

CANADIAN - GERMAN - HUNGARIAN CULTURAL READER



CANADIAN–GERMAN–HUNGARIAN CULTURAL READER



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KRE

KÁROLI GÁSPÁR
REFORMÁTUS EGYETEM



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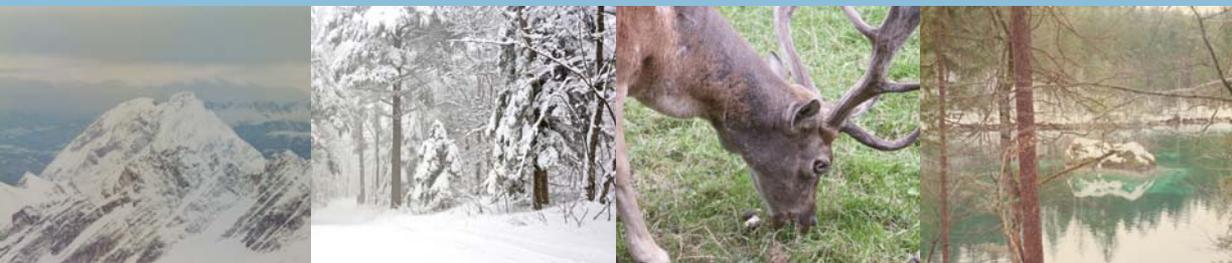


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FOREWORD FROM THE EDITORS

The Canadian-German-Hungarian Cultural Reader is a two-volume teaching resource pack containing a Student's Book and an accompanying Teacher's Notes.

The Student's Book is primarily designed for students between the ages of 12 and 18 (upper primary and secondary level). The volume is divided into 28 independent units of varying levels of language difficulty ranging from pre-intermediate to advanced level, and is organized around five themes:

- managing diversity,
- human rights,
- economic development and competitiveness,
- peace and security,
- environment.

Even though these themes may seem difficult at first glance, the units in the Reader address them through already acquired knowledge contents, enabling easy access to these otherwise demanding topics.

This feature makes the book an ideal tricultural reader or an extension to any regular coursebook used in the English upper primary and secondary classroom. Intensive language programs or language camps as well as German and Hungarian heritage classes in Canada can also benefit from the Reader.

To facilitate teachers' preparation and to provide the necessary background information, the Reader is complete with a Teacher's Notes containing hints and tips, keys, sources and web-sites to consult.

A truly international joint venture, the Reader was compiled by students and professors of the University of Cologne, Germany, and Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary. Contributors include:

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On a final note, we wish to express our gratitude to the Government of Canada for the financial support given to the project. The Embassy of Canada in Budapest, especially Richard-Martin Nielsen, Enikő Lantos and Dr. Katalin Csoma, also deserve credit for their help. Our sincere and heartfelt thanks extend to the following Canadian educational experts for their insights, comments, links and photos: John H. Taylor, Ruth Kirk, Diane Rabatich and Kendra Wassink. We are also indebted to Judy Young-Drache, President of the Canada-Hungary Educational Foundation for the photo of the '56 memorial plaque, to Ákos Kovács and Krisztina Fiák for the photo and text on Akosh, to Archiv Romantischer Rhein Tourismus GmbH for images of the Rhine Valley, and last but not least, to desktop publisher Mária Birnbauer for her imaginative ideas and invaluable work.

We hope that the Reader will bring as much delight to teachers and students in the classroom as it has brought to us.

Judit Nagy, Mátyás Bánhegyi, Dóra Bernhardt, Albert Rau

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1. NATIONAL SYMBOLS

Activity 1

Below you will see the English version of the Canadian national anthem, and the English literal translation of the first stanza of the German and the Hungarian national anthems. Are there any similarities or differences that strike you in them? Can you collect five facts on the history of all three texts?



O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command.
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North strong and free!
From far and wide, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.



Unity and justice and freedom
For the German fatherland!
For these let us all strive
Brotherly with heart and hand!
Unity and justice and freedom
Are the pledge of fortune;
Bloom in this fortune's blessing,
Bloom, German fatherland!

God bless the Hungarian
With good mood and abundance,
Stretch toward him a protecting arm,
When he fights with enemy;
Who's been torn by evil fate for long,
Bring on him a happy year,
This people has already expiated
The past and the future!



Activity 2

Can you guess if the following statements referring to the history of the Canadian, German and Hungarian flag are true (T) or false (F)?

1. The earliest documented mention of the maple leaf as a Canadian symbol dates back to the 1700s.
2. The design of the current flag of Canada was accepted in 1965.
3. The original Hungarian flag had red and white horizontal stripes representing the House of Árpád.
4. The German flag was originally gold and black.
5. In WWI, Canadian soldiers fought under a red flag with the Union Jack on it.
6. During the 1956 revolution, the socialist coat of arms was removed from the Hungarian flag, so it had a hole in the middle.
7. The current look of the German flag dates back to 1919.
8. The Union Jack was replaced with the maple leaf flag upon Confederation in 1867.
9. During the French Regime, the white flag of the French kings was used in battle.
10. The colours of the current Hungarian flag first appeared in 896 AD.
11. The Queen's Personal Canadian Flag has a different design from that of the Maple Leaf.
12. When Germany was divided into two countries after WWII, they shared the same flag.

Activity 3

The following description is about the beaver, a very Canadian animal. Put the words in the box into their proper place to get a meaningful text.

emblem, cartoonists, pelts, Canada's, officially, Uncle Sam, symbol, nickel, hard-working, stamps, fur, possess, nation

The beaver is (1) _____ official national animal. This is because in the old days when Canada was owned by a large (2) _____ trading company, beaver (3) _____ were Canada's primary export to the world. Today, the beaver is widely used as the (4) _____ of Canada. In school, children are taught that beavers are (5) _____, noble and honest, and that these are traits that good all Canadians should likewise (6) _____. The beaver appears on the Canadian (7) _____, on the Canadian (8) _____, and on lots of other official Canadian items and ornaments. Editorial (9) _____ commonly use the beaver to personify the entire Canadian (10) _____, much in the same way American cartoonists use (11) _____. The beaver (12) _____ became the (13) _____ of Canada on 24 March, 1975.

Now prepare a similar description of another Canadian symbol of your choice.

Activity 4

Look at the following images. What do they tell you about Canada?



Quilt from Nova Scotia



Magenta tea towel

PROUD TO BE
Canadian.



Canada souvenirs (CG Store leaflet)

What other symbols come to your mind when you think of Canada?

2. FAMOUS PEOPLE

Work in pairs. Look at the self-descriptions below, and decide who these famous people may be. Can you collect some more information about their career?

1. Believe it or not, I am the first Canadian woman who has been to space! I was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. As a child, I collected NASA badges and made my own model rockets. I took up biology and zoology at university, and I earned a PhD in neurology. I worked for NASA in the field of space medicine: I studied the effects of space on the human body. On board of the space shuttle Discovery, I spent 8 days in space in 1992.



2. I was born in Toronto, Canada and I am an actor and comedian, often called "Rubberface", which was also the title of the very first but not the most famous movie of mine. The two most well-known characters I have ever played are probably a funny but a little eccentric pet detective and a loser guy who finds a mask which changes his life. I played the evil in the film where I wanted to ruin children's Christmas.

3. I was born in Mannheim in 1969. I was three years old when I first held a tennis racket in my hands. I won the German Youth Championships in 1982, at the age of 13, and I ranked 214th in the world. Two years later I made it to the 8 best players in Wimbledon. I became the number one woman tennis player of the world in 1987 leading the ATP rankings! I am also very proud of the Olympic Gold I won in Seoul in 1988!



4. Did you know that I am a Nobel laureate? In fact, I was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for handling post-WWII international conflicts. Does Suez ring a bell? Diplomacy and politics were always close to my heart. I worked as an ambassador, a secretary of state for external affairs, and ... a prime minister! What is more, some say that NATO can be regarded as my brain child.



5. I am a Hungarian soccer-player who contracted the famous English football team, the Fulham in 2008. Before that I played in Pécs MFC, later in FTC, then I contracted the English West Bromwich Albion. I was chosen to be the Player of the Year in Hungary three times, in 2002, 2004 and 2005, and recently I have earned the title "Best Player 2010".



6. I am a Canadian businessman who founded a department store. I came to Canada from Ireland at the age of 20. My first enterprise, a bakery, failed. But I soon became successful in the retail business, and I introduced the mail-order catalogue to Canada in 1884. During WWII my company employed more than 70,000 people. In Toronto, I have a shopping center which is so big that it takes two subway stops to go from one end to the other.



7. I am a Christian and I truly believe in humanitarian causes. Perhaps this is why, in 1964, I founded L'Arche to help people with disabilities. Next, I founded an international movement, Faith in Light, the aim of which was to create community discussion groups for the family and friends of people with disabilities and pray together. Now there are more than a thousand of these communities in the world.

8. I am a Hungarian philologist, linguist and orientalist born in Transylvania. One of my most important missions was to trace the origin of Hungarians in Asia. I am widely known for my love of the Tibetan language and culture. And, as for my knowledge of languages, I am a polyglot, whom language learners often admire.

ཨིམ་ཏི་ཡན་ལྷན་

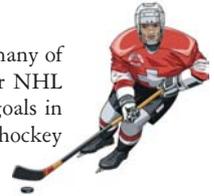


9. I am an Ontario-born physiologist and physician. I won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1923 for my most important discovery, which was the result of team work, and which has been of a great help to all people suffering from diabetes. I was made the Knight of the British Empire in 1934.



10. I am a German fashion designer from Hamburg. I have always wanted to become a fashion designer so I went to Paris to study the trade informally. At a point in my career I designed clothes for Chloe and Chanel. Then I came up with my own label. Two of my most famous creations are Wunderbra and Wundercorset.

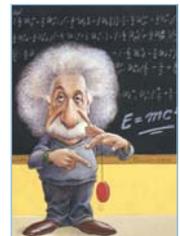
11. It is hard to believe that I am over fifty now! All hockey fans know my name, and many of them wear number 99 sweaters. My second team, the Edmonton Oilers won four NHL cups while I was with them. I set up a record for scoring the highest number of goals in the NHL in 1994, but I am no longer active: I retired in 1999. Still, many young hockey players see me as a great example.



12. I am a Hungarian physiologist, doctor and biochemist born in Budapest in 1893. It was me who discovered Vitamin C and the components and reactions of the citric acid cycle. My oeuvre was credited with the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1937. I moved to the United States in 1947 where I established the Institute for Muscle Research at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts. After WWII I played an active role in politics in Hungary as well.



13. I was born in the 19th century. I liked mathematics and physics in primary school but I found the grammar school I went to far too strict and rigid so I dropped out at the age of 15. I traveled to Italy and Switzerland. In the latter county, I did complete the secondary and tertiary cycle of education and became ... a teacher of physics and mathematics! And, in 1921, I received the Nobel Prize in Physics for my theory of relativity!



14. I am a Calgary-born architect with Métis and Blackfoot roots. My Aboriginal heritage influenced my architectural style, too, which also has elements of European Expressionism. My most well-known project is the Canadian Museum of Civilization.

Frederick Banting

Albert Einstein

Gera Zoltán

Timothy Eaton

Roberta Bondar

Steffi Graf

Wayne Gretzky

Kőrösi Csoma Sándor

Douglas Cardinal

Szent-Györgyi Albert

Jean Vanier

Jim Carrey

Karl Lagerfeld

Lester B. Pearson

3. HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS

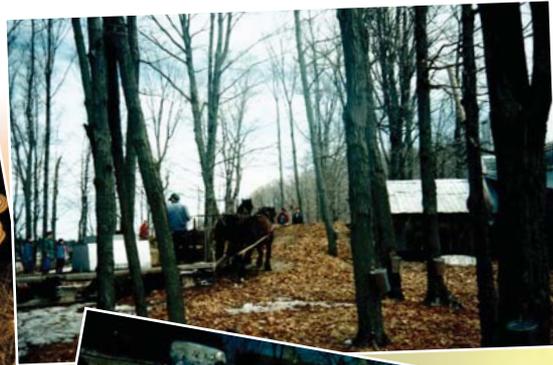
Activity 1

Holidays and festivals are a vital part of any nation's culture. Each anagram has the name of a Canadian holiday or festival. Can you decipher them?

1. HLLNWAEEO
2. DLNRTWEEIU
3. LMPAE GRSAU GKMNAI
4. CGLRYAA DMPSTAAE
5. GGHKNSTVAII
6. CDNAAA DYA

7. TS JNAE BPSTTAI DYA
8. BCNRAAAI
9. CLMSAIU DREI
10. BCMNNRRAEEE DYA
11. LMNRTEAO JZZA FLSTVAEI
12. CRTVAIIO DYA

Calgary Stampede flyer



Maple sugar making - collecting the sap



Locomotive carved out of ice at Winterlude

Activity 2

Read the short descriptions, and match them with a holiday or festival from Activity 1.

