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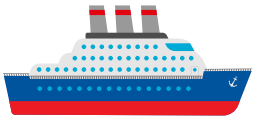
Académie Guadeloupe
Cycle 4/Niveau A2

NEW BEGINNINGS





OBJECTIFS

Objectif général

Exil, migration et émigration. La migration est une forme de renoncement et la quête d'une vie meilleure. Ces déplacements s'ouvrent à l'ailleurs et aux possibles. L'élève, citoyen du monde, sera guidé vers l'appréhension de ces voyages souvent difficiles afin d'en comprendre le fonctionnement et de se familiariser avec les mouvements migratoires associés aux pays de langue anglaise. Ces notions seront abordées à travers deux exemples emblématiques pour les Etats-Unis et le Royaume Uni : Ellis Island et le Windrush.

Culturels:

-L'exil/L'émigration
-Le Windrush
-L'espace caribéen, les colonies britanniques et le Commonwealth
-Ellis Island/ the American Dream

Lexicaux

-Champ lexical du navire : ship, disembark, aboard, captain, shipman, passengers
-Champ lexical de l'exil
-Champ lexical de l'espoir, de la volonté, du souhait

Linguistiques

-Rebrassage du prétérit
-Expression de l'hypothèse:maybe, may be, must be
-Expression de la petite/grande quantité :
Some of them, a few of them, most of them

Phonologiques

-Prononciation de la terminaison -ed
-Les phonèmes:/aɪ/ /ɪŋ/

Pragmatiques

-Savoir réciter un poème: intonation et gestuelle
-Savoir mettre en scène un dialogue, jouer une saynète

COMPETENCES

Lire et comprendre

-Comprendre des documents écrits de nature et de difficultés variées issus de sources diverses.
-S'approprier le document en utilisant des repérages de natures différentes : indices extralinguistiques, linguistiques, reconstitution du sens, mise en relation d'éléments significatifs.

Ecouter et comprendre

-Comprendre des messages oraux et des documents sonores de nature et de complexité variables
-Se familiariser aux réalités sonores de la langue, et s'entraîner à la mémorisation
-Savoir lire des documents vidéos et savoir mettre en relation images et documents sonores

Parler en interaction

-Poser des questions, répondre à des questions et échanger de manière simple des idées et des renseignements sur des sujets connus dans des situations familières prévisibles

Parler en continu

-Peut reproduire un modèle oral

Ecrire

-Écrire un court récit, un dialogue
-Savoir rédiger une lettre

Teachers' Lab
Groupe de Réflexion Anglais
Académie Guadeloupe

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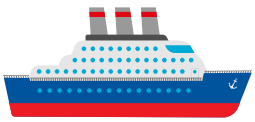

RESSOURCES

The Empire Windrush

Compréhension écrite *The Story of the Windrush*
-https://kids.kiddle.co/HMT_Empire_Windrush

Compréhension orale *Windrush child*
-https://vimeo.com/34658318

Apprendre les verbes irréguliers en rappant:
-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gZzKe1BC2XU

Testimonies of Windrush passengers
-https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-BYSdVERQDk

Ellis Island

Compréhension orale *Godfather Ellis Island*
-https://www.schooltube.com/media/Godfather+Ellis+Island/1_47g4ztiy

Compréhension écrite *Some facts about Ellis Island*
https://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/ellis_island.php#:~:text=Ellis%20Island%20was%20the%20largest,to%20find%20a%20better%20life

-https://www.statueofliberty.org/ellis-island/

Supports complémentaires :

The Empire Windrush
-https://www.speakeasy-news.com/what-about-windrush/
-https://blackculturalarchives.org/sounds-of-the-rush
-https://blackpresence.co.uk/

Ellis Island
-https://www.clg-jaures-peyrolles.ac-aix-marseille.fr/spip/spip.php?article1516
-Interactive tour of Ellis Island: http://teacher.scholastic.com/activities/immigration/tour/index.htm

Outils

Dictionnaire en ligne : https://www.wordreference.com/
Aide à la prononciation : https://ttsreader.com/

Modifier un document pdf/jpg
ilovepdf https://www.ilovepdf.com/ vous permettra de séparer, éditer, modifier un document pdf ou jpg

Mise en page
https://www.canva.com/ (une version éducation existe pour les enseignants)

Autres pistes

-Il est possible d'utiliser l'exemple de l'Empire Windrush et d'Ellis Island, ou seulement l'un des deux exemples, selon le temps dont vous disposez et le niveau des élèves.
-Interdisciplinarité : Ce travail pourra être mené avec le professeur d'Histoire- Géographie
Programme de géographie/cycle 4/Thème 2:Les mobilités humaines transnationales - Un monde de migrants

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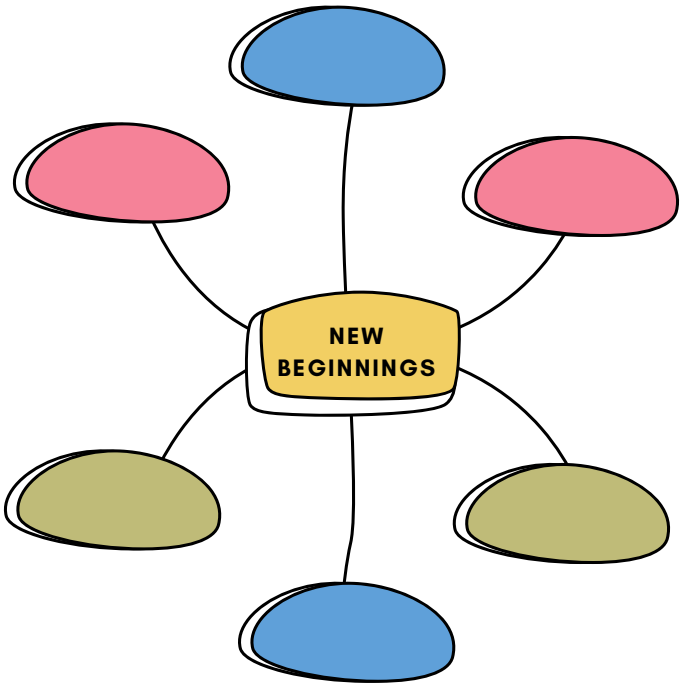
NEW BEGINNINGS



Anticipation

-Brainstorming autour du titre, cela permettra de faire ressortir et de définir les notions de mobilité, de migrations, de rêve et d'espoir.
-Création d'une mindmap sur la thématique qui pourra être enrichie tout au long de la séquence. (Annexe 1)



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The Empire Windrush

Séance 1

Compétences travaillées: POI/CE

I) **Describe** the following pictures



1



2



3

Productions possibles

-In the first picture, we can see a huge ship called « The Empire Windrush ». It must be a British ship, because the word « London » is written on it. The ship is packed/crowded/overcrowded/ overflowing/bursting with people/passengers/full of people who are waving.

-The second picture shows people/passengers, including men and women, disembarking from a ship. They are carrying bags/luggage. There are men, women and girls, most of them are black. They are all well dressed/ wearing fancy clothes. Maybe they are coming from the West-Indies and they just arrived in London.

-In the third picture, we can see two men wearing uniforms, maybe the captain and a shipman. Men, again, mostly black, are facing them and carefully listening to the captain. They are holding papers in their hands. They look sad and disappointed. Maybe they are waiting for instructions.

All the pictures are black and white and the way people are dressed shows that they were taken long ago. Maybe the passengers wanted to settle in the UK to find a job, to have a better life, to join their families.

