

Year 7 Homework

Term 1: Refugee Boy

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Wider Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

Key words

New Vocabulary

Refugee – A person who has been forced to leave their country to due to war, persecution or natural disaster. **Persecution** – ill-treatment, usually because of race or political or religious beliefs.

Asylum – A place of shelter or safety.

Asylum seeker – A person who leaves a place of danger and goes to a country that is safe.

Empathy – The ability to understand and share the feelings of others.

Compassion – sympathy and concern for the suffering of others.

Exile – the state of being barred from one's native country.

Persecution – hostility and ill treatment, especially on the basis of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or political beliefs.

Displaced - force (someone) to leave their home, typically because of war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Violate – break or fail to comply with a rule or formal agreement.

Wider Reading:

WHY DO PEOPLE LEAVE THEIR COUNTRIES?

There are many reasons why it might be too difficult or dangerous for people to stay in their own countries. For example, children, woman and men flee from violence, war, hunger, extreme poverty, because of their sexual or gender orientation, or from the consequences of climate change or other natural disasters. Often people will face a combination of these difficult circumstances.

People who leave their countries are not always fleeing danger. They might believe they have a better chance of finding work in another country because they have the education or capital to seek opportunities elsewhere. Others might want to join relatives or friends who are already living abroad. Or they might seek to start or finish their education in another country. There are lots of different reasons for people to start a journey to build a life in a new country.

DEFINITIONS: WHAT EXACTLY IS A REFUGEE, AN ASYLUM-SEEKER AND A MIGRANT?

The terms “refugee,” “asylum-seeker” and “migrant” are used to describe people who are on the move, who have left their countries and have crossed borders.

The terms “migrant” and “refugee” are often used interchangeably but it is important to distinguish between them as there is a legal difference.

Who is a refugee?

A refugee is a person who has fled their own country because they are at risk of serious human rights violations and persecution there. The risks to their safety and life were so great that they felt they had no choice but to leave and seek safety outside their country because their own government cannot or will not protect them from those dangers. Refugees have a right to international protection.

Who is an asylum-seeker?

An asylum-seeker is a person who has left their country and is seeking protection from persecution and serious human rights violations in another country, but who hasn't yet been legally recognized as a refugee and is waiting to receive a decision on their asylum claim. Seeking asylum is a human right. This means everyone should be allowed to enter another country to seek asylum.

Who is a migrant?

There is no internationally accepted legal definition of a migrant. Like most agencies and organizations, we at Amnesty International understand migrants to be people staying outside their country of origin, who are not asylum-seekers or refugees.

Some migrants leave their country because they want to work, study, or join family, for example. Others feel they must leave because of poverty, political unrest, gang violence, natural disasters or other serious circumstances that exist there.

Lots of people don't fit the legal definition of a refugee but could nevertheless be in danger if they went home.

It is important to understand that, just because migrants do not flee persecution, they are still entitled to have all their human rights protected and respected, regardless of the status they have in the country they moved to. Governments must protect all migrants from racist and xenophobic violence, exploitation and forced labour. Migrants should never be detained or forced to return to their countries without a legitimate reason.

KEY FACTS

(Sources: IOM, UNHCR)

70.8 MILLION

people have been forcibly displaced due to conflict, persecution or natural disasters.

5

of the countries hosting the largest number of refugees are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

29.7 MILLION

refugees globally.

1.4 MILLION

refugees need resettlement right now.

84%

Wider reading: Comprehension

1. Give three reasons a person might leave their country
2. Are all people leaving a country in danger? If not, what other reason might they have for leaving their country?
3. What is the key difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker?
4. What right to protection does a refugee have?
5. Where might a person seek asylum?
6. Who might be classed as a migrant?
7. Name three things a government should protect a migrant from.

8. Migrants should never be detained or forced to return to their countries without what?
9. How many refugees are there in the world?
10. How many of these are being hosted by developing countries?

Knowledge Organiser

Study the information on the knowledge organiser below to prepare for a quiz in lesson time.

<p>Plot Alem Kelo is the protagonist of the novel. His father is from Ethiopia. His mother is from Eritrea. With the countries at war, the family face persecution in each place. So Alem's dad takes him to London to 'celebrate' his 14th birthday.</p>	<p>Characters: Alem is the protagonist of <i>Refugee Boy</i>. He leaves Ethiopia and Eritrea at the start of the novel with his father and goes to Britain. Mr. Kelo is Alem's father. He takes Alem to Britain to try and keep him safe from the war going on in Ethiopia and Eritrea. They have to leave Alem's mother (Mrs. Kelo) behind and she ends up being abducted. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald are the people who adopt Alem. They look after him until his father makes it over to Britain. Ruth is Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald's Daughter. She doesn't get on very well with Alem at first but they end up becoming fond of each other. Sheila is a social worker who supports Alem and other people who are in similar situations to Alem.</p>	<p>New Vocabulary Refugee – A person who has been forced to leave their country to due to war, persecution or natural disaster. Persecution – ill-treatment, usually because of race or political or religious beliefs. Asylum – A place of shelter or safety. Asylum seeker – A person who leaves a place of danger and goes to a country that is safe. Empathy – The ability to understand and share the feelings of others. Compassion – sympathy and concern for the suffering of others. Exile – the state of being barred from one's native country. Persecution – hostility and ill treatment, especially on the basis of ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or political beliefs. Displaced - force (someone) to leave their home, typically because of war, persecution, or natural disaster. Violate – break or fail to comply with a rule or formal agreement.</p>
<p>Literary Terminology: Context: the time and place that an event occurs Structure: the choices the writer makes to organise information Shift in focus: changing from one thing to another in a text Repetition: saying the same word or phrase more than once Dialogue: a conversation between two or more people Direct speech: reporting the actual words spoken. E.g. 'My name is Alem', he said. Rhetorical question: a question that does not require an answer Narrator: the person telling the story Perspective: the point of view that is being presented Imagery: language and description that appeals to our senses, especially sight. Emotive language: words that appeal to our emotions, making us feel happy or sad. Simile: Making a comparison using 'like' or 'as'. Metaphor: Making a comparison saying something is something else. Sensory Language: Descriptive language appealing to the senses.</p>	<p>Context: The story starts off in Ethiopia and Eritrea (two African countries). The Eritrean-Ethiopian war began in May 1998 when Eritrea invaded the then Ethiopian territory of Badme. The war ended in June 2000, by which time tens of thousands of people had been killed and only small border changes were made. Most of the story takes place in London. It is 2001. It is set in recent times and highlights the problems faced by a person who comes to Britain seeking help and a safe place to live.</p>	<h3>Year 7: Refugee Boy</h3>