<p>This carnival takes place in Toronto in celebration of the Caribbean community. Among the highlights is the Parade: thousands of brilliantly costumed masqueraders and dozens of trucks carrying live soca, calypso, steel pan, reggae and salsa artists party on the 1.5 km parade route. The first such carnival took place in 1967.</p>	<p>Each Canadian city has its own winter festival. This festival takes place in Ottawa, the national capital region. Ice and snow carvers make beautiful sculptures which are exhibited until they melt. Figure skaters perform a show on the ice of Rideau Canal, a 7.5 km long skating rink, which people can also use to skate to work!</p>
<p>It is a world-famous military show performed with 32 horses and riders, which was first produced in Regina in 1887. The red coats and graceful horses of the RCMP are internationally recognized as a Canadian symbol of pride and justice. Originally formed in 1873 to preserve peace on the Canadian frontier, today they are Canada's federal police force.</p>	<p>A sweet celebration of freshly made syrup spread on pancakes which takes place in March. People get together for a taste of new syrup at <i>cabanes au sucre</i>. Boiling sap is an ancient trade also practised by First Nations people. 300 litres of sap will give you 8 litres of syrup. The higher the heat of the stove, the darker the syrup will get.</p>
<p>This is a day to commemorate the sacrifice of veterans and civilians in World War I, World War II, and other wars. It is observed on November 11 to recall the end of World War I on that date in 1918. At 11:11 the country falls in silence for two minutes, one representing each world war.</p>	<p>A 10-day festival, agricultural exhibition and rodeo. It features a rodeo competition, a midway, stage shows, concerts, agricultural competitions, chuckwagon races, First Nations exhibitions, and pancake breakfasts around the city.</p>
<p>In 1977, Alain Simard teamed up with André Ménard and Denys McCann to form an agency named Spectra Scene with the idea of creating a summer festival that would bring a number of artists together. The first festival was held in 1980. Since then, the event has hosted distinguished guests such as Ray Charles, Vic Vogel, Chick Corea and Gary Burton, and it has become known worldwide.</p>	<p>Children look forward to trick-or-treating on October 31st, when they dress up in costumes and ring the doorbell for candy and chocolate bars. Teenagers and adults may hold fancy dress parties on this occasion. This holiday is observed in other English-speaking countries, too.</p>
<p>This holiday is also celebrated in the United States. In Canada, it is celebrated on the second Monday in October. On this occasion, families get together to have a big dinner, which traditionally consists of turkey, cranberry sauce, steamed vegetables, corn bread and pumpkin pie.</p>	<p>It became a national holiday in 1901. It is celebrated on May 24th, or on the Monday before this date. This holiday is connected to a queen of England. Canada is not the only country where this holiday is observed. It is also related to the beginning of the spring. Some people may re-open their cottages on this occasion, if the weather is nice. Young people get together to party.</p>
<p>The July 1 holiday was established in 1879, under the name Dominion Day. Each year 300 new Canadians take a public oath of citizenship on Parliament Hill during the celebrations. There are Canadian flags everywhere. Some people paint a maple leaf on their face.</p>	<p>This holiday is a public holiday only in a single Canadian province: Québec. Québécois celebrate their patron saint, Saint John the Baptist. They march on the street with blue and white fleurs-de-lis flags and sing folk songs. In the evening there are concerts and people go to pubs to sing popular songs.</p>

Do these holidays and festivals have their German or Hungarian equivalents?
 How are these equivalents celebrated?
 Do you know of any unique German or Hungarian festivals?
 What other Canadian holidays or festivals have you heard of, apart from the above mentioned ones?

Activity 3

Canada has many multicultural festivals, where you can learn about the customs, traditional dishes, dances or music of different ethnic groups. Where are the following multicultural festivals located? What ethnic group(s) do they feature? What activities do they offer?



1. Caravan
2. Carousel of Nations
3. Carnival of Cultures
4. Tulip Festival
5. Carabram
6. Kitchener-Waterloo Multicultural Festival
7. Kitchener-Waterloo Oktoberfest
8. Brantford Six Nations Indian Pageant
9. The Fête acadienne
10. Festival of Tartans
11. Folklorama
12. Mosaic
13. Heritage Days
14. The National Ukrainian Festival

4. EDUCATION

Activity 1

How much do you know about the system of education in Canada, Germany and Hungary? First, answer the following multiple choice questions:

1. Education in Canada is compulsory up to the age of ____.			
A. 14	B. 16	C. 18	D. 20
2. In Germany, the so-called orientation period (Orientierungsstufe) is between the ages of ____.			
A. 14 and 16	B. 16 and 18	C. 10 and 12	D. 12 and 14
3. In Quebec, secondary education (école secondaire) ends after ____.			
A. Grade 11	B. Grade 12	C. Grade 10	D. Grade 8
4. In Hungary, university students must have a(n) ____ to get their degree.			
A. driving licence	B. vocational certificate	C. intermediate level language exam	D. volunteer's certificate
5. In Canada, the so-called Graduate School grants a(n) ____.			
A. final exam	B. academic degree (Bachelor's degree)	C. advanced academic degree	D. certificate

Next, read the statements carefully, and decide whether they are true or false by ticking the appropriate box.

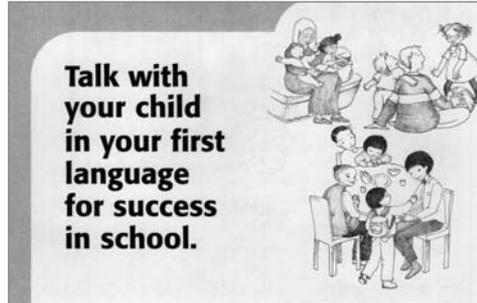
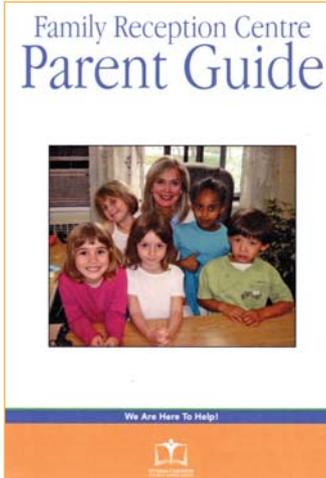
Canada	T	F
1. Canadian education is divided into primary, secondary and post-secondary education.		
2. Primary education can last for 4, 5, 6 years.		
3. In Quebec, the official language of education is English.		
4. The education system of Canada is a comprehensive system, which does not alter in the different provinces.		
5. Around 8% of students attend private schools.		

Germany	T	F
1. Education is compulsory until the age of 19.		
2. Immigrants are entitled to free education in their own language instead of German where there is a large enough community.		
3. There are five different types of secondary schools to choose from.		
4. 72% of the 20-24 population has completed at least upper secondary education.		
5. Immigrants' children score higher on national tests.		

Hungary	T	F
1. Hungary has minority educational institutions.		
2. Primary education can last for 4, 5, 6 years.		
3. There are a number of bilingual primary and secondary schools operating in Hungary.		
4. Higher education operates within the framework of the Bologna-system.		
5. The secondary school final exam is also the entrance exam for the university		

Activity 2

The following leaflets were published by the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board in Canada. Who do you think they address?



Imagine your parents have just moved to Canada, and you are a primary or secondary school pupil. What kind of difficulties do you think you would have during your first school year? What would you need help with? Who could you turn to for help?

Activity 3

Study the leaflet of the Educational Foundation of Ottawa. Who do you think it is written to? What kind of help is offered? Can you think of other situations where children need help with their schooling?

How does the Education Foundation of Ottawa remove the economic barriers to successful learning?

By responding to urgent needs identified by teachers and principals, we provide financial and in-kind support to students within the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board who are at risk of failing due to factors associated with poverty.



With close to 70,000 students in the Ottawa Carleton District School Board, our teachers are the front line workers who can identify children who are in need of support. The Education Foundation of Ottawa responds immediately and with discretion, providing basic needs such as food, warm clothing and medication.



The Education Foundation of Ottawa invests in long term solutions. We support students who have significant challenges and provide funds to help them participate in musical, artistic and recreational programs.

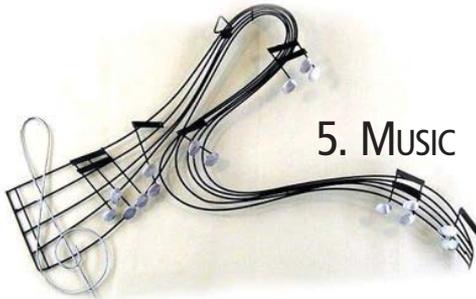


Here is how the Education Foundation of Ottawa helps our students

- Warm winter clothing and boots
- Epi-pens and other medication
- Wheelchairs
- Eyeglasses
- Food vouchers for needy students and their families

Here is how YOU can help the Education Foundation of Ottawa

- Participate in fundraising events
- Volunteer on a Foundation Committee
- Make a cash or in-kind donation to the Foundation
- Designate a portion of your United Way contribution to the Education Foundation of Ottawa



5. MUSIC

Activity 1

Are the following musicians from Canada, Germany or Hungary? What do you know about them?

Madeleine Allakariallak	Daniel Bélanger	Michael Bublé	Charlie	Demjén Ferenc	
Fresh I. E.	B. B. Gabor	David Garrett	Delhusa Gjohn	Herbert Grönemeyer	
Bill Kaulitz	Diana Krall	k. d. lang	Mary-Jane Lamond	Félix Leclerc	
Udo Lindenberg	Rita MacNeil	Melissa auf der Maur	Loreena McKennitt	Mitsou	
Nena	Raffi	Sebestyén Márta	Sarah Slean	Margo Timmins	Shari Ulrich
Rufus Wainwright	Nikki Yanowsky	Neil Young	Zorán		

Activity 2

Did you know that Canadian musicians are very charitably-minded? Match the names of four well-known Canadian musicians and the numbered charity facts about them.

Susan Aglukark	Céline Dion	Alanis Morissette	Avril Lavigne
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1. She sang "Knocking on Heaven's Door" for the War Child's Peace Songs compilation.
2. She ran the 2009 New York City Marathon to raise money for the Maasi Wilderness Conservation Trust.
3. She is an Inuk musician who blends traditional Inuit music with pop and country. She is a board member of the Arctic Children and Youth Foundation aiming at equal opportunities for arctic children and youth.
4. She has been supporting the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation since 1993.

Now read the text about Shania Twain's initiative, *Shania Kids Can*, and answer the questions below.

Shania Kids Can focuses on primary school children with difficulties at home. Experiencing personal life challenges, these children often underperform socially or academically. Once they are tired or hungry, they cannot focus on learning the way their peers can. In addition, they may develop behavioural problems, low self-esteem, or depression. What kind of help is provided? With the help of educators, a safe and friendly learning environment is created, where pupils at risk get the attention and the skills needed to prevent them from falling behind the others in performance.

Source: <http://www.shaniatwain.com/shaniakidscan.html>

1. Who is the target group Shania Twain aims to help?
2. What are the consequences of these children's situation?
3. Why are these children in a disadvantageous position as compared to their peers?
4. How can *Shania Kids Can* help?

Activity 3

In this activity, you will read about three national music icons, the Canadian Bryan Adams, the German Peter Maffay and the Hungarian Akosh. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.



Bryan Adams _____ (be) a Canadian rock singer, songwriter, guitarist, producer, and photographer. Adams _____ (award) the Order of Canada and the Order of British Columbia for his contribution to popular music and philanthropic work that _____ (dedicate) to his foundation. "The Bryan Adams Foundation", which _____ (aim) to advance education and learning opportunities for children and young people worldwide, _____ (believe) that an education is the best gift that a child can _____ (give). The Foundation's area of support _____ (be) broad and far-reaching, _____ (enable) grants _____ (give) for projects supporting the elderly, victims of war and natural disasters, and those suffering from mental or physical illness. The foundation is completely funded by his photographic activities. On 1 May 2010 Adams _____ (give) the Governor General's Performing Arts Award for his 30 years of contributions to the arts.

Peter Maffay is a German singer and songwriter, who _____ (start) his music career as early as 1969. He is still active; his latest album _____ (come out) in 2010 with the title *Tattoos*. He _____ (know) for his political messages composed into his song lyrics. As a peace activist, he _____ (hold) a concert for German ISAF troops in Afghanistan in 2005. Maffay is also a charitable artist: he _____ (donate) money towards organisations helping traumatised and abused children, and _____ (set up) his own farm for traumatised children in Majorca, Spain. His efforts _____ (recognise) internationally: he _____ (give) the World Vision Charity Award.



Akosh's career _____ (start) 22 years ago. Since then he _____ (record) 24 Hungarian albums and _____ (release) six English EPs. Accumulated sales of his albums _____ (be) close to one million copies in a nation of 10 million. He is a sophisticated frontman: in the span of over 20 tours he _____ (play) more than 250 full-time concerts all over the country and abroad. He _____ (win) many music industry awards, among them the prestigious Huszka Jenő Prize by Artisjus, the Otto Award by the internationally _____ (acclaim) Bravo Magazine and seven Hungarian Grammys (Golden Giraffe) to date. Akosh's poetry is widely known: he _____ (publish) five books and even a spoken word album of his poems. He also _____ (compose) theater music for a Bertold Brecht play in 1995 and a soundtrack for the House of Terror. Moreover, he _____ (contribute) to the reforming of Artisjus as a member of its board.



Photo: www.akosh.hu

For sources, see the Teachers' Notes.



6. SPORTS

Activity 1

Read the following text, and answer the comprehension questions below it.

Lacrosse, a sport invented by Aboriginal peoples, had been Canada's official sport until 1994, when a government bill was proposed to establish ice hockey as Canada's national sport. Native groups objected to the proposal. They argued that it neglected the recognition of a uniquely Native contribution. In response, the House of Commons amended the bill "to recognize hockey as Canada's Winter Sport and lacrosse as Canada's Summer Sport," although lacrosse is played all year, in all seasons, indoors and outdoors. With the passing of Bill C-212, ice hockey became the second official sport of Canada on May 12, 1994.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport_in_Canada

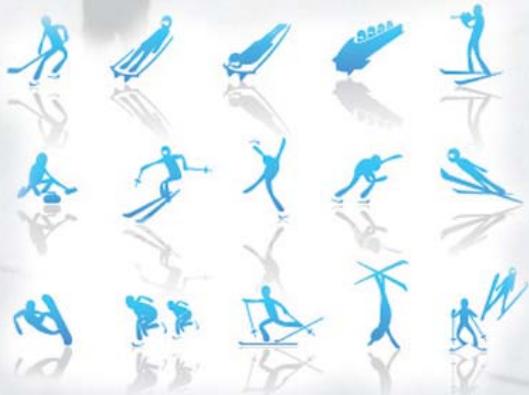
- 1.) What was Canada's first official sport?
- 2.) Who invented the sport?
- 3.) When can you play it?
- 4.) When and how did ice-hockey become an official sport for Canada?

What other sports are popular in Canada?
Can you mention a few sports which are popular in Germany and Hungary?

Activity 2

You can see 15 symbols depicting sports of the Winter Olympic Games. Can you match them with the names of the sports they depict?

1. alpine skiing
2. cross-country skiing
3. figure skating
4. ice hockey
5. luge
6. speed skating
7. bobsleigh
8. curling
9. freestyle skiing
10. ski jumping
11. short track speed skating
12. biathlon
13. nordic combined
14. skeleton
15. snowboarding



Source: Squidoo/Suryographics

How well did Canadian, German and Hungarian athletes perform at the 2010 Winter Olympic Games held in Vancouver, Canada? Consult the results charts.