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II) Compréhension écrite

1

Empire Windrush facts for kids
https://kids.kiddle.co/HMT_Empire_Windrush

After World War 2, citizens of British colonies or Commonwealth countries were encouraged to help rebuild Britain, which had been devastated by the war. Some of these future immigrants had already had experience of the U.K. as part of the British armed forces in the war. In 1948, a British troop ship, the Empire Windrush, stopped in Jamaica to pick up servicemen. An advert in the local press encouraged other Jamaicans to fill the ship on its return journey.

The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks in London on 22 June 1948, carrying 493 passengers from Jamaica wishing to start a new life in the United Kingdom. The passengers (including one stowaway) were the first large group of West Indian immigrants to the UK after the Second World War.

When the people from the Windrush arrived at port, they were faced with discrimination and racism because of the colour of their skin. Before 1948, the ship, under the name of Monte Rosa, had been used for cruises in pre-war Germany, and then as a German troopship and prisoner transport ship, before being captured by the British and taken as a war prize. She continued to be used as a British troopship after 1948, but sank in the Mediterranean Sea in March 1954 after a sudden and catastrophic fire in her engine room, just off the coast of Algeria.

2

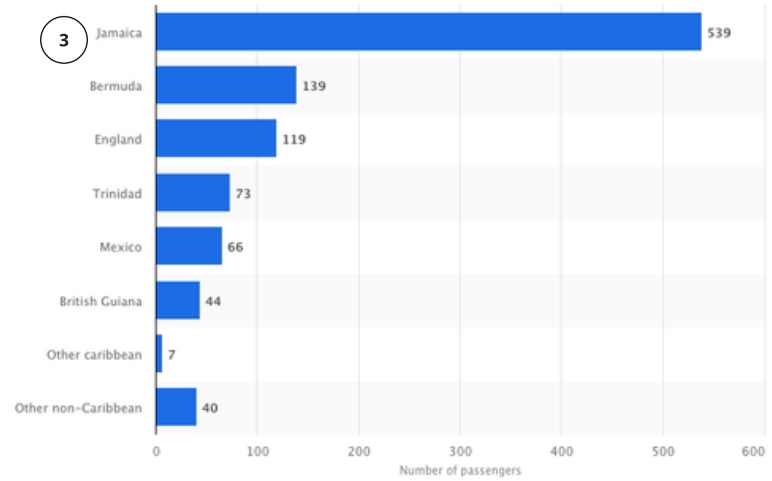

Passenger Opportunity

To United Kingdom

Troopship "EMPIRE WINDRUSH" sailing about 23rd MAY.
Fares:— Cabin Class £48
Troopdeck £28
Royal Mail Lines, Limited—8 Port Royal St.

Source : The Daily Gleaner (Jamaïque), 15 avril 1948

3



True or False?
<u>Read</u> the text and use the other documents to circle the right answers.

1. The Empire Windrush was a British city.
2. Passengers embarked on the Empire Windrush on March 25, 1948.
3. The Empire Windrush stopped in Jamaica.
4. The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury docks in London on June 22, 1948.
5. The trip lasted one month.
6. The trip cost 48 pounds for a cabin class ticket and 28 pounds for a troop deck ticket.
7. People who embarked on the ship were tourists.
8. There were 44 Jamaicans on the ship.
9. Some passengers had to face discrimination when they arrived.
10. The ship sank in 1954.

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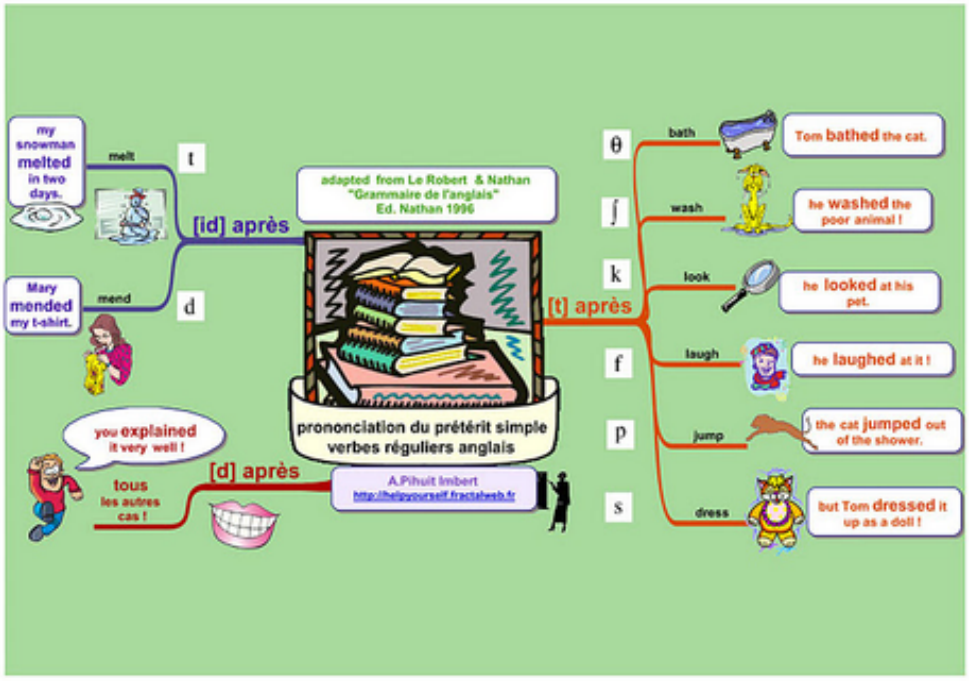
III.La formation du Prétérit

a) Relève les verbes au prétérit dans le texte.
b) Classe ces verbes dans deux colonnes :Verbes réguliers/Verbes irréguliers.
c) Phonologie : En t'aidant du schéma, classe les verbes relevés selon leur prononciation /t /, /d / ou / id.



d) Complète l'énoncé suivant en entourant la bonne réponse:

Le prétérit est un temps du présent/passé. Il sert à rendre compte de faits terminés/qui commencent. Il permet d'opérer une continuité/ rupture avec le présent.
Il se construit en ajoutant la terminaison -ed à la base verbale s'il est régulier:
Forme affirmative: S+ BV-ed +C
Forme négative: S+ did not (didn't) +BV+C
Forme interrogative: Did+S+BV+ C

Certains verbes sont irréguliers, il faut les apprendre afin de les mémoriser, et pourquoi pas en rappant?: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gZzKe1BC2XU

Exploitation possible en devoir maison: demander aux élèves volontaires de rapper les verbes irréguliers étudiés durant la séquence. La musique et les mélodies sont d'une grande aide dans la mémorisation des notions.

Trace écrite possible

The Empire Windrush was the name of a ship that left Jamaica on May 23rd 1948 and arrived at Tilbury Docks in London on June the 22nd 1948. The passengers who embarked on the ship were former servicemen and people from the British colonies and Commonwealth countries such as Trinidad or Bermuda. The trip lasted almost a month and the tickets cost from 28 to 48 pounds for the cabin class. Most of the passengers who left their countries hoped for better opportunities in the UK because they knew the UK needed workers to rebuild the country after it was partly destroyed during WW2. However, when they arrived in London, they had to face racism because of the color of their skin.

