave their employer after reasonable notice.
- Workers, without distinction, have the right to join or form trade unions of their own choosing and to bargain collectively.
- The employer adopts an open attitude towards the activities of trade unions.
- Workers representatives are not discriminated against and have access to carry out their representative functions in the workplace.
- A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided.
- Access to clean toilet facilities and to potable drinking water, and, if appropriate, sanitary facilities for food storage shall be provided.
- Accommodation, where provided, shall be clean, safe, and meet the basic needs of the workers.
- There shall be no recruitment of child labour.
- Wages should always be enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income.
- Deductions from wages as a disciplinary measure shall not be permitted.
- Workers shall not on a regular basis be required to work in excess of 48 hours per week and shall be provided with at least one day off for every 7 day period on average.
- Overtime shall be voluntary, shall not exceed 12 hours per week, shall not be demanded on a regular basis and shall always be compensated at a premium rate.
- Physical abuse or discipline, the threat of physical abuse, sexual or other harassment and verbal abuse or other forms of intimidation shall be prohibited.

Collect signatures from people who can answer “YES” to questions in the squares. Note: you may not collect more than 2 signatures from the same person. When you fill in a complete row or column, yell “Bingo!”

Speakes in more than one language	Knows what a sweatshop is	Can name 5 popular brand names	Is tired of paying high prices for brand names	Would like to get active in stop sweatshops campaigning
Is involved in other social justice activism	Works in a retail store	Knows what “ILO” stands for	Con name a popular brand known for using sweatehop labour	Can name a contry where Nike shoes are made
Knows what “ethical trade” means	Can name a celebrity sponsor for a brand name company	Has written a letter supporting a campaign against sweatshops	Has lived in more than one contry	Knows what a corporate code of conduct is
Has bought brand name running shoes	Has found information on the web about sweatshops	Knows what “outsourcing” means	Knows what ‘NGO’ stands for	Knows someone who has worked in a swetshop