Activity 3

Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box to get meaningful sentences about the X Winter Paralympic Games, which were hosted by Canada in 2010.

ceremony / competed / held / hosted / mascot / participated / record / theme

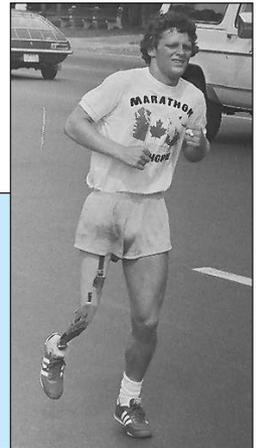
1. 44 nations _____ (1) in the games with 506 athletes, among them 55 from Canada, 20 from Germany, and 2 from Hungary.
2. The opening _____ (2) had the _____ (3) "one inspires many".
3. The athletes _____ (4) in 5 sports: alpine skiing, biathlon, cross country skiing, sledge hockey, wheelchair curling.
4. Canada _____ (5) a Paralympics for the second time in 2010 as the Summer Paralympics of 1976 were _____ (6) in Toronto.
5. The official _____ (7) of the games was the Sumi, a creature with thunderbird wings and bear legs.
6. The Canadian Lauren Woolstencroft and the German Verena Bentele hold the gold medal _____ (8) for the 2010 Winter Paralympic Games with five golds each.

Activity 4

You will read about Terry Fox and Rick Hansen, two exceptional Canadian athletes to serve charitable causes. After reading text A or B, answer your fellow-student's questions about your text.

Text A Terry Fox

19-year-old basketball-player and distance runner Terry Fox's right leg had to be amputated due to cancer in his bones. All the same, he decided to run across Canada and raise money for cancer research at the age of 22, in 1980. Covering a distance of 5, 373 km on his *Marathon of Hope*, he managed to run from St. John, Newfoundland to Thunder Bay, Ontario where, unfortunately, he had to give up because his cancer had spread to his lungs. Although he died ten months later, he managed to raise a considerable amount of money for cancer research, and, from 1981 on, there have been annual Terry Fox runs throughout Canada and even abroad. Terry Fox's cause continues to live through the Terry Fox Foundation.



Text B Rick Hansen

At the age of 15, Rick Hansen, a promising athlete, suffered a spinal cord injury in car accident, as a result of which he was paralysed from the waist down, and was confined to a wheelchair. But he didn't give up his dreams; he became the first disabled student to graduate from university in physical education. What is more, after successfully participating in the 1980 and 1984 Summer Paralympics, he decided to go on his *Man In Motion World Tour* in 1985, at the age of 28. His goal was to raise money for spinal cord research. On his 26-month journey he managed to get to 34 countries. He is now president of the Rick Hansen Foundation raising funds for spinal cord related causes.

7. HUMAN RIGHTS

Activity 1

For a long time and in most countries women did not have the same rights as men; for example, they were not allowed to vote. In the next paragraph, fill in the gaps with a word that fits the context of women's right to vote in Canada. The meaning of each word is given in brackets below.

Widows and unmarried women were granted the right to vote in the (1) elections in Ontario in 1884.

The *Military Voters Act, 1907* established that "women who are British (2) and have close relatives in the armed forces can vote on (3) of their male relatives, in federal elections."

The Famous Five petitioned the (4) Court to decide whether women were included in the definition of the word "persons" as used in the *British North America Act* (Canada's (5) constitution at the time).

(1) concerned with the government
of a town or city;

(2) citizen;

(3) in the place of;

(4) highest ranking;

(5) in effect (Latin)

Activity 2

There are different ways in which human rights are violated, and most countries make great efforts to right these wrongs. Read the statements below and try to guess whether they apply to Canada, Germany or Hungary, and then discuss your own related experience.

- Innovative crime prevention and corrections initiatives began as early as 1992.
- Roma crime is a phenomenon causing lots of conflicts. Perhaps as a result, the Roma have encountered discrimination in the labour market, in housing, segregation in hospital facilities and inferior quality of health services provided, and in education.
- Aboriginals make up about 19% of federal prisoners but only 3% of the population.
- Military service is still compulsory limiting the freedom of movement. From July 1st 2011, military service will be organised on a voluntary basis.

Activity 3

Decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F), then choose one statement and discuss its implications for life in the 21st century.

1. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (1982) was the first constitution of a country to include a specific mention of physical or mental disability as a prohibited ground of discrimination.
2. Hunting rights are part of the rights of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada and are regulated by Treaties.
3. With an estimated population of 1 million people, the Roma are the smallest and least socially discriminated against ethnic minority in Europe.
4. There is no death penalty in Germany. But a person can be imprisoned for the rest of his/her life, if he/she has committed a very serious crime and experts judge him/her to be dangerous for society.
5. Same-sex marriage is illegal in most Canadian provinces.
6. Web-4-All is a government-funded program with assistive technology (e.g. speech synthesis) Internet access for disabled people and recent immigrants in Canada.
7. Incitement of the people is considered to be a crime in Germany.
8. Age discrimination and discrimination against women in the workplace is no longer an issue in Hungary.
9. Senior citizens have special rights in Canada. A senior citizen is a person 70 years of age or older.
10. Canada has a lifestyle magazine for people with disabilities which is entitled DisAbilities.
11. Removing obstacles and so ensuring access to public services is one of the main aims of programs for disabled people in Hungary.
12. In Canada, the right to a healthy environment has been accepted in the form of an Environmental Bill of Rights in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Ontario and Quebec and is currently before the House of Commons.
13. In Germany, local authorities are entitled to prohibit rallies for public safety reasons.

For sources, see the Teachers' Notes.



Photos: Krisztina Fekete

8. MINORITIES

Activity 1

Work in pairs or groups of three. Together, try to decide which ethnic group is the first, second and third largest in Canada. (Write the numbers next to each nationality word.)

French / Chinese / Hungarian / English / Scottish / German



Colourful umbrellas at a Vancouver shopping mall



Chinatown in Montreal



Glengarry Highland Games, Maxville, Ontario

What ethnic minorities are present in the country? List a few.

Activity 2

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F), then compare your answers with those of another student. What do you know about immigration to Canada, Germany and Hungary? Discuss together.

- The largest visible minority groups in Canada are South Asian.
- Canada has the highest per-capita immigration rate in the world.
- Canada accepts the largest number of refugees of the three countries.
- The main minority group in Hungary are the Germans.
- Immigrants make up 20% of the German population.
- The largest group of immigrants to Hungary in recent years has been the Chinese.

Activity 3

Fill in the gaps with the name of the country the statements are true for.



Support for religious pluralism is an important part of _____'s political culture.

Protestantism is dominant in Northern _____ while Catholicism is more prevalent in the southern and western parts of the country.

In _____, there are many immigrants from India who practise the Sikh religion.

_____ 's first king, Saint Stephen I, took up Western Christianity.

Islam is the largest non-Christian religion in _____ .

Despite the strong influence of the Reformation, by the 17th century _____ had become predominantly Catholic.

The public funding of religious schools has been a controversial issue between _____ and the United Nations.

_____ has approximately 2 million Turkish immigrants, most of whom are of Muslim faith.

More and more people are interested in the religion of the original inhabitants of the country in _____ .

Activity 4

With your partner(s), discuss the following questions.

What problems may arise from different ethnic and religious groups living together in a country? Make a list.

If you were the Prime Minister of your country, how would you solve these problems? What laws would you make?

9. RELIGION

Activity 1

TEXT A

In this text, use the correct form of each of these words once to learn about Christianity in Canada. Which of these Christians denominations have you heard about before? What characterizes them? Discuss as a class.

A. Jehovah

C. Mennonites

E. Mormon

G. German

B. Anglican

D. Orthodox Christianity

F. Ukrainian

H. Lutherans

The churches which count the highest number of followers are the Roman Catholic, the United and the _____ (1) Church in Canada. An example of smaller Christian groups is _____ (2). Greater Toronto has a significant Coptic Orthodox population. The _____ (3) Catholic and the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches have many members in the Prairie provinces. Southern Manitoba, however, is largely settled by _____ (4). Baptists are concentrated in the Maritimes. _____ (5) are active in the Maritimes and in the Prairie provinces. _____ (6) and Russian immigrants, Dutch Reformed and Mennonites can be found in Southwest Ontario. Alberta has a significant _____ (7) minority. The number of active _____ (8) witnesses is over 100,000 in Canada.

TEXT B

The following lines will be about religion in Germany. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box.

Buddhist / Church of the New Apostles / Greek Orthodox Church / Jewish / Lutheran Church (EKD) / Muslims / Roman Catholic / Romanian Orthodox Church

In Germany, the _____ (1) and the _____ (2) have nearly the same amount of members, about 30% of the population belong to these two denominations, each. However, the former is popular in the Southern and Western parts of the country, whereas the latter is characteristic of the north. The _____ (3) are the largest non-Christian denomination, at around 4 %. There are three more denominations with more than 300,000 members each. The order is as follows: _____ (4), _____ (5) and the _____ (6). Altogether, about 1.5 million people belong to an orthodox church; they mostly come from Greece, Russia, Romania, Serbia and Bulgaria. People of _____ (7) faith follow the various orthodox churches on the list. 0.2% of the population, about 200,000 people are _____ (8). It is significant that about 34 % of the population do not belong to any church.

TEXT C

You will have to choose the one correct answer from below in this text on religion in Hungary.

The majority of the population of Hungary is of the _____ (1) religion, which accounts for about _____ (2) of the total population of Hungary. The Catholic religion first became established in Hungary under the reign of King Stephen who was himself crowned as a holy king by the Pope. Ever since the rule of King Stephen, Hungary has been a predominantly Roman Catholic country, although there was a rise of various Protestant religious confessions during the centuries following the Renaissance. There is also a _____ (3) community in Hungary, although followers of this interpretation of the Christian religion account for no more than about _____ (4) of the population. Followers of the Protestant religion in Hungary account for just over 20% of the population. Protestantism was first brought to Hungary during the reformation period in the 15th and 16th centuries. The largest group of Protestants in Hungary are the _____ (5), who account for about 16% of the population. Hungary has a long history of the _____ (6) religion within its borders. Their community was decimated by the Nazis in WWII in _____ (7), which is reflected in the fact that the number of people registered as Jewish went down from 400,000 in 1939 to _____ (8) today.

For sources, see the Teachers' Notes.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. A) Roman Catholic | B) Protestant | C) Greek Catholic |
| 2. A) 20 % | B) 50% | C) 80% |
| 3. A) Greek Catholic | B) Baptist | C) Mormon |
| 4. A) 1% | B) 2% | C) 3% |
| 5. A) Calvinists | B) Lutherans | C) Baptists |
| 6. A) Mormon | B) Jewish | C) Muslim |
| 7. A) Debrecen | B) Szeged | C) Budapest |
| 8. A) 80.000 | B) 20.000 | C) 40.000 |



Activity 2

The religion of the native (aboriginal) people of Canada has many interesting ceremonies, some of which experience a revival today. Try to match the ceremony/ person in column A with its definition in column B on the next page. Which of these customs/ceremonies do you find the most interesting? Can you imagine yourself participating in one? Are there other native Canadian ceremonies (such as smoking the peace pipe) you have heard of? What are they?

A	B
1. vision quest	a. a ceremony usually celebrated at the time of the summer solstice, showing the continuity between life and death
2. shaman	b. a feast or ceremony to validate the status of a chief or clan, mainly by the public exchange of gifts
3. sweat lodge	c. an object (usually carved wood) representing family kinships and stories
4. potlatch	d. a specialist in communicating with spirits, curing illnesses and interpreting dreams
5. totem pole	e. a time spent in a remote place by a teenage person where a special encounter with a spirit happens, giving the youngster personal identity
6. sun dance	f. a ceremonial sauna whose aim is physical and mental purification

Activity 3

You will read statements about three religious minority groups that are present in contemporary Canada. Some time ago, their ancestors were persecuted for their religious beliefs elsewhere in the world, and they found shelter in Canada. Decide whether the following statements are true for the Mennonites (M), the Hutterites (H), or the Doukhobors (D).

1. They came from Russia and settled in the small town of Veregin, Saskatchewan at the end of the 19th century in search of religious freedom.
2. They are Canada's best known yet least understood religious minority, an originally Protestant Anabaptist group from Switzerland who are known for their traditional values.
3. Their communities, altogether about 20 000 people, live mostly in the Canadian prairie provinces.
4. They trace their roots in the radical Reformation movements of the 16th century. They were originally from Tyrol but they had to move on to Moravia, Hungary, Romania and then to the US for their religious principles. As they were absolute pacifists, they did not carry arms or pay taxes.
5. Today, British Columbia hosts their community.
6. They got their name from Menno Simons, a Dutch leader, who led them to North America in the 1640s to escape persecution in Europe.
7. The majority of them decided to move to Canada from Dakota in WWI because they were persecuted for not joining the US armed forces.
8. They are mostly settled in rural Ontario. Their homes are very simply furnished, and they try to avoid the trappings of modern lifestyles.

Your teacher will share some information with you on the religious principles and everyday life of the above three contemporary religious groups. Which of these religious principles and features of everyday life can you identify with?

Would you like to live in a Mennonite/ Hutterite/ Doukhobor community? Why/Why not?

10. FAMOUS HISTORICAL FIGURES

Activity 1

Choose options a), b) or c) to answer the following questions on three great statesmen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Charles the Great and King Matthias.



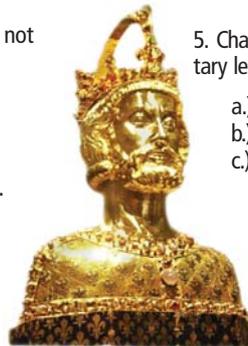
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a famous Canadian historical figure dedicated to individual freedom and a decentralised federation.