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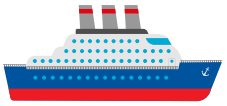


New beginnings for a "Windrush child"

Séance 2

Compétences travaillées: POC/CO/CE

Compréhension orale

Listen to the poem by John Agard, "Windrush child" and fill in the blanks with the words below:

(à partir de 1'27)

opening/ water/behind/mum and dad/goodbye/beginnings/around/beside/above

Windrush child

Poem from Under the Moon & Over the Sea by John Agard
https://vimeo.com/34658318

1 Behind you
Windrush child
palm trees wave goodbye

above you
5 Windrush child
seabirds asking why

around you
Windrush child
blue water rolling by

10 beside you
Windrush child
your Windrush mum and dad

think of storytime yard
and mango mornings

15 and new beginnings
doors closing and opening

will things turn out right?
At least the ship will arrive
in midsummer light

20 and you Windrush child
think of Grandmother
telling you don't forget to write

and with one last hug
walk good walk good
25 and the sea's wheel carries on spinning

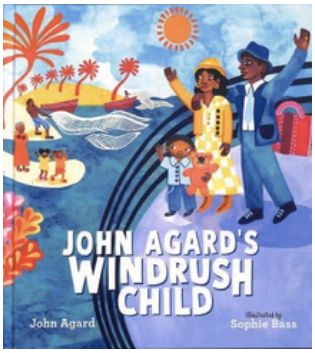
and from that place England
you tell her in a letter
of your Windrush adventure

stepping in a big ship
30 not knowing how long the journey
or that you're stepping into history

bringing your Caribbean eye
to another horizon
Grandmother's words your shining beacon

35 learning how to fly
the kite of your dreams
in an English sky

Windrush child
walking good walking good
40 in a mind-opening
meeting of snow and sun



Cliquez sur l'image pour accéder au poème

The poem originates from Agard's time as poet in residence at the BBC during the late nineties. Used to celebrate 50 years since the Windrush had arrived on English shores (1998), it was written from the perspective of Vince Reid (1935 - 2001), the youngest passenger on the ship at the age of 13. Sadly, Vince has passed away but the legacy of his time here, his journey and heritage have been lyrically captured.

II) About the poem

A) Circle the right answer.

a) The poem is written from:



an adult's perspective



a child's perspective

b) The child is from:



the UK



The Caribbean

c) He embarks on the Empire Windrush with:



His parents

His grandmother



d) He sees his new life as:



a nightmare



an adventure

e) Once in England, he must not forget to send his grandmother:



a letter



a package

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B) Write down the words and expressions referring to the life he is leaving behind (past), the words referring to the journey on the Windrush and the words referring to his future life.



-According to you, how does he feel?
He feels both nostalgic and hopeful.

C) The melody of English
- circle the two sounds you hear the most.

/ aɪ / / ʊ / /au / / ɪŋ / / eɪ /

-Write down the two sounds and find the words in which you can find them.

/ aɪ /:behind,child, goodbye ,why, beside, arrive, light, right,eye, fly, kite sky, mind

/ɪŋ /: asking, rolling, closing, opening, telling, spinning, stepping, knowing, shining, meeting

<u>Tâche intermédiaire:</u> You participate in your school recitation competition! Get ready to perform the poem "Windrush Child" (l.1 "*behind you*" to l.19 "*midsummer light*"). Pay attention to your pronunciation, the tone of your voice and your body language!

Autres pistes:
On pourra moduler le nombre de lignes selon le niveau des élèves.
Les élèves qui le souhaitent pourront réciter le poème en pair work. (Entre 15 et 20 lignes chacun.)
On pourra également demander aux élèves, selon leur profil, de s'enregistrer. Il faudra alors adapter la grille d'évaluation. (grille d'évaluation en annexe)

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ELLIS ISLAND

Ellis Island and the American Dream
Island of Hope, Island of Tears.

Séance 1 Compréhension orale

The Godfather II/Ellis Island scene

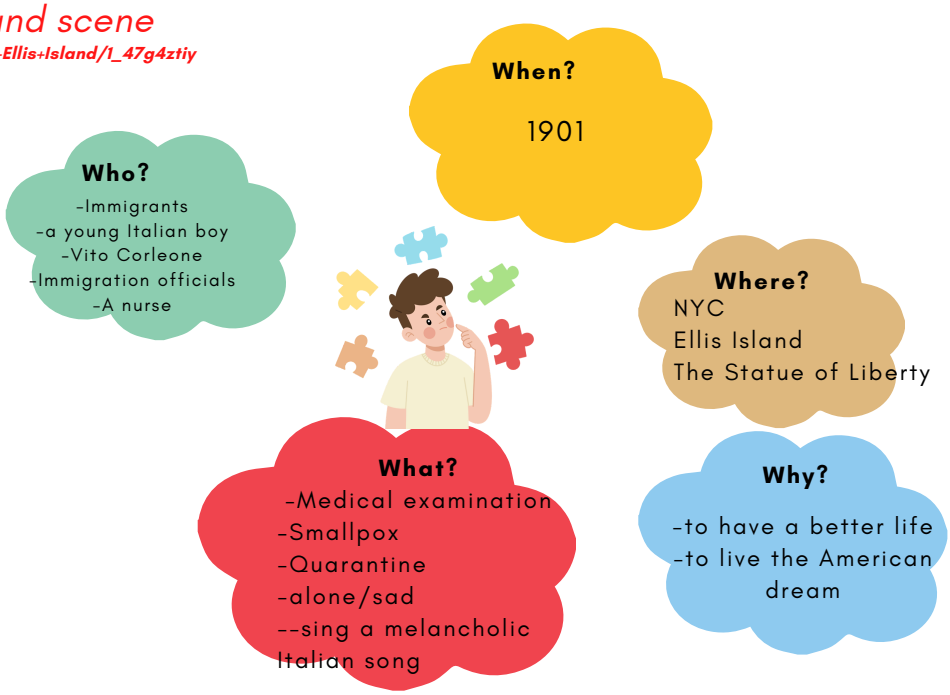
https://www.schooltube.com/media/Godfather+Ellis+Island/1_47g4ztiy

Compétences travaillées: POI/CO



Cliquez sur l'image pour accéder à la vidéo

Utiliser la scène d'ouverture du film The Godfather (II) afin d'introduire Ellis Island. Cela permettra aux élèves de connaître un film emblématique du cinéma américain mais également de découvrir le parcours par lequel passait les migrants une fois arrivés à Ellis Island



In this extract from the famous American film « The Godfather II » by Francis Ford Coppola, we can see Vito Corleone's arrival to Ellis Island in 1901. He is quarantined because he did not pass the medical test. He has got smallpox. He looks sad and disappointed.

2

Séance 2 Compréhension écrite

Compétences travaillées: POC/CE

I. Anticipation

Describe the following pictures.

https://www.history.com/topics/immigration/ellis-island/
https://www.statueofliberty.org/ellis-island/overview-history/

1





3



Productions possibles

-In the first picture, we can see an aerial view of an island with a huge building on it. It must be Ellis Island.

-The second picture shows people/passengers, including men and women, arriving on the Island. Just like the Windrush passengers, they are carrying bags/luggage. There are men and women. Most of them are white. They are coming from European countries and they just arrived in the USA.

-The third picture is a black and white picture. It shows three women in front of a building. They are wearing traditional creole dresses. Maybe they are women from Guadeloupe or Martinique who emigrated to NYC.

The black and white pictures and the way people are dressed show that they were taken long ago. Maybe the passengers wanted to settle in the USA to find a job, to have a better life, to join their families.

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II. Compréhension écrite

1

Some facts about Ellis Island

Ellis Island was the largest immigration station in the United States from 1892 to 1924. Over 12 million immigrants came through Ellis Island during this period. The island was nicknamed the "Island of Hope" for many immigrants coming to America to find a better life.

When did Ellis Island open?

Ellis Island operated from 1892 to 1954. The federal government wanted to take control of immigration so it could make sure that immigrants didn't have diseases and were able to support themselves once they arrived in the country.

How many people came through Ellis Island?

Over 14 million people were processed through Ellis Island in total (1892-1954).

Passing the Inspections

The scariest part for newcomers to the island was the inspection. All immigrants had to pass a medical inspection to make sure they weren't sick. Then they were interviewed by inspectors who would determine if they could support themselves in America. They also had to prove they had some money and, after 1917, that they could read.

The people that passed all the tests were usually done with the inspections in three to five hours. However, those that couldn't pass were sent home. Sometimes children were separated from their parents or one parent was sent home. For this reason, the island also had the nickname the "Island of Tears."

The Kissing Post

This was the place immigrants were reunited with their family. This place was on the first floor of Ellis Island. It was called the Kissing Post because it was where the families all kissed and hugged each other. The immigrants were relieved.

Source:https://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/ellis_island.php#:~:text=Ellis%20Island%20was%20the%20largest,to%20find%20a%20better%20life.

2



The first immigrant to arrive was 15-year-old Annie Moore from Ireland. Annie had come to America with her two younger brothers to reunite with her parents who were already in the country. Today, there is a statue of Annie on the island.

Source: https://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/ellis_island.php

3



In 1921, Iparhos Perdikis came to the United States with his parents, Alexandros and Efthalia (Arone) Perdikis, aboard the Themistocles. The family settled in New York City where Iparhos, who was 16 years upon arrival, went to school and later studied music and dance. As a young dancer, he was part of a team known as "Perzade and Jetan" and performed in vaudeville theatres and nightclubs throughout the country.

Despite holding onto traditional items from Cyprus, Iparhos Perdikis, who changed his name to Harold Perris in America, was also drawn to the promises of his newly adopted country. He looked to the lights of New York City and the opportunities available there. As he noted, "From that beautiful city … I got my dreams."

Source : https://www.nps.gov/elis/learn/historyculture/stories_perdikis.htm

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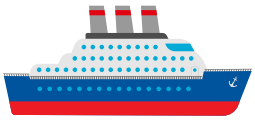

A) True or False? Find the correct answer in the texts when the sentence is false.

1.Ellis Island opened in 1924.
2.The immigrants had to go through an inspection.
3. The island was nicknamed "the Island of Tears".
4. The Kissing Post was a place where lovers could kiss.
5 Annie Moore was the first immigrant to set foot on Ellis Island.
6. Iparhos Perdikis came to Ellis Island in 1921.
7. He became a writer and a poet.
8. He achieved the American dream.



-Ellis Island opened in 1924.
correct answer:*Ellis Island operated from 1892 to 1954.*

-The Kissing post was a place where lovers could kiss.
correct answer: *This was the place immigrants were reunited with their family.*

-He became a writer and a poet.
correct answer: *As a young dancer..*



-The immigrants had to go through an inspection.
-The island was nicknamed "the Island of Tears".
-Annie Moore was the first immigrant to set foot on Ellis Island.
-Iparhos Perdikis came to Ellis Island in 1921.
-He achieved the American dream.

Le Prétérit Simple

-Dans le premier texte, surligne les verbes au **prétérit** et souligne les verbes irréguliers .

-Observe la phrase suivante et explique la formation des questions au prétérit simple:
When did Ellis Island open?

(WH-)+ Did+ S+ BV +(C)?

-Rebrassages possibles: Conjugaison de "Be" au prétérit
Différencier participe passé et prétérit
La forme passive au prétérit

Trace écrite possible

Ellis Island was an immigration station in the USA. 14 million people were processed through the island between 1892 and 1954. The immigrants had to pass a medical exam, they were also interviewed and they had to prove that they had enough money and that they could read. The island was nicknamed « Island of Hope/Island of Tears », because if the immigrants didn't pass the test, they were sent back home but if they did, they could hope for a better future.

Tâche intermédiaire/ Role play(POI) :
An immigrant and his/her sister/brother meet again at the "kissing post" on Ellis Island after a long separation!

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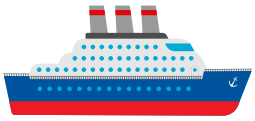

Tâches finales possibles

1) Exposition "vivante" et "interactive" au CDI

En utilisant les documents étudiés en classe ainsi que les traces écrites, les élèves pourront réaliser une exposition au CDI dont ils seront pleinement acteurs. Elle comprendra des **affiches**, des **documents audios/vidéos** à visualiser sur les ordinateurs du CDI, mais également des **récitations** du poème Windrush child ainsi que la **saynète** sur Ellis Island. Prévoir un planning afin que les élèves des autres classes puissent s'inscrire afin de voir l'exposition.

2) Write a letter

You are Vince Reid (the Windrush child) or Annie Moore. Write a letter to tell your grandmother about your journey and your new life.

(Laisser aux élèves la possibilité d'inventer un personnage s'ils le souhaitent)

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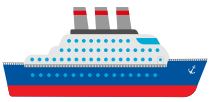
Sources: https://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/ellis_island_questions.php



CORRECTION

English Test

New beginnings





Name:
Mark: /30

Compétences évaluées

-Culturelles: Savoir restituer des connaissances sur les thématiques de l'Empire Windrush et Ellis Island
-Lexicales: Connaître le vocabulaire étudié durant la séquence et savoir l'utiliser à bon escient
-Linguistiques: Savoir conjuguer des verbes au prétérit; savoir produire des énoncés au prétérit
-Lire: s'approprier le document en utilisant des repérages de natures différentes : indices extralinguistiques, linguistiques, reconstitution du sens, mise en relation d'éléments significatifs.

I. It's Trivia night on the Empire Windrush and Ellis Island.

What do you remember? Take the Quiz to find out! (2pts/bonne réponse)



Circle the right answer **/16**

1) *What function did Ellis Island have in the early 1900s?*

Prison
Army base
Immigration station
Wildlife preserve
Home of New York University

2) *Who was the first immigrant to arrive at Ellis Island?*

Joni Mitchell
Annie Moore
Jane Doe
Arthur Ellis
Albert Einstein

3) *Which of the following was another name used for Ellis Island?*

Island of Hope
Gibbet Island
Gull Island
Island of Tears
All of the above

4) *What happened to people who did not pass the inspections?*

They were sent back home
They had to wait another day or two to get through
They were shipped to the south
They stayed on the island forever

5) *What was The Empire Windrush?*

The search for gold
A former British colony
A ship
A Jamaican band

6) *Where did the Empire Windrush come from?*

The UK
The USA
Jamaica
India

7) *When did the ship arrive in England?*

1984
1948
1952
2020

8) *Passengers onboard the Windrush were asked to provide their last country of residence. Which country was listed the most?*

India
Jamaica
Barbados
Trinidad and Tobago

II. Le prétérit

Complète le texte avec les verbes ci-dessous en les conjuguant au prétérit. (1pt/bonne réponse) /7

travel / leave/ open /see
serve/close/ stay

Ellis Island is a historical site that opened in 1892 as an immigration station, a purpose it served for more than 60 years until it closed in 1954. Located at the mouth of the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey, Ellis Island saw millions of newly arrived immigrants pass through its doors. In fact, it has been estimated that close to 40 percent of all current U.S. citizens can trace at least one of their ancestors to Ellis Island.

The reasons why immigrants left their homes in the Old World included war, drought, famine and religious persecution, and all had hopes for greater opportunity in the New World.