- 1) Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the first Canadian
 - a) Prime Minister to have 3 first names (i.e. Henri Charles Wilfrid).
 - b) francophone Prime Minister.
 - c) Prime Minister from Quebec.
- 2) Sir Wilfrid Laurier holds the record for
 - a) serving the longest as PM.
 - b) being a member of the House of Commons.
 - c) being the youngest when becoming PM.
- 3) Which two provinces joined the Confederation during Laurier's office?
 - a) Saskatchewan and Alberta
 - b) Alberta and Ontario
 - c) Saskatchewan and British Columbia
- 4) As for the relationship between the English and the French population, Laurier aimed at
 - a) an English hegemony.
 - b) French dominance.
 - c) A compromise between the two nations.
- 5) Of the following, what was *not* named after Sir Wilfrid Laurier?
 - a) a mountain
 - b) a metro station
 - c) a recently discovered comet
- 6) On which Canadian dollar bill is Laurier depicted?
 - a) the 50 dollar bill
 - b) the 10 dollar bill
 - c) the 5 dollar bill



Charles the Great (Charlemagne) of the Frankish nation (later to become Germany) was much ahead of his time in handling ethnic issues and education.

1. Which of the following statements fits best to describe Charles the Great's relationship with the Catholic Church?
 - a.) He respected the Catholic Church.
 - b.) He represented the Catholic Church and accepted all its religious laws.
 - c.) He represented the Catholic Church but did not subject himself completely to it.
2. The term "Carolingian Renaissance" refers to ...
 - a.) the rebirth of the Frankish nation.
 - b.) Charles the Great's concern with education.
 - c.) Charles the Great's concern with arts.
3. Charles the Great's greatest achievement was ...
 - a.) that he consolidated the Frankish nation.
 - b.) that he won all the battles he had fought.
 - c.) that he helped the poor in his country.
4. What was Charles the Great's ethnic policy like?
 - a.) He allowed each group to retain its own laws.
 - b.) He fostered a melting-pot-like all-Frankish ideal.
 - c.) He promoted intermarriages through taxation.
5. Charles the Great was a victorious military leader. Among others, he defeated ...
 - a.) the Huns.
 - b.) the Avars.
 - c.) the Vikings.
6. Charles the Great was said to be a man of family. He was married ... times.
 - a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 5





Many Hungarians still look up to King Matthias as an icon of democracy.

- 1) King Matthias I was also called 'Matthias, the Just' because according to a legend:
 - a) twice a year he acted as a judge in Buda and always made wise and just verdicts
 - b) he regularly put on disguise and roamed the country to get to know and heal the problems of the common people
 - c) after conquering a fortress in the Ottoman Empire, he did not kill the Turkish general and the other captives but let them return to their homes. The Ottoman emperor greatly admired this gesture and did not attack the Hungarian Kingdom until he ruled
- 2) How old was King Matthias I when he was elected king by the nobles on the ice of the River Danube?
 - a) 15
 - b) 18
 - c) 24
- 3) The army of King Matthias I was called the Black Army. Where did they get their name from?
 - a) the campaigns of King Matthias I were so successful that his army was feared and commonly associated with death by his enemies.
 - b) the leader of the army, called Pál Kinizsi, had a successful tactics of attacking just before dawn and so the opposing forces could only see a 'black army' moving towards them
 - c) the armour of the army was black
- 4) The library of King Matthias I was the second largest in Europe with how many books?
 - a) 1,500- 2,000
 - b) 2,000- 2,500
 - c) 2,500- 3,000
- 5) How many languages could King Matthias I speak including his mother tongue, Hungarian?
 - a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
- 6) On which Hungarian note can King Matthias I be seen?
 - a) on the 1,000 Ft note
 - b) on the 5,000 Ft note
 - c) on the 25,000 Ft note



Try to look up at least five measures taken by the three statesmen above. What were their aims with these measures?

Activity 2

Below you will see a list of Canadian politicians who worked for the well-being of Canadians and/ or for human rights. Match the names in the box with the numbered pieces of information.

Willy Adams

Nellie McClung

John Diefenbaker

Tommy Douglas

Ellen Fairclough

William Lyon Mackenzie King

Agnes Macphail

Emily Murphy

Jeanne Sauve

John Thompson

Bertha Wilson

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

- 1.) The first Inuit senator to sit in Parliament in 1977.
- 2.) An ardent supporter of human rights, who wanted to create a "Just Society". He also worked on the improvement of social welfare, and he held that "the state has no place in the bedrooms of the nation".
- 3.) The first woman Governor General of Canada.
- 4.) The first woman to sit in the Supreme Court.
- 5.) He initiated the scheme of unemployment insurance in 1940.
- 6.) Social crusader who initiated hospital and medical insurance in Saskatchewan in 1945, which served as a model for Canada.
- 7.) Prime minister at the end of the 19th century, who introduced the first Criminal Code in Canada.
- 8.) The first woman elected to Parliament in 1921.
- 9.) Suffragette of Winnipeg who wrote the play *The Women's Parliament* in 1914.
- 10.) Leader of the "Famous Five", a group of women who won the Persons Case in 1930, a major step towards equality for women.



Parliament Hill, Ottawa

- 11.) His government passed the Canadian Bill of Rights in 1960 to endow all Canadians with the right to life, liberty and personal security, freedom of religion, speech and assembly, and equality before the law.
- 12.) The first woman to become a member of the federal cabinet. She pushed through the decision to permit the entry of some ill refugees who would have been refused otherwise.

Activity 3

Choose a politician from Activity 3 and present a short biographical portrait (10-15 sentences) of him or her.

11. INVENTIONS

Activity 1

The 19th and 20th centuries have given the world quite a few famous Canadian inventors. Match the inventors (column A) with the inventions (column B) and the years of invention (column C).

Inventor (A)	Invention (B)	Year of Invention(C)
1. Abraham Gesner	a) Basketball	1846
2. Alexander Graham Bell	b) Canada Dry ginger ale	1876
3. Chris Hanes and Scott Abbott	c) Electronic Braille version for blind people	1891
4. Gideon Sundback	d) Java script	1904
5. Grahame Ferguson, Roman Kroitor, Robert Kerr	e) IMAX	1907
6. Hugh Le Caine	f) Kerosene	1913
7. James Gosling	g) Synthesizer	1945
8. James Naismith	h) Radio-transmitted voice	1958
9. John A. McLaughlin	i) Snowmobile	1968
10. Joseph Armand Bombardier	j) Telephone	1972
11. Reginald A. Fessenden	k) Zipper	1979
12. Roland Galarneau	l) Trivial Pursuit board game	1994

Activity 2

Can you rank these inventions according to the role they play in our everyday life? Rank the invention that you find is the most important one in your life as No 1, the next most important as No. 2, and so on.



Activity 3

Can you make a similar list of German/ Hungarian inventions?

Activity 4

Read the following text about John McIntosh, the inventor of McIntosh Apple, and fill in the gaps with a suitable verb in Simple Past.

John McIntosh _____ (be) born in the Mohawk River valley in 1777. He _____ (be) a farmer. He _____ (move) to Dundela in 1811, where he _____ (clear) the forest to make land for farming. He _____ (find) some apple trees on the land. There _____ (be) about 30 of them. He _____ (decide) to transplant some of them.

In 1835 his son, Allan _____ (learn) how to graft, and the family _____ (begin) to produce apples on a large scale. They _____ (produce) the popular Granny and later the McIntosh kind, which _____ (make) a delicious dessert! In the 20th century, McIntosh also _____ (become) the namesake of the computer models developed by Apple Inc.

Source: Marsh, James H., ed. *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 2000. p. 1393



Activity 5

Now choose another famous Canadian inventor from the above list. Based on the terms in blue, prepare a similar description of the person.

12. BRANDS

Activity 1

You see a list of famous Canadian, German and Hungarian brand names below. Place them in the right box: which brands belong to which country?

Adidas
Aldi
BASF
Bau-Max
C&A

CBA
Celine Dion
Cirque du Soleil
Ganz

IGA
MOL
OTP Bank
Pick

RBC
Richter
Rogers
Siemens
Style Magazine

Canadian Brand 	German Brand 	Hungarian Brand 

Activity 2

Can you add a few more brands to each of the national lists with the related products or services?



Activity 3

Below, you will find some more Canadian brands. Do you know what products or services they are famous for? Write the products or services next to the appropriate brand.

BlackBerry	accommodation
Canadian Tire	activewear (sports and recreational clothing)
CCM	car parts, tools, outdoor equipment, home appliances
Four Season Hotels	clothing (e.g. sleepwear)
Hudson's Bay Company	groceries
La Senza	hockey equipment
Loblaws	home and gardening
Lululemon	mobile e-mail and smartphone device
Rona	pharmaceutical products, electronics, grocery
Roots	sports and lifestyle
Shoppers Drug Mart	wide range of products in many departments

Activity 4

The following quiz features facts about a well-known department store, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), also nick-named the Canadian "Harrods". Read the text below to learn more about HBC.

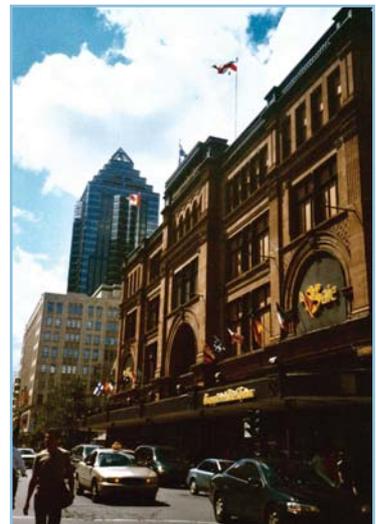
First, supply the correct preposition from the box to make meaningful sentences, then try to guess whether the statements below are **true** or **false**. Finally, order the corrected sentences into a coherent paragraph.

ago / at / at / for / from / from / in / in / in / of / of / of / to / with

- [...] _____ some point, HBC also invested _____ oil and gas. T/F
- [...] _____ present, the company gives employment _____ 10,000 people. T/F
- [...] Apart _____ preserving its traditional department store profile, HBC is also concerned _____ direct marketing. T/F
- [...] Its main income came _____ the fur trade _____ the early years. T/F
- [...] Most _____ its first employees were German. T/F
- [...] The company was founded more than 300 years _____. T/F
- [...] The famous Harrods _____ London provided the early 20th-century model _____ the department stores _____ the company. T/F
- [...] The first modern HBC department store opened _____ Toronto. T/F

Activity 5

When you and your family shop for any product, what are the most important factors that help you decide which article to buy? Make a list, and compare it with that of your partner.



HBC in Montreal
(Saint Catherine St.)

13. A SWEET TOOTH

Activity 1

All of the companies listed in this activity offer products for people with a sweet tooth. Decide which producer the following statements belong to. Write the number of the statements in the correct box.

Tim Horton's	Laura Secord	Dr. Oetker	Zott	Szamos	Pöttyös

- 1.) ... processes 818 million litres of milk annually to make dairy products.
- 2.) ... 's namesake is the heroine of the War of 1812, and the company currently offers more than 400 products in 130 shops.
- 3.) ... also has a small outlet in Dublin Zoo, and another one on a military base in Kandahar, Afghanistan.
- 4.) ... had more than 200 employees by the mid-1990s, and it also operates a museum in Szentendre.
- 5.) ... has red dots on its packaging, and recently it has been introduced to the Chinese market.
- 6.) ... is named after a Toronto Maple Leafs hockey player.
- 7.) ... mainly sold marzipan roses as instructed by a Danish pastry chef in the 1930s.
- 8.) ... started as a family-owned Bavarian country dairy in 1926.
- 9.) ... started as a small Toronto shop in 1913, which offered hand-made chocolate.
- 10.) ... was founded in 1891 by a chemist, and its first branch abroad opened in Austria in 1908.
- 11.) ...'s first and most popular product came out in 1968 - its original recipe took 12 years to develop.
- 12.) ...'s original logo - a white head in a red background - has hardly changed, but its products keep on renewing: Shake-Shake and Choco-Choco are two of its recent novelties.



Activity 2

Visit the websites of the above companies, and try to find out what their most important sweet products are. Make a list below.

- a.) Tim Horton's: _____
b.) Laura Secord: _____
c.) Dr. Oetker: _____
d.) Zott: _____
e.) Szamos: _____
f.) Pöttyös: _____

Activity 3

Now select your favourite Tim Horton's product and prepare a commercial for it. Write the text, and also create the visual image.

Activity 4

Tim Horton's publishes nutrition fact cards concerning its products. Find out about the missing pieces of information on your nutrition fact card by asking your partner questions.

Card A

A chocolate dip donut comes in a A gram serving.

Tim Horton's offers three types of donuts: B , C and D .

The E has the highest number of calories of the donuts.

The most cholesterol-rich donut is the F .

The G cookie contains the highest amount of saturated fats.

The H donut is the most sugar-rich of the donuts.

The apple fritter is the richest in I of all donuts and timbits.

Card B

A raspberry-filled timbit weighs A grams.

Cake timbits may come with B or C glazing.

The D and the E have the lowest number of calories of the timbits.

The most carbohydrate-rich timbit is the F .

The G cookie has the highest amount of total fat.

The H cookie is the richest in protein of all the cookies.

Timbits have a lower I content than donuts.

14. WORLD FAMOUS COMPANIES

Activity 1

Work in pairs. Match the following world famous Canadian companies with their products and the service sectors where they operate. To do this, you may need to find out more about these companies using the Internet. Your teacher will be able to provide you with the necessary web addresses.

Name of Company	Service Sector	Product
RBC Royal Bank	transportation	amphibious aircrafts
Bell Canada Enterprises	telecommunication	anodes and cathodes
Rio Tinto Alcan	oil and gas operations	asset management
Petro Canada	media	banking accounts
Canadian National Railway	materials	car fuel
McCain	insurance	French language TV programs
Bombardier Inc.	food markets	insurance services worldwide
Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd.	financial investments	large cargo shipment
Onex Corporation	banking	online High Definition TV services
Québecor Media Inc.	aerospace and defence	superfries

Activity 2

Read and listen to some information about three world famous companies from Canada, Germany and Hungary. Form groups of three. You will be working with three texts. Read the text you are provided (the one with no gaps) and give your partners the information they will ask for. Also ask your partners about the information missing from your two gapped texts.

TEXT 1 Bell Canada Enterprises

Bell Canada Enterprises (BCE) is Canada's largest company with approximately 64,000
BCE provides communication services in Canada. More precisely, it offers telephone, TV and Internet services.

Firstly, BCE operates an extensive local access network that provides local and telephone services. BCE, through its high-speed technology solutions, provides its clients with access to the largest (covering over 1 million) and quickest mobile in Canada.