Many immigrants stayed in New York, while others traveled by barge to railroad stations in Hoboken or Jersey City, New Jersey, on their way to destinations across the country.

Ellis Island opened to the public in 1976. Today, visitors can tour the Ellis Island Museum of Immigration in the restored Main Arrivals Hall and trace their ancestors through millions of immigrant arrival records made available to the public in 2001.

Les verbes réguliers du texte se terminent tous par le même son. Entoure-le (une seule réponse) : /id/ /t/ **/d/**

III. Compréhension écrite /6

À quels événements correspondent les dates dans le tableau suivant? (1,5/bonne réponse)

1892	1954	1976	2001
Ellis Island is a historical site that opened in 1892 as an immigration station.	*It closed in 1954.*	*Ellis Island opened to the public in 1976.*	*Millions of immigrant arrival records were made available to the public in 2001.*

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Académie Guadeloupe
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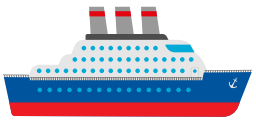

FICHES ELÈVES

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The Empire Windrush

Compétences travaillées: POC/CE

I) <u>Describe</u> the following pictures



1



2



3

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II) Compréhension écrite

1

Empire Windrush facts for kids
https://kids.kiddle.co/HMT_Empire_Windrush

After World War 2, citizens of British colonies or Commonwealth countries were encouraged to help rebuild Britain, which had been devastated by the war. Some of these future immigrants had already had experience of the U.K. as part of the British armed forces in the war. In 1948, a British troop ship, the Empire Windrush, stopped in Jamaica to pick up servicemen. An advert in the local press encouraged other Jamaicans to fill the ship on its return journey.

The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks in London on 22 June 1948, carrying 493 passengers from Jamaica wishing to start a new life in the United Kingdom. The passengers (including one stowaway) were the first large group of West Indian immigrants to the UK after the Second World War.

When the people from the Windrush arrived at port, they were faced with discrimination and racism because of the colour of their skin. Before 1948, the ship, under the name of Monte Rosa, had been used for cruises in pre-war Germany, and then as a German troopship and prisoner transport ship, before being captured by the British and taken as a war prize. She continued to be used as a British troopship after 1948, but sank in the Mediterranean Sea in March 1954 after a sudden and catastrophic fire in her engine room, just off the coast of Algeria.

2

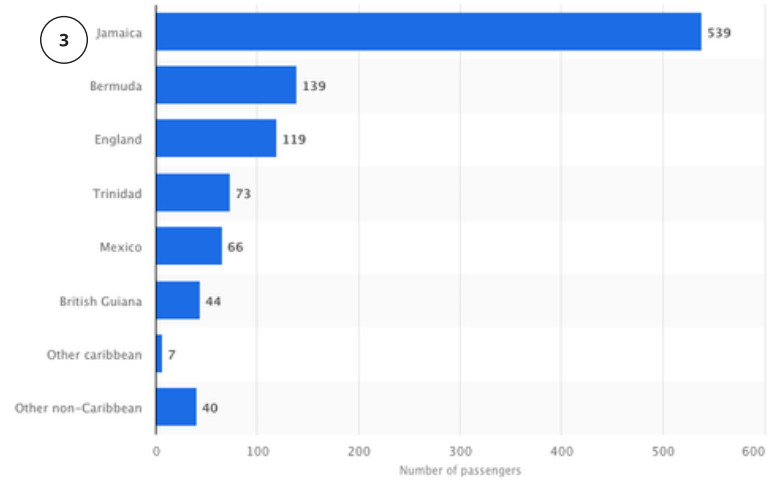

Passenger Opportunity

To United Kingdom

Troopship "EMPIRE WINDRUSH" sailing about 23rd MAY.
Fares:— Cabin Class £48
Troopdeck £28
Royal Mail Lines, Limited—8 Port Royal St.

Source : The Daily Gleaner (Jamaïque), 15 avril 1948

3



True or False?
<u>Read</u> the text and use the other documents to circle the right answers.

1. The Empire Windrush was a British city.
2. Passengers embarked on the Empire Windrush on March 25, 1948.
3. The Empire Windrush left from Jamaica.
4. The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury docks in London on June 22, 1948.
5. The trip lasted one month.
6. The trip cost 48 pounds for a cabin class ticket and 28 pounds for a troop deck ticket.
7. People who embarked on the ship were tourists.
8. There were 44 Jamaicans on the ship.
9. Some passengers had to face discrimination when they arrived.
10. The ship sank in 1954.

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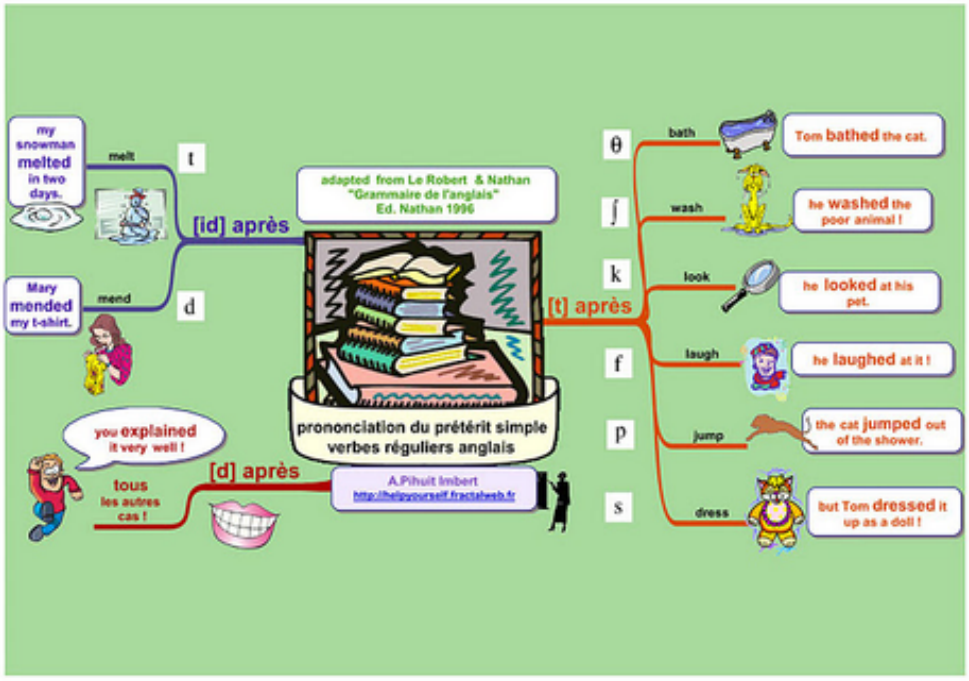
III.La formation du Prétérit

a) Relève les verbes au prétérit dans le texte
b) Classe ces verbes dans deux colonnes :Verbes réguliers/Verbes irréguliers
c) Phonologie : En t'aidant du schéma, classe les verbes relevés selon leur prononciation /t /, /d / ou / id.



d) Complète l'énoncé suivant en entourant la bonne réponse:

Le prétérit est un temps du présent/passé. Il sert à rendre compte de faits terminés/qui commencent. Il permet d'opérer une continuité/ rupture avec le présent.
Il se construit en ajoutant la terminaison -ed à la base verbale s'il est régulier:
Forme affirmative: S+ BV-ed +C
Forme négative: S+ did not (didn't) +BV+C
Forme interrogative: Did+S+BV+ C

Certains verbes sont irréguliers, il faut les apprendre afin de les mémoriser, et pourquoi pas en rappant?: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gZzKe1BC2XU

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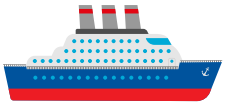
New beginnings for a "Windrush child"



Compétences travaillées: POC/CO/CE

Compréhension orale
Listen to the poem by John Agard, "Windrush child" and fill in the blanks with the following words:

opening/ water/behind/mum and dad/goodbye/beginnings/around/beside/above

(à partir de 1'27)

Windrush child *(1998)*

Poem from Under the Moon & Over the Sea by John Agard
https://vimeo.com/34658318

1 ..... you
Windrush child
palm trees wave .....

..... you
5 Windrush child
seabirds asking why

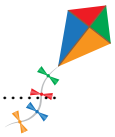


..... you
Windrush child
blue ..... rolling by

10 ..... you
Windrush child
your Windrush .....

think of storytime yard
and mango mornings

15 and new.....
doors closing and .....



will things turn out right?
At least the ship will arrive
in midsummer light

20 and you Windrush child
think of Grandmother
telling you don't forget to write

and with one last hug
walk good walk good
25 and the sea's wheel carries on spinning

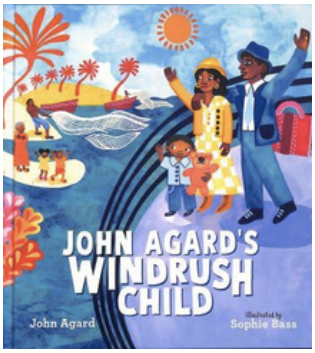
and from that place England
you tell her in a letter
of your Windrush adventure

stepping in a big ship
30 not knowing how long the journey
or that you're stepping into history

bringing your Caribbean eye
to another horizon
Grandmother's words your shining beacon

35 learning how to fly
the kite of your dreams
in an English sky

Windrush child
walking good walking good
40 in a mind-opening
meeting of snow and sun



The poem originates from Agard's time as poet in residence at the BBC during the late nineties. Used to celebrate 50 years since the Windrush had arrived on English shores (1998), it was written from the perspective of Vince Reid (1935 - 2001), the youngest passenger on the ship at the age of 13. Sadly, Vince has passed away but the legacy of his time here, his journey and heritage have been lyrically captured.

II) About the poem

A) Circle the right answer.

a) The poem is written from:



an adult's perspective



a child's perspective

b) The child is from:



the UK



the Caribbean

c) He embarks on the Empire Windrush with:



his parents

his grandmother



d) He sees his new life as:



a nightmare



an adventure

e) Once in England, he must not forget to send his grandmother:



a letter



a package

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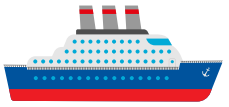

B) Write down the words and expressions referring to the life he is leaving behind (past) and the words referring to his future life.



-According to you, how does he feel?

C) The melody of English
- circle the two sounds you hear the most.



/ aɪ / / ʊ / /au / / ɪŋ / / eɪ /

-Write down the two sounds and find the words in which you can find them.

/ /:

/ /:

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Compétence évaluée: POC

Tâche intermédiaire: You participate in your school recitation competition! Get ready to perform the poem "Windrush Child" (l.1 "*behind you*" to l.19 "*midsummer light*"). Pay attention to your pronunciation, the tone of your voice and your body language!

Use the video to help you: https://vimeo.com/34658318

PARLER : ☐ Mémoriser et reproduire des énoncés. ☐ Mettre en voix son discours.

Poème : _____ Nom : _____ Classe : _____

Objectif à atteindre	Maitrise insuffisante	Maitrise fragile	Maitrise satisfaisante	Très bonne maitrise
Mémorisation : je récite mon poème par coeur sans aide.	/1	/2	/3	/4
Fluidité : je récite sans hésiter ni bégayer.	/1	/2	/3	/4
Prononciation : je prononce correctement *.	/1	/2	/3	/4
Volume : je parle assez fort pour que tout le monde m'entende.	/1	/2	/3	/4
Attitude : je me montre sérieux, concentré et regarde mon auditoire.	/1	/2	/3	/4
Note et observations				/20
Mots à connaître Sons à maitriser				

Template by Mrs Recht

Compétence évaluée: POC

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Note et observations				/20
Mots à connaître Sons à maitriser				

Template by Mrs Recht

Source de la grille d'évaluation:https://mrsrecht.com/2022/04/06/poemes-et-poesie-en-anglais-des-pistes/

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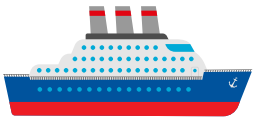
ELLIS ISLAND

Ellis Island and the American Dream
Island of Hope, Island of Tears.

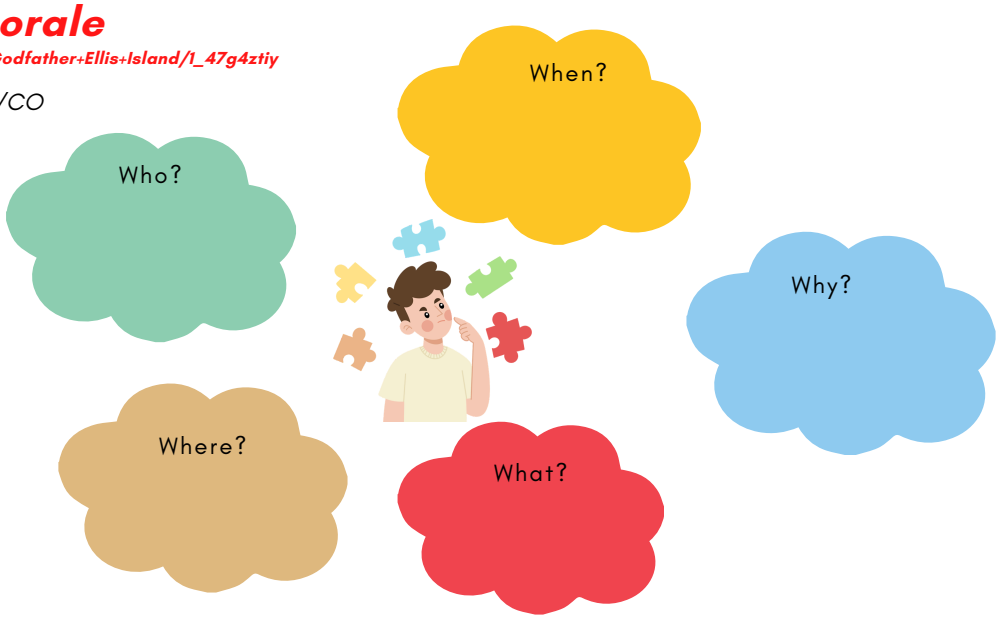


Compréhension orale

https://www.schooltube.com/media/Godfather+Ellis+Island/1_47g4ztiy

Compétences travaillées: POC/CO





Compréhension écrite

Compétences travaillées: POI/CE

I. Describe the following pictures

https://www.history.com/topics/immigration/ellis-island/
https://www.statueofliberty.org/ellis-island/overview-history/

1





3



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II. Compréhension écrite

1

Some facts about Ellis Island

Ellis Island was the largest immigration station in the United States from 1892 to 1924. Over 12 million immigrants came through Ellis Island during this period. The island was nicknamed the "Island of Hope" for many immigrants coming to America to find a better life.

When did Ellis Island open?