Secondly, with over 1.9 million , BCE is Canada's leading digital television provider and offers more than 500 video and audio

Thirdly, BCE offers Internet access at a wide range of to Canadian homes.

In its business activities, BCE also promotes environmental protection as 16.4% of its produced in 2009 were electronic, which saved more than 26,000 trees.

Furthermore, BCE supports the training and development of its team members as in 2009 it invested \$ in such activities.

TEXT 2 Siemens AG

Siemens was originally in 1847 under the name of "Telegraphen-Bauanstalt von Siemens & Halske" and at that time it operated in the telegraph cable business.

The company has been basking in presence for over 160 years.

It has approximately 405,000 at 1,640 locations around the globe and maintains 176 (R&D) facilities.

Siemens strongly builds on R&D: in 2009 it spent €3.9 billion or 5.1% of its on innovation and had 7,700 new inventions in 2009 alone.

Siemens is engaged in the industry, energy and sectors and its product portfolio includes rail vehicles, motors, light sources, wind plants, gas turbines, and medical equipment.

Interesting facts connected to Siemens include the following. Every computed tomography (CT) scanner used in German clinics is from Siemens. More than of the power plants connected to Germany's power cables use turbines and generators manufactured by Siemens.

Siemens power generation solutions help meet one-third of the 's total energy needs every day and Siemens equipment processes 100% of the US's

TEXT 3 Richter Gedeon Plc.

Gedeon Richter Plc. is a Hungarian-controlled Central-Eastern European multinational company and, with its manufacturing subsidiaries, it is the region's leading pharmaceutical manufacturing group.

Gedeon Richter Plc. is unique in many respects: it is the largest pharmaceutical factory in Hungary, it is over a hundred years old as it was established by Gedeon Richter in 1901, and its market network covers continents with its products reaching nearly countries around the world.

Among Hungarian manufacturers, and even in terms of the Central and Eastern European region as a whole, Richter is the greatest in research and development, with a budget of 8% of its, or almost HUF 14 billion in 2006.

Gedeon Richter Plc. specializes in the following pharmaceutical products: gynaecological products (medicines for), cardiovascular products (medicines for the heart and the blood vessels), medicines acting on the central system, gastroenterological products (medicines for the stomach and the bowels), over the counter medicines (products available without), antibiotics, antimicrobics (medicines against), and medicines for the treatment of the motor organs.

BCE

SIEMENS



GEDEON RICHTER

Activity 3

Work in three groups and do some Internet research on Bell Canada Enterprises introduced in Activity 2. During a short presentation of maximum 5 minutes introduce the company in more depth. You can speak about the company in general or you can select a field of the company's activity for discussion.

You might want to include the following passive structures.

<i>... is produced by ...</i>	<i>The building was erected ...</i>	<i>Its products are sold ...</i>
<i>... is world famous for ...</i>	<i>... was founded by ...</i>	<i>... pieces of goods are sold</i>
<i>... is well-known for ...</i>	<i>... was expanded by ...</i>	<i>annually.</i>
<i>... is located ...</i>	<i>... was invented by ...</i>	

Activity 4

Get a taste of PR! Work in three groups and design an advertisement for a product in one of the company's portfolios. The clip/advertisement should not be longer than 3 minutes. It should introduce in brief: 1) the company itself, 2) the product in question and, 3) it should convince buyers to select the product advertised. Be prepared to act out the ad.

You should:

- ❖ design, create and write up the text of the advertisement
- ❖ design the visual image of the advertisement
- ❖ rehearse the advertisement (who says and does what, what stage props are necessary)
- ❖ present the advertisement to the class.

When you have listened to all three ads, try to decide which one was the most convincing.

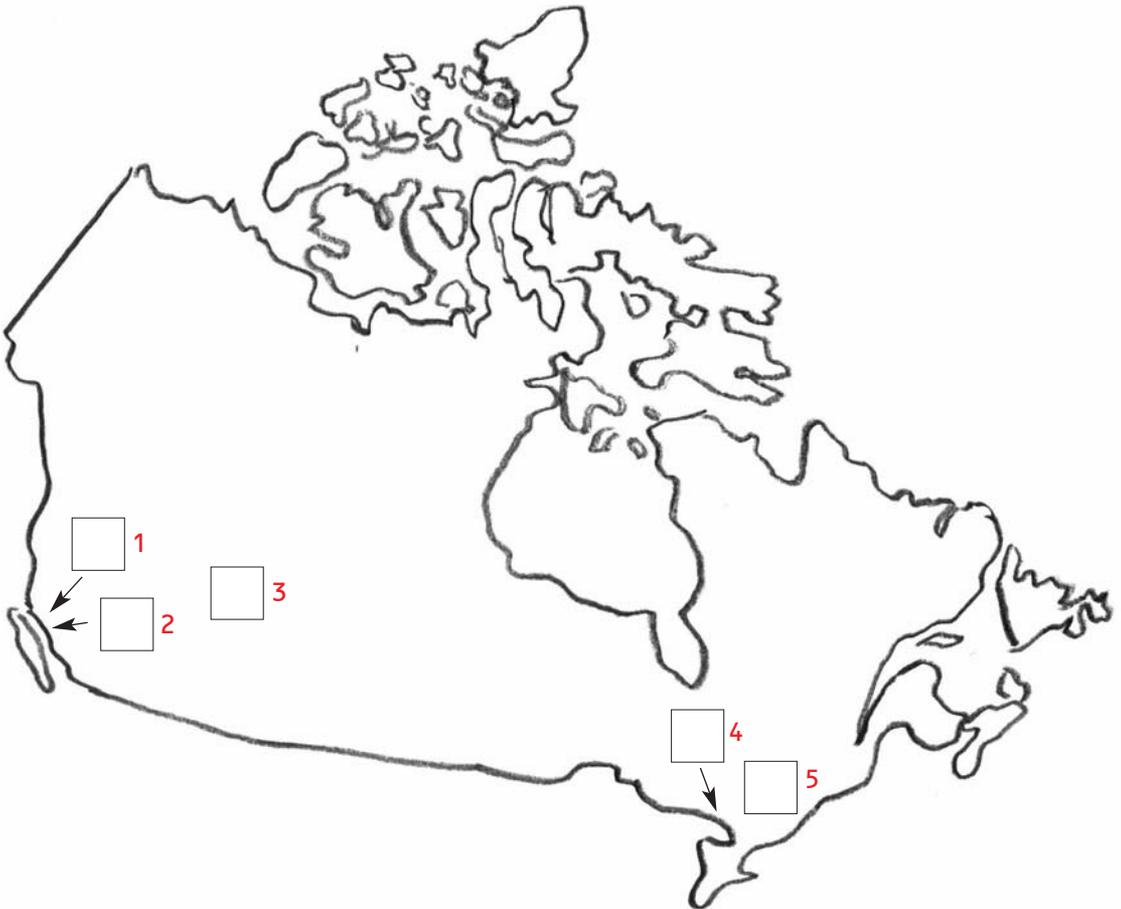
Sources you will need for Activity 3 and Activity 4:

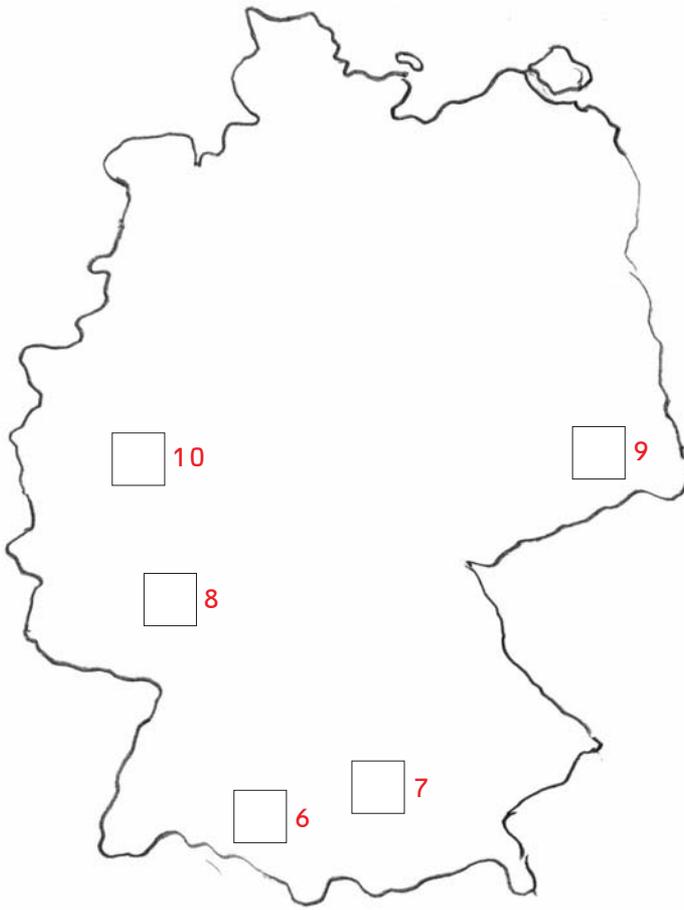
- ❖ Bell Canada Enterprises (Canada): <http://www.bell.ca/home/>
- ❖ Siemens AG (Germany): www.siemens.com/entry/cc/en/
- ❖ Richter Gedeon (Hungary): www.richter.hu

15. TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

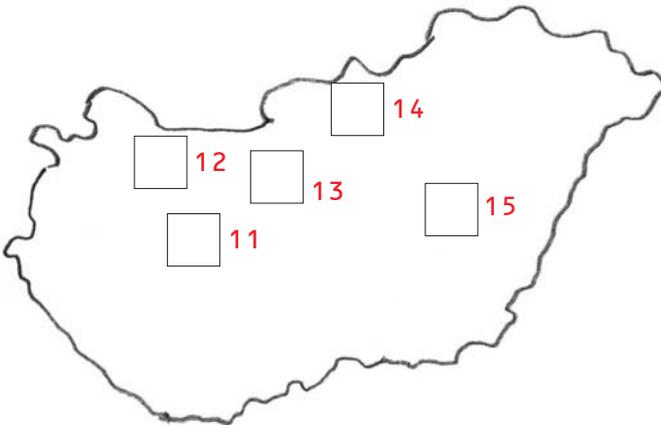
Activity 1

Try to decide which tourist attraction from the list belongs to which country. On the maps of the countries, put the letters (A-O) of each tourist attraction in the empty boxes indicated with a number (1-15).





- A. Buda Castle
- B. Moraine Lake
- C. Münchner Oktoberfest
- D. Hortobágy National Park
- E. Niagara Falls Ontario
- F. Zwinger Gallery, Dresden
- G. Historic Village of Hollókő
- H. Granville Island Vancouver
- I. Dome of Cologne
- J. Caribana Toronto
- K. Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma
- L. Neuschwanstein
- M. Lake Balaton
- N. Stanley Park Vancouver
- O. Rhine Valley (Rheintal)



Activity 2

From among the photos, two pictures depict one and the same tourist attraction from the above list. Find those pairs of pictures (numbered 1-30) which are of the same tourist attraction and write its letter next to the two pictures which depict it.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

Activity 3

Read the sample text and fill in the gaps with a suitable word selecting from among the expressions given in the box.

across / at / for / in / of / as / from / of

Niagara Falls is located Southern Ontario, Canada, in fact the USA-Canadian border. The Falls has earned its world famous reputation being the most infrastructurally developed falls area with adventure spots, restaurants, hotels, museums and an IMAX theatre. The best time to visit the Falls is summer: if you want to chill down, the Falls is just for you. But winters also offer a spectacle the frozen edges of the Falls. Actually, the Falls has been a popular tourist destination the 19th century. And even today as many 50,000 honeymoons are organised the Falls yearly. Besides its natural beauty, the Falls also boasts sound and light shows to make the most of Canadian nature.



Activity 4

Now choose another Canadian tourist attraction, and prepare a similar description of it, which you will present to your classmates.



Activity 5

Can you guess what the following Canadian tourist attractions are? Mark them on the Canada map of Activity 1.

- 1.) P _ R _ I _ M _ N _ H _ L _
- 2.) C _ T _ _ W _ R _ and S _ Y _ O _ E
- 3.) C _ N _ D _ A _ M _ S _ U _ O _ C _ V _ L _ Z _ T _ O _
- 4.) O _ T _ R _ O P _ A _ E
- 5.) F _ R _ H _ N _ Y
- 6.) N _ T _ E D _ M _ B _ S _ L _ C _
- 7.) M _ R _ T _ M _ M _ S _ U _ O _ T _ E A _ L _ N _ I _
- 8.) B _ D _ A _ D _
- 9.) C _ L _ A _ Y S _ A _ P _ D _
- 10.) H _ I _ A T _ T _ M P _ L _ S

16. WELLNESS SPAS

What is wellness?

It is difficult to give a proper definition of the word wellness. To put it simply, one might say that wellness is the "life of healthy people". In fact, everyone needs to attend to their body and soul, and wellness is the best way to realise this.

Activity 1

Work in groups of three. Read one of the texts while your partners read the other two. Then, tell your partners, in your own words, about the characteristics of wellness spas in Hungary, Germany, or Canada.

Canada – The Country of Unforgettable Spas

Majestic mountains, rugged coastlines, vast open spaces, verdant wine regions, pulsating urban life and... spas! Most spas in Canada offer traditional treatments, but many have a unique, Canadian touch to them such as purifying algae, hot pools tucked away in mountains, rare muds and even "vinotherapy" massage in the wine regions of the country. All these treatments are designed to revitalize the body and the spirit. Canada has a high number of spa resorts, which offer soothing treatments that incorporate natural botanicals. The surroundings to these spas often feature breathtaking ocean, forest and mountain views. Often blending into the landscape, spas nestle in rainforests, crest mountains, and on shorelines.

Source: <http://www.hellobc.com/en-CA/SightsActivitiesEvents/RestRelaxation/Spas/BritishColumbia.htm>

Germany – Experience Every Aspect of Well-Being

Germany is an ideal wellness destination for its healing spas and beautiful scenery, with many health resorts offering a refreshing experience for body and mind. Focusing on both preventive and therapeutic well-being, there is a rich variety of mineral and mud spas, hydrotherapy and climatic health resorts in the country, where bath culture has been flourishing since the Romans built the first public baths near the healing springs they discovered. Supplementary activities include walking, cycling, skiing, swimming or hang-gliding in the wellness package of your choice as well as a personalised beauty programme. And if you crave for something special, you can even bathe in white chocolate!