Ellis Island operated from 1892 to 1954. The federal government wanted to take control of immigration so it could make sure that immigrants didn't have diseases and were able to support themselves once they arrived in the country.

How many people came through Ellis Island?

Over 14 million people were processed through Ellis Island in total (1892-1954).

Passing the Inspections

The scariest part for newcomers to the island was the inspection. All immigrants had to pass a medical inspection to make sure they weren't sick. Then they were interviewed by inspectors who would determine if they could support themselves in America. They also had to prove they had some money and, after 1917, that they could read.

The people that passed all the tests were usually done with the inspections in three to five hours. However, those that couldn't pass were sent home. Sometimes children were separated from their parents or one parent was sent home. For this reason, the island also had the nickname the "Island of Tears."

The Kissing Post

This was the place immigrants were reunited with their family. This place was on the first floor of Ellis Island. It was called the Kissing Post because it was where the families all kissed and hugged each other. The immigrants were relieved.

Source:https://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/ellis_island.php#:~:text=Ellis%20Island%20was%20the%20largest,to%20find%20a%20better%20life.

2



The first immigrant to arrive was 15-year-old Annie Moore from Ireland. Annie had come to America with her two younger brothers to reunite with her parents who were already in the country. Today, there is a statue of Annie on the island.

Source: https://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/ellis_island.php

3



In 1921, Iparhos Perdikis came to the United States with his parents, Alexandros and Efthalia (Arone) Perdikis, aboard the Themistocles. The family settled in New York City where Iparhos, who was 16 years upon arrival, went to school and later studied music and dance. As a young dancer, he was part of a team known as "Perzade and Jetan" and performed in vaudeville theatres and nightclubs throughout the country.

Despite holding onto traditional items from Cyprus, Iparhos Perdikis, who changed his name to Harold Perris in America, was also drawn to the promises of his newly adopted country. He looked to the lights of New York City and the opportunities available there. As he noted, "From that beautiful city … I got my dreams."

Source : https://www.nps.gov/elis/learn/historyculture/stories_perdikis.htm

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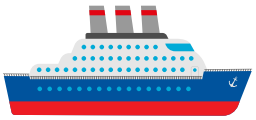
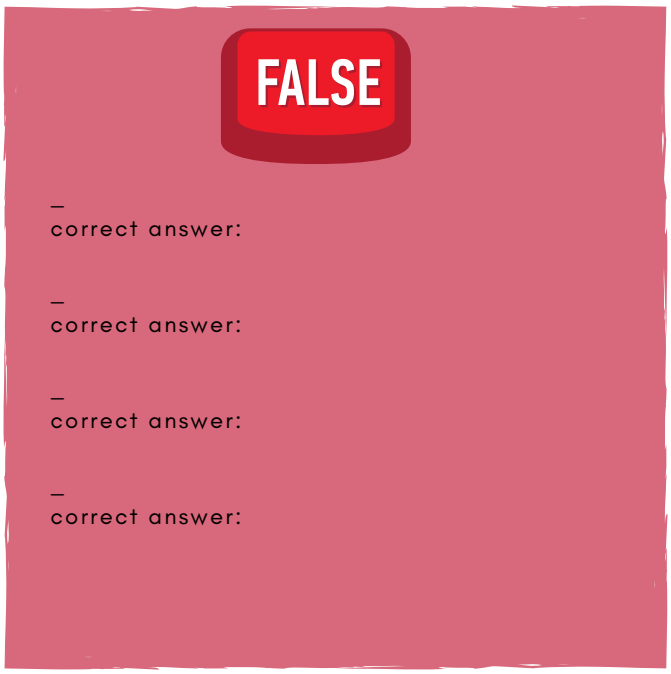
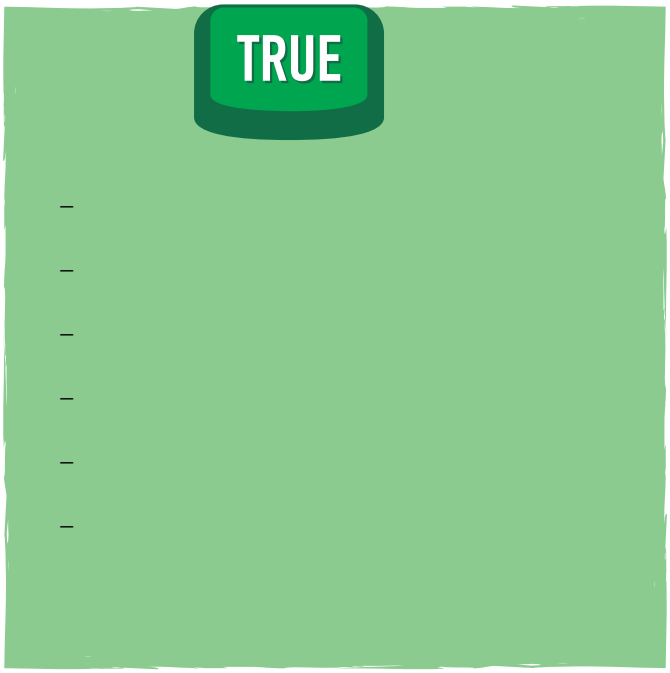


A) True or False? Find the correct answer in the texts when the sentence is false.

1.Ellis Island opened in 1924.
2.The immigrants had to go through an inspection.
3. The island was nicknamed "the Island of Tears".
4 Annie Moore was the first immigrant to set foot on Ellis Island.
5. The kissing post was a place where lovers could kiss.
6. Iparhos Perdikis came to Ellis Island in 1921.
7. He became a writer and a poet.
8. He achieved the American dream.





Le Prétérit Simple

Dans le premier texte, surligne les verbes au **prétérit** et souligne les verbes irréguliers .

Observe la phrase suivante et explique la formation des questions au prétérit simple:
When did Ellis Island open?

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Académie Guadeloupe
Cycle 4/Niveau A2

Compétence évaluée: POI



Ellis Island and Immigration to the United States

An immigrant and his/her sister/brother meet again at the "Kissing Post" on Ellis Island after a long separation!

Immigrant: tell your sister/brother about your trip, your experience on Ellis Island and the way you felt when you arrived in New York City Harbor.

Sister/Brother: Welcome your sister/brother, ask some questions, and tell him/her about your life in New York City

rôle:	A1	A2	B1/B1+
Consigne	La consigne n'est pas du tout respectée 0	La consigne est partiellement respectée 1	La consigne est parfaitement respectée 2
Développement thématique	-Peu ou pas d'utilisation des notions étudiées -Aucun ajout personnel -pas d'éléments de la structure imposée 1 pts	-Réinvestissement des notions étudiées - Effort d'utilisation de connaissances personnelles -quelques éléments de la structure imposée 3 pts	Réinvestissement et enrichissement des notions étudiées. Ajout de connaissances personnelles -Tous les éléments de la structure imposée 4 pts
Cohérence et Cohésion	-Peut relier des groupes de mots avec des connecteurs élémentaires tels que « and » et « so ». 2 pts	Peut relier des groupes de mots avec des connecteurs simples tels que « such as » "and" "but" "because » 3 pts	Peut relier une série d'éléments courts, en **un discours qui s'enchaîne**, à l'aide de connecteurs logiques complexes. 4 pts
Grammaire	- inintelligible - lexique indigent - erreurs récurrentes de grammaire élémentaire 2 pts	-compréhension possible malgré des erreurs fréquentes - lexique limité - syntaxe peu élaborée 4 pts	- erreurs rares - vocabulaire riche - syntaxe élaborée - capacité à nuancer 6 pts
Phonologie	-Erreurs de prononciation et d'accentuation fréquentes 0.5 pts	-Quelques erreurs de prononciation et d'accentuation 1 pt	-Peu d'erreurs de prononciation et d'accentuation. Bonne intonation. 2 pts
Attitude (volume et ton de la voix, dynamisme, interaction.)	Attitude peu appropriée à la situation. Ton monocorde. Présentation peu dynamique. 0.5 pts	Un effort afin de s'adapter à la situation. Présentation assez dynamique. 1 pt	Attitude appropriée à la situation. Présentation très dynamique. 2 pts

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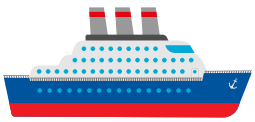
Sources: https://www.ducksters.com/history/us_1800s/ellis_island_questions.php



Name:
Mark: /30

English Test

New beginnings





Compétences évaluées

-Culturelles: Savoir restituer des connaissances sur les thématiques de l'Empire Windrush et Ellis Island
-Lexicales: Connaître le vocabulaire étudié durant la séquence et savoir l'utiliser à bon escient
-Linguistiques: Savoir conjuguer des verbes au prétérit; savoir produire des énoncés au prétérit
-Lire: s'approprier le document en utilisant des repérages : indices extralinguistiques, linguistiques, reconstitution du sens, mise en relation d'éléments significatifs.

I. It's Trivia night on the Empire Windrush and Ellis Island.

What do you remember? Take the Quiz to find out[i]! (2pts/bonne réponse)



Circle the right answer **/16**

1) *What function did Ellis Island have in the early 1900s?*

Prison
Army base
Immigration station
Wildlife preserve
Home of New York University

2) *Who was the first immigrant to arrive at Ellis Island?*

Joni Mitchell
Annie Moore
Jane Doe
Arthur Ellis
Albert Einstein

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Gibbet Island
Gull Island
Island of Tears
All of the above

4) *What happened to people who did not pass the inspections?*

They were sent back home
They had to wait another day or two to get through
They were shipped to the south
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The search for gold
A former British colony
A ship
A Jamaican band

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1984
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1952
2020

8) *Passengers onboard the Windrush were asked to provide their last country of residence. Which country was listed the most?*

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Barbados
Trinidad and Tobago

II. Le prétérit

Complète le texte avec les verbes ci-dessous en les conjuguant au prétérit. (1pt/bonne réponse) /7

travel / leave/ open /see serve/close/ stay

Ellis Island is a historical site that ..... in 1892 as an immigration station, a purpose it ..... for more than 60 years until it ..... in 1954. Located at the mouth of the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey, Ellis Island..... millions of newly arrived immigrants pass through its doors. In fact, it has been estimated that close to 40 percent of all current U.S. citizens can trace at least one of their ancestors to Ellis Island.

The reasons why immigrants ..... their homes in the Old World included war, drought, famine and religious persecution, and all had hopes for greater opportunity in the New World.

Many immigrants ..... in New York, while others ..... by barge to railroad stations in Hoboken or Jersey City, New Jersey, on their way to destinations across the country.

Ellis Island opened to the public in 1976. Today, visitors can tour the Ellis Island Museum of Immigration in the restored Main Arrivals Hall and trace their ancestors through millions of immigrant arrival records made available to the public in 2001.

Les verbes réguliers du texte se terminent tous par le même son. Entoure-le (une seule réponse) : /id/ /t/ /d/

III. Compréhension écrite /6

À quels événements correspondent les dates dans le tableau suivant? (1,5/bonne réponse)

1892	1954	1976	2001

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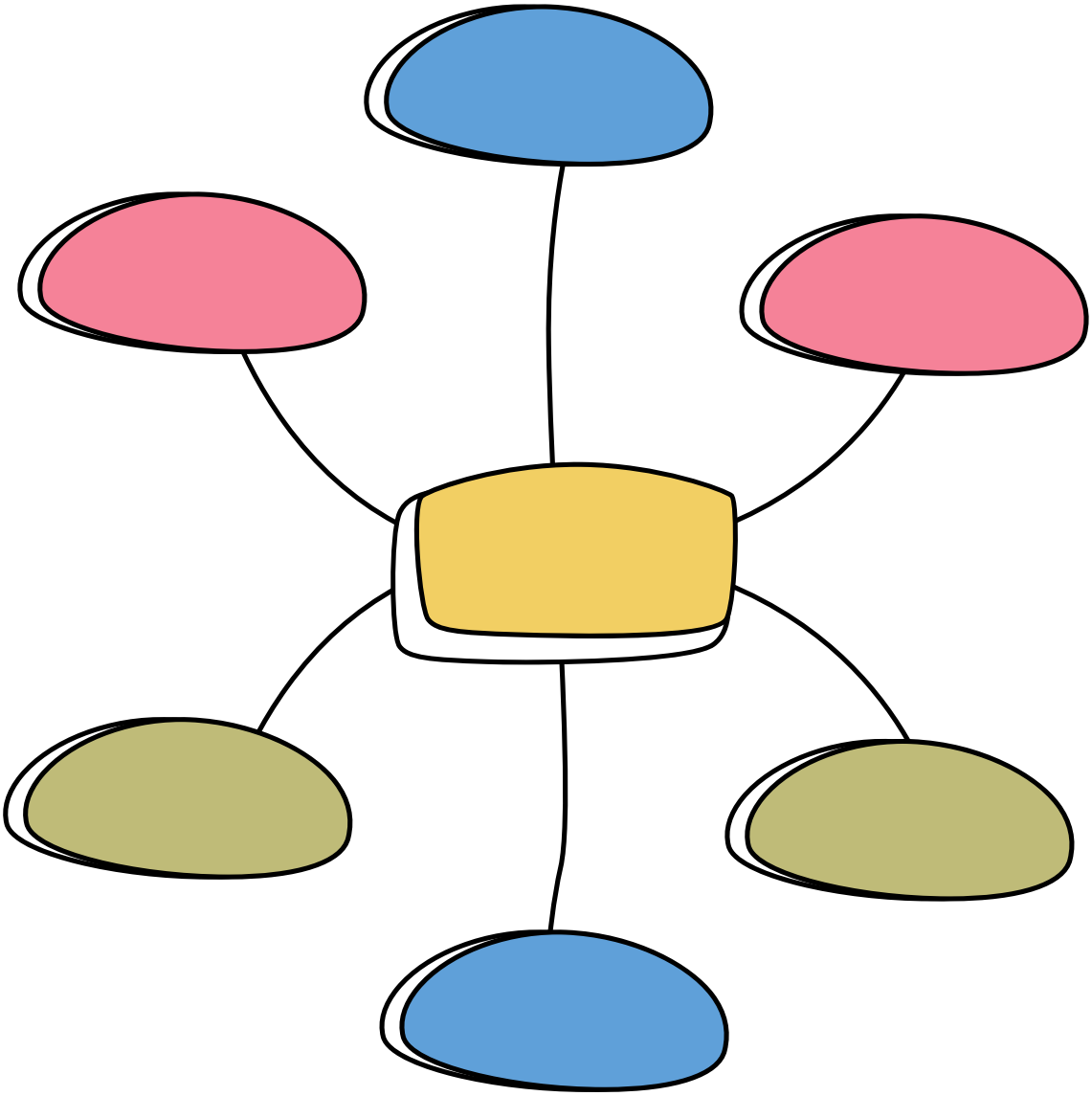
ANNEXE 1
Mindmap



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ANNEXE 2

Prononciation de -ed