Source: <http://www.cometogermany.com/>

Hungary – The Land of Wellness Spas

Wellness is definitely not just about bathing. It is more about the refreshment of the body and soul. During the Antiquity, Roman warriors, who stayed approximately 2000 years in the territory of Hungary, created their own bath culture in an attempt to ease their weary bodies. Then the Turkish, during their 150-year-long occupation of Hungary, built Turkish baths, some of which are still in use. Afterwards Hungarians learnt to appreciate the treasures of thermal baths and became aware of the healing effects of natural waters. Consequently, baths were opened all over the country. Today's thermal baths offer more than curative water. In Hungary, wellness tourism is quite popular: there are 1289 thermal springs, 39 thermal baths, 5 healing caves, 48 kinds of quality mineral water, 136 healing springs, and 4 mudpools.

Source: <http://www.budapesthotelreservation.hu/information/wellness.EN.php>

Activity 2

Wellness Spa Services

Do you know what kind of treatments the following words stand for?

Match the spa treatments (I - X) with their definitions (a - j) and pictures (1 - 10).

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I) Yoga | VI) Aromatherapy |
| II) Body Tanning | VII) Sauna |
| III) Reiki | VIII) Pilates |
| IV) Herbal Body Wraps | IX) Hot Stone Massage |
| V) Reflexology | X) Acupuncture |

- This is a treatment that uses the power of smells and scents for curing. Its name combines two words, the first one means "fragrance" or "smell" and the second means "treatment".
- This treatment exposes the body to high temperatures for a short time followed by a cool-down period in a cold shower, a swimming pool or a natural body of water.
- This remedy is connected to traditional physical and mental disciplines originating in India. It is associated with meditative practices.
- This treatment is designed to slim and tone the body, hydrate and stretch the skin, as well as relax and soothe the muscles. It is also thought to relieve tired and aching joints, ease inflammation, and help to flush out toxins through sweating.
- In order to cure, this technique involves placing water-heated smooth stones of various sizes on key points on the body or face.
- This remedy belongs to traditional Chinese medicine. During the treatment fine needles are inserted in specific points of the body to cure.
- The treatment involves a series of gentle, muscle strengthening exercises. It was invented by Dr. Joseph Pilates during the 1920's.
- During this service a tanning product is applied with hand-held devices or in walk-in booths, and, to effect curing, the full body is sprayed from head to toe.
- This treatment is an ancient Japanese art of natural hands-on healing. People may feel heat, tingling or cooling energy where the hands are placed.
- This treatment, sometimes also called reflex zone therapy, involves the massage of certain points on the feet and, less often, on the hands.



Now imagine you would like to have a wellness holiday in Canada. Where would you go? Browse the web for places in Canada which specialize in the above wellness spa services. Make short notes (5-6 sentences) of each place, collect some photos, and, in groups, make your own Canadian wellness catalogue.

17. TELEVISION

Activity 1/A. Television in Canada: Gap filling



Read the text below about Canadian television and complete the gaps using the words given below in italics.

broadcasts, competition, produced, counterparts, networks, operating, opportunities, prime, proliferated, revenues, series, subsidies

Canada's public TV networks, CBC (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) in English and SRC (Société Radio-Canada) in French, began (1) _____ in 1952. Later, challenging these public (2) _____, private and specialty (cable and satellite) channels (3) _____. Today, they enjoy far more popularity than their public (4) _____.

The public networks need both state (5) _____ and commercial (6) _____ for their maintenance. A government regulation, with the intention to preserve national identity, requires that at least 60 percent of programs have to be Canadian-(7) _____, 50 percent of which must be broadcast on (8) _____ time. Some high-rated Canadian (9) _____ include *Corner Gas*, *Little Mosque on the Prairie*, and *Da Vinci's Inquest*.

The English-speaking public television, CBC, has to face fierce (10) _____, both domestic (private channels) and foreign (the influx of US programs). In contrast, the French-speaking SRC has no foreign challenger. Therefore, it (11) _____ more Canadian content, providing (12) _____ for French Canadians to express themselves.

Activity 1/B. Television in Germany: Quiz



Choose the correct option a), b), c) or d).

1. Within three years of its foundation, ARD had _____ licence holders.
A. 10,000 **B. 100,000** **C. 1,000,000** **D. 10,000,000**
2. The second TV network next to ARD in West-Germany started broadcasting in _____.
A. 1954 **B. 1957** **C. 1963** **D. 1980**
3. In East Germany, _____ channels operated by 1972.
A. 1 **B. 2** **C. 3** **D. 0**
4. Today there are _____ TV channels licensed in Germany.
A. 365 **B. 158** **C. 69** **D. 447**
5. The total market volume of German channels is approximately € _____.
A. 5.1 **B. 150** **C. 0.2** **D. 9.6**
6. The biggest segment of this money comes from _____.
A. advertising **B. donations** **C. public funding** **D. subscription**
7. The dominant TV infrastructure in Germany is _____.
A. cable **B. Internet** **C. satellite** **D. terrestrial**
8. The most viewed TV channel is the _____ channel.
A. VOX **B. SAT1** **C. Pro7** **D. Das Erste**

Activity 1/C. Television in Hungary: Sentence matching



Read the text below about Hungarian television and find the correct ending to go with each sentence beginning.

- | | | |
|---|----|--|
| 1. The Hungarian Television (MTV) was founded | a) | and broadcasting became continuous 7 days a week. |
| 2. The number of television subscribers | b) | as a state enterprise in 1957. |
| 3. Color broadcasting | c) | for smaller groups within Hungarian society, e.g. minorities, religious people, children, etc., and for Hungarian minorities in other countries. |
| 4. Off-broadcast Mondays ended in 1989 | d) | in terms of ratings and advertising revenues. |
| 5. MTV's media market monopoly ended in 1997 | e) | reached a million in 1967. |
| 6. MTV's primary mission is | f) | started in 1969. |
| 7. MTV has to face serious competition | g) | the performance of public-service functions. |
| 8. MTV produces several programs | h) | with the launch of commercial channels (such as TV2 and RTL Klub). |

Source: Sinclair, John and Graeme Turner. *Contemporary World Television*. University of California Press, 2004.

Activity 2. Little Mosque on the Prairie

Fill in the gaps with a suitable form of the verb in brackets.

Little Mosque on the Prairie _____ [be] (1) a Canadian sitcom series which first _____ [appear] (2) on TV in 2007. Since the series _____ [start] (3), it _____ [have] (4) over 60 episodes. The episodes _____ [take] (5) place in Mercy, a fictive small town in Saskatchewan. A group of Muslims _____ [settle] (6) here, and the series _____ [feature] (6) their everyday life within their own and in interaction with the local white Christian community. We get to know complex characters such as Sara, who _____ [be] (7) once Christian but she _____ [convert] (8) to Islam when she _____ [get] (9) married to Yasir, a Muslim building constructor, Fatima Dinssa, a Muslim woman with liberal cultural values from Nigeria, who _____ [run] (10) a diner, or Amaar Rashid, an ex-lawyer from Toronto _____ [become] (11) the new Imam.

For sources, see the Teachers' Notes.

Activity 3. Questions for discussion

Discuss these questions with your partners and make notes of your ideas.

1. What do you watch more often: public TV networks or commercial channels? Why?
2. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of having a multitude of TV channels to choose from? What are your favourite channels? What kind of channels are these?
3. Can you list some Canadian/German/Hungarian-produced programs? Do you prefer these to foreign (especially American) shows/movies? Why (not)?
4. What kind of programs do you like (e.g. talk shows, series, news, etc.) and why? Do you watch them regularly?
5. How do you see and what do you think about the relationship between television and the Internet? Do you watch TV online? Is online TV the future of television? List some arguments for and against watching TV on the Internet.
6. Using media authority websites, check out the most popular programs in each of the three countries. What kind of programs are they? Compare the three countries in this respect.

18. THE '56ERS

One of the most tragic events of Hungarian history in the 20th century was the uprising of October 23rd, 1956. It was a desperate grasp for freedom, a revolution against the Soviet oppression. But it failed. Many of the Hungarians escaped from the country in the following days and weeks. It was not an easy choice for them, families were separated for a long time and most of them didn't even know where they would find shelter when they left Hungary. From the 200,000 Hungarians who escaped the country, 40,000 found a new home in Canada.



*The '56 memorial plaque in Városliget, Budapest
Photo: Judy Young-Drache
(President, Canada-Hungary Educational Foundation)*



Activity 1

Put the sentences in the correct order to find out how violinist Róbert Verebes got to Canada.

- After the revolution was mercilessly suppressed by the Soviets he faced a very hard dilemma.
- He was a member of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra for 40 years.
- When they heard that Canada was still accepting refugees, they changed their plans and went there.
- His family remained in Hungary, but his wife went with him. However, because of the circumstances, they had to leave separately.
- In the end, he decided on leaving the country, which also meant leaving the Quartet.
- They hoped to go to the United States, but many of the Hungarians went there, and the quota for accepting refugees filled up quickly.
- Preparing for a concert, they walked right into the revolt unknowingly.
- One of these people is Róbert Verebes, who was 22 years old in 1956; a young violist with a promising career.
- He was a member of the Bartok Quartet, and they had a live concert scheduled at the Hungarian Radio on October 23rd.
- With many hardships, Róbert found a way to pursue his career as a professional musician.

Activity 2

Read the following excerpt from a Canadian newspaper article which appeared after Hungarian refugee Róbert Verebes's recital. Try to find the correct preposition to go with each gap.

about, about, at, for, for, for, from, from, in, in, in, in,
in, in, of, of, of, of, of, of, on, on, out, to, to, with

One thing was certain ____ the end of Robert Verebes recital yesterday: it was Montreal's gain when this fine violist decided ____ leave Hungary and settle here. Apparently his skill was already known ____ many people ____ this city because there was a larger audience than one usually finds in this afternoon series ____ the auditorium of the YWCA.

Verebes' well-developed musical sense probably deserves first place ____ the list of his attainments. It was obvious that he had thought a great deal ____ everything he played, and yet this celebration did not prevent him ____ showing a good deal ____ heart ____ his performance.

It would be difficult to be casual ____ his technique in commenting ____ the recital. When a violist plays so consistently ____ tune and handles difficult passages ____ such fluency as Verebes did, it's not something to be taken ____ granted. The viola is a more awkward instrument than the violin, and there is more cause to wonder when a violist achieves a degree ____ virtuosity. His tone, too, is sweet, and capable ____ great subtlety, although it is not very full.

A feature ____ Verebes' program which should be pointed ____ is the fact that none ____ these pieces was written expressly ____ the viola.

Only the mysterious encore (which I later learned was a slow movement ____ a Sonata by Dittersdorf) was written exclusively ____ Verebes' instrument. This, however, did not alter the fact that the soloist established the validity ____ each of these works ____ musical terms.

Source: Princz, Andrew. *Bridging the Divide - Canadian and Hungarian Stories of the 1956 Revolution*. Budapest: ontheglobe.com, 2006.

Activity 3

Discuss the following questions with your partner(s).

Do you have relatives who left Hungary after the revolution?

Where did they go?

What have they told you about their story?

What would you have done if you had lived at that time? Would you have stayed in Hungary or would you have left for another country? Why?

Do you know of any other people who had to leave their country for political reasons?

What other reasons are there for someone to leave their home country behind?

What do you think the biggest problems are for the newly arrived in a country?



19. ENGAGEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

Activity 1

Of the two possible answers, choose the one that you think is correct, then colour those parts of the map of Afghanistan where the Canadian, German and Hungarian forces are. (Use the Internet to help you find the answers.)



1. Afghanistan has 8 / 34 provinces.
2. Canadian forces are deployed in the Kandahar / Ghor province.
3. Hungarian forces are deployed in the Herat / Baghlan province.
4. Canadian forces have been in Afghanistan since 2002 / 1998.
5. The first Hungarian soldiers arrived in Afghanistan in 2003 / 2008.
6. With troops up to 4,500, Germany is the second/third largest military troop contributor.

Activity 2

The Canadian Government established three "Signature Projects" in Kandahar. In the following text about the projects, decide which of the given words fits which gap.

count society immunization challenge teachers literate lowest

Afghanistan has some of the world's _____(a) educational levels. It is estimated that half of all Afghan children do not go to school. Illiteracy is a major development _____(b) in Afghanistan, particularly in Kandahar, where only 16 percent of Kandaharis are _____(c) (26 percent of men and 5 percent of women).

Teaching women to read, write, and _____(d) is especially imperative for the Government of Afghanistan. Research shows that educating women has the greatest developmental benefits for their immediate families and for the _____(e) at large.

Canada will also support this signature project by training up to 3,000 _____(f) and by providing adult literacy and vocational training.

The Polio Eradication Signature Project will see the _____(g) of an estimated seven million children across Afghanistan, including 350,000 in the province of Kandahar. Southern Afghanistan has the highest national incidence of this debilitating virus.

Activity 3

Look at these pictures and, in pairs or groups of three, discuss the following questions:

What is happening in the pictures?



In what way are countries like Canada, Germany and Hungary helping the people of Afghanistan?

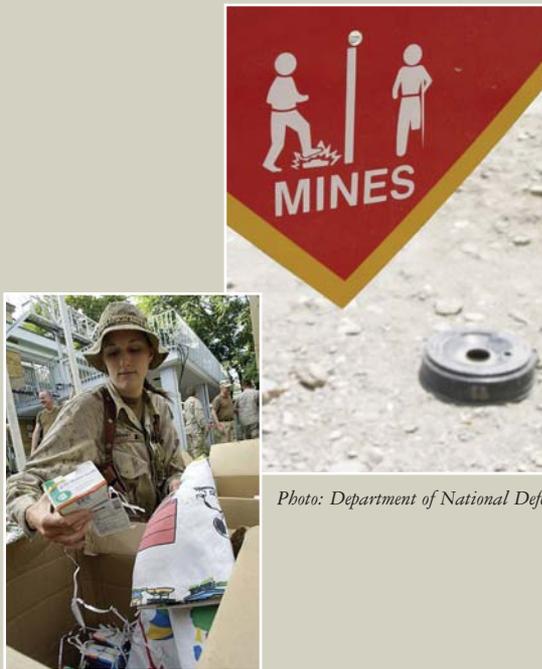


Photo: Department of National Defence (Canada)

20. TERRORISM

Today, the world is suffering from many terrorist attacks, and countries are united in their fight against various terrorist groups. However, terrorism is not a 21st century phenomenon. Did you know that Canada and Germany went through times of terror in their home countries already in the second half of the 20th century? Two such periods were the October Crisis in Canada in 1970 and the German Autumn in Germany in 1977.

Activity 1

Work in pairs. Read one of the texts while your partner reads the other one. Then tell your partner what you read about the FLQ in Canada or the RAF in Germany.

Canada – The FLQ and the "October Crisis" (1970)

In 1966, the nationalist feeling was growing in Québec and people even began demanding independence from Canada. Some



The Army in Québec

groups in favour of separatism went as far as to carry out terrorist activities. Already in 1963 terrorist bombings had occurred in Québec, but in October 1970 the situation escalated to the point that two cells of the terrorist group *Front de Libération du Québec* (FLQ) kidnapped the British Minister of Trade, James Cross on October 5 and Québec's Labour Minister, Pierre Laporte on October 15, 1970.

The government reacted quickly and passed the War Measures Act, which limited civil liberties: some people were arrested, and the military was brought into the province. As for the ministers kidnapped, on October 17 the body of Pierre Laporte was found in a car trunk near St Hubert Airport, and in early

December 1970 James Cross was found by the police, fortunately still alive.

What had begun as a "Quiet Revolution" turned into a crisis. The Parti Québécois believed that separation was the only solution, and so in 1980 the first referendum to decide the fate of Québec was held. People voted 60% in favour of Québec remaining a part of Canada, though it is suggested that the majority of Francophones in Québec were in favour of separation.

In 1995 a second referendum was held. This time the federalists only won by a narrow 50.58 percent of the votes. And so Canada remained united but it was clear that changes were necessary.

Germany – The RAF and the "German Autumn" (1977)

From its early years, members of the Red Army Faction (RAF), a radical left-wing group formed in 1968 (popularly named "Baader-Meinhof Gang" after two of its early leaders, Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof), supported themselves committing bank robberies and engaged in terrorist bombings and arson attacks. Their targets were mainly West German corporations and businesses as well as West German and US military installations in West Germany. They also kidnapped and assassinated prominent political and business figures.

On April 7, 1977 members of the RAF shot Siegfried Buback, the then Attorney General of Germany. He was on his way to Karlsruhe, when his Mercedes was stopped at a traffic light. Then a motorcycle pulled alongside, and the passenger at the back of the motorcycle opened fire with an automatic gun at the vehicle.

Buback became the first victim in a series of events leading up to the "German Autumn" in late 1977, which included the kidnapping and murder of industrialist Hans-Martin Schleyer



After the killing of Siegfried Buback April 7, 1977

by the RAF and the hijacking of the Lufthansa airplane "Landshut" by the *Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine* - (an organisation that mainly sought to establish a socialist state in Palestine). The situation ended dramatically on October 18 with the liberation of the "Landshut" and the death of both the imprisoned leading figures of the first generation of the RAF and Martin Schleyer.

Source: <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/politik/verena-becker-vor-gericht-die-dns-des-terrors-1.1006360>

21. DISASTER RESPONSE – AID FOR HAITI



Activity 1

When disaster strikes, many people reach out to help those in need. Read the numbered sentence beginnings on Canadian disaster response, and find the correct ending to match them from among the lettered options.

| | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadians feel committed to help support communities ... 2. In order to be a most efficient Canadian humanitarian ... 3. The intention of the mission is to meet the needs of survivors, that is, to ... 4. Furthermore, it is also an aim to ensure a coherent, coordinated and ... 5. The best way for citizens to help is donating money - not clothing ... 6. For example, food, clothing and other goods donated by the Canadian public ... 7. In addition, donations such as out-of-date medicine and medical supplies can do ... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ... action follows a number of objectives, for example: b) ... or food - to experienced non-governmental humanitarian organizations (NGOs). c) ... save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity during and after conflict and natural disasters. d) ... affected by natural disasters and other emergencies around the world. e) ... more harm than good to the health and well-being of the survivors. f) ... timely response to humanitarian crises abroad, matching the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship. g) ... may not be appropriate for the climate or the culture of the affected population. |
|--|--|

Activity 2: Helping Haiti

You are a newspaper reporter and you are supposed to write a short report about some of the first responses of Canada, Germany and Hungary to the earthquake in Haiti during the crucial first phase that lasted from January 12 to March 31, 2010. Use the following information:

January 12, 2010 – catastrophic earthquake in Haiti – Port-au-Prince – widespread devastation – loss of lives – hundreds of thousands of Haitians and foreign nationals die or are injured – within hours the world starts its humanitarian response – Canada, Germany and Hungary join – donate enormous sums of money to buy urgently needed food, medicines, etc. – NGOs are taking an active part in rescue work

| <i>Canada</i> | <i>Germany</i> | <i>Hungary</i> |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sends search technicians, engineers and medical staff etc. • shelter kits, hygiene kits, kitchen kits | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobile hospital, doctors, nurses etc. • drinking water purification units • emergency shelters, each big enough to house a family of eight | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the University of Medicine of Debrecen sends medical equipment and personnel • takes its share in the coordinated European Union efforts |

Activity 3

Look at the three pictures and write a caption for each picture. Then choose one picture and imagine you are on the scene. Write either what you think the young man in picture (A) is telling the photographer, or the dialogue between the Canadian official and the Haitian man in picture (B), or what the man or the boy in picture (C) is thinking.



Caption A: _____



Caption B: _____



Caption C: _____

22. FAMOUS NATIONAL PARKS

Activity 1

Work in groups of three. Student A reads the first text (A), student B reads the second text (B), and student C reads the third text (C).

In the table provided on the next page, place the names of animals appearing in your text (A, B or C) in the following categories: mammals, predators, birds, insects and other animals.

Text A

Aulavik National Park of Canada

Aulavik National Park of Canada extends to Banks Island. The Island supports a healthy population of muskoxen, many of them concentrated in the Thomsen River Valley. The threatened Peary caribou, the smallest of the caribou species, migrate through the park. Other mammal species include the arctic fox, the arctic wolf, the arctic hare, and the ermine. Polar bears also wander through the park occasionally. Lemmings are a critical part of the food chain on the island, providing food for predators like the fox and the snowy owl. There are only two species of birds that stay in the park throughout the year: ravens and ptarmigans. But the summer is a time of intensive activity for breeding birds in Aulavik. Each spring, migratory birds from around the world come to Banks Island to feed and nest. Sandhill cranes, Sabine's gulls, arctic terns, jaegers, and raptors like rough-legged hawks and gyrfalcons all take advantage of the excellent summer habitat. Snow geese, red phalaropes, and other waterfowl nest in the lush sedge meadows along river valleys.

Source: http://www.pc.gc.ca/apprendre-learn/prof/itm2-crp-trc/htm/faulavik_e.asp

Text B

Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park in Germany

Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea was declared a national park in 1985 and it was placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2009. The park offers a spectacular mixture of salt marshes, tidal creeks, dunes and sand banks, and two high tides a day with a tidal range of three meters. The low tide lays the table for migratory and coastal birds with worms, mussels, snails, crabs, shrimps and a rich animal biomass of other tiny creatures such as the marine mud snail. During hatching time part of the park is closed off for the 100,000 nesting bird pairs. In addition, the two biggest predators of Germany, the common seal and the grey seal inhabit the area, as well as about 1,000 harbour porpoises. The tidal creeks host flounders, herrings and soles which swim out to the North Sea. Around 40 plant species grow in the salt marshes of the park such as the purple flowered common sea lavender or the pleasant-smelling sea wormwood.

Source: <http://www.wattenmeer-nationalpark.de/sh/overview-english>

Text C

Bükk National Park in Hungary

Bükk National Park is situated in the Bükk Mountains of Hungary. Its fauna is just as rich as its flora. The number of animal species is estimated at about 22,000. Beyond the insect, mammal and bird species typical of medium mountains, there are several rare and valuable species here. Insect species characteristic of dead trees still exist in the large, old beech forests withdrawn from cultivation. The rare stag beetle, many types of longhorn beetles, among them the alpine longhorn beetle have also made the Bükk Mountains their home. Watercress caddis flies, long-tailed mayflies, stone flies and dragonflies live in the crystal clear water of mountain brooks. Many species of butterflies live on the edge of the forests, in hayfields and rocky grass. The gem of the sunny Bükk rocks is the Pannonian lizard. The most renowned members of the Bükk avifauna are predators. The saker falcon nesting on the steepest cliffs was earlier on the brink of extinction. As a result of active protection, the species has been stabilised, and can be caught sight of in the forest. The caves in the Bükk Mountains provide a habitat for colonies of thousands of bats, including several rare and at other places extinct species. Finally, the world famous Lipica herd of horses is worth mentioning, which is also one of the characteristic species of the Bükk Mountains.

Source: <http://www.foek.hu/zsibongo/termve/np/angnp/bnp.htm>

| Mammals | Predators | Birds | Insects | Other animals |
|---------|-----------|-------|---------|---------------|
| | | | | |

Activity 2

Select three animals in your text, and write a short description of each mentioning at least the following details: where it lives, how heavy it is, what its appearance is like, what it eats, and whether it is endangered.

Activity 3

Canada has 42 national parks, 8 of which are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. In which province or territory are the following national parks located? Write the name of the province or territory in the chart. Next, match the main attractions of the natural parks with their names.



| National Park | Location | Main attraction |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Banff National Park | | a huge polar bear breeding area, many bird species |
| Fundy National Park | | beaches, lagoons, offshore sand dunes |
| Grassland Natural Park | | beautiful red cliffs, the Cabot Trail |
| Gwaii Haanas Natural Park Reserve | | Canada's first natural park, dating back to 1885, beautiful scenery of the Rocky Mountains |
| Kluane National Park and Reserve | | coastal rainforest, Haida culture |
| Kootenay National Park | | Canada's highest peak (Mount Logan), the world's largest non-polar icefield |
| Ukkusiksalik National Park | | wildlife of the St Lawrence estuary |
| Wapusk National Park | | northern coniferous forest, spruced bogs, big lakes |
| Prince Albert National Park | | rocks formed by wind erosion, dinosaur fossils, rare prairie grasses |
| Couchibouguac National Park | | the Headbanger's Ball of bighorn sheep, Radium Hot Springs |
| Cape Breton Highlands National Park | | the world's highest tides, irregularly eroded sandstone cliffs, a covered bridge |
| Forillon National Park | | easy-to-carve stone to make pots or oil lamps from |

For sources, see the Teachers' Notes.

Activity 4

Work in three groups and design a leaflet for ONE of the national parks in Activity 3. Make some Internet research to collect information about the national park you have chosen including photos of plants and animals characteristic of the given natural park.

23. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Activity 1

Work in groups of three. Student A reads the first text (A), student B reads the second text (B), and student C reads the third text (C). Tell your partners what bird you were reading about and what you learnt about wildlife conservation related to this species and the national park it inhabits.



TEXT A

A common bird throughout North America, the *red-winged blackbird* can be found across Canada from the Yukon to north-western British Columbia. Commonly found living in wetlands, including water swamps and marshes, red-winged blackbirds are especially fond of habitats with plants which grow near water.

The red-winged blackbird is a very well-established bird species in North America.

Aside from hunting, the main threat to the population is habitat loss due to drainage of wetlands and the use of pesticides, which can cause illness in birds. Canadians encourage these birds to nest in their area by using natural methods of pest control as well as by helping to conserve wild areas in their neighbourhoods and allowing wetlands to remain undisturbed.

The Banff National Park of Canada, which is a World Heritage Site of UNESCO and the first National Park of Canada, tries to conserve various bird species including the red-winged blackbird. They also have a programme during the whole year called 'bird watching'. With the help of this programme people get an opportunity to observe many kinds of birds in their natural habitat. The red-winged blackbird can be seen first from late March to early May in the Banff Townsite Area.

TEXT B

A tall and elegant migratory wader, the *black-tailed godwit* can be found in wetland habitats from Western and Central Europe to Western Sub-Saharan Africa, with a population of about 4,700 in Germany. They build their nests on bogs, moor and marshlands, and wet lowland grasslands, this is why the Waddensee National Park of Lower Saxony is a popular breeding place for them. The natural park, stretching from the estuary of the Ems to east of Oldoog Island on the northern coast of Germany, is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Tourists are not allowed to visit the nesting grounds during hatching so that the birds are not disturbed by humans.

While national parks may offer an unspoiled breeding habitat for the black-tailed godwit, draining wetlands for agricultural use causes serious problems. Therefore the bird has been the target of wet meadow protection programmes, in which ecologically valuable meadow areas were purchased by several German federal states to ensure their survival. Protection areas have shown the first signs of success after 20 years of intervention. In spite of this, inland breeding numbers have continued to decline.

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/conservation/wildbirds/hunting/docs/black_tailed_godwit.pdf

TEXT C

The *great bustard* is a southern and central European bird, which (due to its size) rather walks than flies, in contrast to the red-winged blackbird, which is smaller and prefers flying. The main population in Hungary lives in the northern parts of Békés County. This area is part of the Körös-Maros National Park, which was founded as the 7th National Park in Hungary. This bird is an endangered species throughout the world, and its conservation needs powerful efforts.

In order to protect this bird, Hungarians established a reserve in Dévaványa in 1975. This reserve is now also part of the Körös-Maros National Park and it provides an open grassland for the bird's natural habitat.

In addition, a conservation programme has been running since 1979, which manages the protection of eggs that would not survive otherwise in unprotected nests. These eggs are collected and the hatched small birds are brought up by the employees of the park. The latest project hopes to resolve the problem of the return of birds raised artificially to their natural environment.

The reserve is open for visitors so you can observe the life of these rare animals from the top of a small look-out tower without disturbing them.

Source: <http://hungarystartshere.com/Koros-Maros-National-Park-Koros-Maros-Nemzeti-Park>

Activity 2

List at least three differences and similarities in connection with the three birds and the three national parks.

Differences:

Similarities:

Activity 3

According to the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada, more than 500 Canadian plant and animal species are at risk. What Canadian endangered and threatened bird species can you get from these anagrams?

1. ABNR OLW
2. IOUBGNRRW WOL
3. IGKN AILR
4. AIOUMNNT EOLPRV
5. IOYRV UGLL
6. AEGS AEHRRST
7. EIHTW-AEEDDH EE00CDKPRW
8. IOOHGNPW AECNR

Endangered

1. E00DDH AEBLRRW
2. AELST EIBNRTT
3. AEBDLMR EEULMRRT
4. IKNP-E00DFT AAEEHRRSTW
5. OHRST-AEIDL T AAOBLRSST

Threatened

Activity 4

Now choose a Canadian endangered bird species and compose a short text about it by answering the following questions:

1. What does the bird look like (feathers, beak, legs, height, weight)?
2. How often does it lay eggs and how many at a time?
3. How big is the population of this bird in Canada?
4. Where does it live (natural habitat)?
5. Why is it endangered?
6. What has been done to save this species?

24. ENDANGERED SPECIES

Activity 1

Below you will see the names of species which have their natural habitat in some parts of Canada, Germany or Hungary. Match the name with the brief descriptions you find in the coloured boxes. Then browse the web for pictures of ONE animal from the list, and, based on the pictures, describe the appearance of the animal in as a detailed way as possible. Next, try to find some information on the conservation status of the given species, and on efforts to protect it.

WOODLAND CARIBOU

**BLANDING'S
TURTLE**

EUROPEAN MINK

**HUCHEN/DANUBE
SALMON**

**WOLVERINE
(EASTERN POPULATION)**

**EASTERN
IMPERIAL EAGLE**

BECHSTEIN'S BAT

BELUGA

AMMERSEE KILCH

**MONARCH
BUTTERFLY**

LAKE STURGEON

**BLACK-TAILED
PRAIRIE DOG**

Lake Ammersee is the only home of this rare freshwater fish. Its length is around 20 cm. It favours deep water: it lives at depths of 60-85 m, and it lays its eggs at the bottom of the lake, 40-50 m below the surface of the water. It is a critically endangered species.

This species may live to be 75 years old. The top shell (carapace) is normally dark brown or black, whereas the bottom shell (plastron) is bright yellow. It lives in the rivers, lakes and ponds of Canada. They prefer shallow, nutrient-rich water dense with vegetation.

This animal belongs to the class of flying mammals. A few individuals are found at underground sites during hibernation but most roost in trees all year.

The weight of this freshwater fish can reach a ton. It becomes sexually mature only by the age of 30, and it can live up to a century. It lacks teeth but its barbels help it to detect food source.

This herbivorous member of the deer family roams the large, undisturbed forests, bogs and wetlands of Canada. Predators such as wolves and bears prey on it. Its insulating, heat-conserving coat helps it survive harsh winters.

This migrating bird winters in Africa and China. This species used to be the heraldic animal of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. In March or April, the female lays two to three eggs.

This animal of the cetacean family reaches 3-5 m in length. Its body is white in adulthood, but its calves are grey. This slow swimmer prefers cold water. Its lifespan is about 20 years.

It is a migratory species, whose journey takes four generations to complete. Its wings are black-veined bright orange, their black edges have white dots on them. The species was first described by Linnaeus in 1758.

This species of freshwater fish of the salmon family occurred originally in the Danube basin. Its slender, nearly round body has several dark patches on the reddish-brown back. The young feed on insect larvae, the fully developed fish preys on other fish species.

This furry species inhabits river banks and lake shores alike. Its webbed feet make it a good swimmer but its eye-sight is poor. It hunts at night and rests during the day. It weighs between half a kilo and a kilo, and the males are one and a half times as heavy as the females.

Light-brown fur covers the body of this rodent, except for the tip of its tail, which is black. Its keen vision and hearing can help protect it from predators such as the coyote or the bobcat. They dig an intricate system of holes in the ground.

The population of this species is estimated at fewer than 50. In the past it was hunted for its frost-resistant fur. The animal closely resembles small bears. Its powerful jaws and teeth help it to bite off the frozen meat in winter. In summer it feeds on berries and other plants. It is a non-migratory animal and it does not hibernate during winter.

25. GLOBAL WARMING

Activity 1

Based on the information and the maps given by your teacher, try to predict what kinds of changes are expected in Canada, Germany and Hungary's climate up until 2050. Decide how the climate in each of the three countries is going to change in view of the given climatic features. Are the territories going to get more or less rain in the future than now? Will floods or storms be more or less likely? Draw upward ↑ or downward ↓ pointing arrows next to the climatic features printed on this worksheet.

CANADA 🇨🇦

1. Atlantic Canada

Sea levels
Coastal erosion and floods
Sea and river ice
Fish habitat

2. Central Canada

Temperature
Growing season
Precipitation
Water levels in the St. Lawrence River

3. The Prairies

Temperature
Precipitation
Crop yields

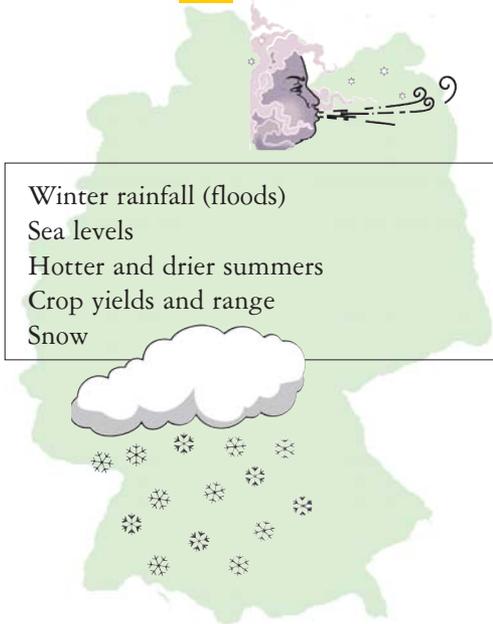
4. British Columbia

Sea levels on the northern coast
Coastal floods in the north
Precipitation on the southern part of the province
Water supplies in the south

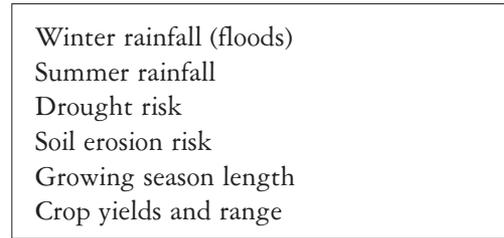
5. The Canadian Arctic

Winter temperatures over mainland
Summer temperatures on the mainland
Permafrost area
Tundra and taiga ecosystems

GERMANY



HUNGARY



Activity 2

Read the following text about the Montreal Protocol, and fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box.

consumption / drafted / hosted / ozone / proposed /
protection / successful / signed

Environmental _____ (1) is an important issue in the eyes of many Canadians. No wonder the country _____ (2) the event to propose the Montreal Protocol on September 16, 1987 _____ (3) in Montreal, Quebec. The protocol _____ (4) the reduction of substances that deplete the _____ (5) layer. Countries signing the protocol have agreed to stop the production and _____ (6) of HCFCs by 2013. So far 196 countries have _____ (7) the Montreal Protocol, making it one of the most _____ (8) international agreements.

26. ECOTOURISM

Activity 1a

Read the text about ecotourism in Canada and think about the questions printed below the text. Then discuss these questions with your peers.

Canada has colourful and interesting cities. But sometimes it's worth leaving these crowded places behind to enjoy the beauties of ecotourism. Ecotourism has two main types in Canada: one focusing on arts and culture, and the other one centering on natural splendour.

The arts and culture scene can be enjoyed in every season in Canada and by people of all ages and interests. We can visit aboriginal communities to watch their pow-wows, go to museums and engage in interactive exhibitions. The popularity of a branch of arts and culture related ecotourisms, *agrotourism*, is growing fast too: we can have a "farm-holiday", and try out the life of farmers.

The other choice in ecotourism is to be absorbed in the untouched nature of Canada. There are a lot of national parks, provincial parks, and reserves close to big cities. For the amateur ecotourist, there are qualified travel guides, who can show them the most beautiful places. Canada is most famous for its mountains, in particular the Rocky Mountains and is renowned for its 26 registered meteor craters.

In Canada, an ecotourist can choose destinations under different climates: the arctic tundra, the grasslands of the prairies, the boreal forests, the deserts and the rainforest. When visiting the wilderness, one must be careful: inland winters are extremely cold and temperatures may drop below -40 degrees Celsius. So, in colder months it's recommended to prepare well for the trip.

Source: http://www.trailcanada.com/green/tourism/ecotourism_canada/

Questions to Consider:

- Which programs would you recommend to the elderly / children?
- Which season seems the best choice to see the beauties of Canadian nature?
- What activities can we try on a "farm-holiday"?
- What kind of experiences can we have if we visit an aboriginal society?



Activity 1b

Match the activity and the name of the province or territory where you will be able to do this or see such a thing.

| Province/Territory | Activities and Sites |
|---------------------------|--|
| British Columbia | Athabasca Eco-Expeditions, Athabasca glacier tours, remote wilderness fishing in your own lake, dinosaur digs, ancient aboriginal artefacts |
| Alberta | Gold panning, rock-climbing (Cirque of the Unclimbables), fishing for lake trout, northern pike and arctic grayling |
| Saskatchewan | Learning about Inuit culture, snowmobiling, walking on the famous Northwest Passage, watching polar bears, arctic fox and arctic hare, Historic Hudson Bay's trading post, Frobisher Inn in Iqaluit, Ellesmere Island National Park |
| Manitoba | Observing denning wild wolves, musk-oxen herds, the great caribou migration, tundra wildlife, incredible displays of aurora borealis, learning about Dene culture, exploring the "last frontier", photographing arctic wolves |
| Ontario | Polar bear tours with Tundra Buggy Adventure in Churchill, Brambles Nubian Goat Farm in San Clara |
| Quebec | Red granite rock formations of the shore of Georgian Bay |
| Nova Scotia | Rock climbing, cave exploration, canoeing, bird-watching in the wetland area, Lake Louise, hoodoos of the Badlands, Bow Habitat Station |
| New Brunswick | Tub on Miramichi River, guided canoe trips, sandy beaches of Kouchibouac National Park, small fishing villages, Cape Jourimain National Wildlife Area |
| Prince Edward Island | Watching humpbacks, sea-birds, and icebergs, berry picking, participating in Bakeapple Folk Festival, Witless Bay Ecological Reserve, Avalon Wilderness Reserve, Maritime Archaic Indian Burial Mound |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | Watching sunset on the natural rock reef of North Cape, bike ride along the Confederation Trail, giant blue fin tuna fishing packages, Sandy dunes of Greenwich Peninsula |
| Northwest Territories | Whale watching and sea bird tours, exploring the historic port of Lunenburg (Unesco World Heritage Site), rich heritage and culture of Cape Breton, the Lighthouse Route, 'Glimpse Back in Time' tour of McNabs Island |
| Yukon | Whale-watching river cruises on St. Lawrence, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, biking, camping, conservation education in Gatineau Park, mysterious monoliths of Mingan Islands, blueberry festivals around Lac St. Jean, the historic village of Roberval |
| Nunavut | Whale-watching, mountaineering, visiting the Haida community, sea kayaking tours around Vancouver Island, rainforest, Okanagan Valley fruit orchards, totem poles |

Activity 2

Make some Internet research and discuss the following questions with your peers.

- a.) What are the most interesting ecotourist destinations of Canada for you?
- b.) Where and when can you see the Northern Lights?
- c.) What are the advantages and disadvantages of visiting national parks far from big cities?

Activity 3

The following text describes your opportunities as an eco-tourist at Limberlost Lodge. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box.

birding / cabin / clear / cry / forest / fresh / guided / lakes /
landscape / loons / northern / relax / trails / well-equipped

Come to Limberlost Lodge and enjoy a Northern Ontario wilderness experience. Canoe quiet _____ (1) or the scenic Mississagi River. Marvel at the beauty of the _____ (2). Capture the fall colours. Listen to the _____ (3) of the loon. Breathe in the _____ (4) air. Swim in the crystal _____ (5) water. Walk in an old growth _____ (6). See a million stars and -- with luck -- the _____ (7) lights. Interpretative signage on our nature _____ (8) lets you learn about what you can see in the forest. Or, take a _____ (9) tour to view spectacular scenery. If _____ (10) is your pleasure, you may see sandhill cranes, barred or saw-whet owls, ruffed or spruce grouse, pileated or black-backed woodpeckers, osprey, and occasionally bald eagles, just to name a few. We can arrange a tour with an expert birder. Accommodation is provided in a modern _____ (11) house-keeping cottage. _____ (12) in the sauna or in front of your fireplace after a day's outing. If you want to really get away from it all- we can accommodate you in a _____ (13) on a remote lake in one of Ontario's new provincial parks. Your only neighbours will be _____ (14), beaver, moose and other wildlife. Have a vacation to remember at Limberlost Lodge.

Activity 4

Read the text and share the information with your partner.

TEXT A: Birding in Hungary

Why go birding in Hungary? Experienced birding guides are available year-round to assist individuals, groups of friends, bird clubs and tour companies. From a few hours, one day, one week, to as long as you request. The species that can be observed include the saker falcon, the eastern imperial eagle, the pygmy cormorant, the lesser white-fronted goose, the ferruginous duck, the great bustard, the corncrake, the Ural owl, the aquatic warbler and nine species of woodpecker. With such birds, plus much unspoiled habitat and a good tourist infrastructure, Hungary is now firmly established as one of Europe's very best birding destinations.

Source: <http://www.wideweb.hu/hungary/tourism-entertainment/things-to-do/Ecotourism-nature-tours>

TEXT B: Conservation Holiday in Germany

Join us in the enchanted woods of Harz National Park - a surviving area of wilderness forest, rich in mystery and tradition, and home to an unholy alliance of witches and naked sledgers. This is a conservation holiday for those who love woods, wilderness and mountains and want to explore a side of Europe so often overlooked. Much of the practical work carried out in the park relates to either restoration of natural habitats and maintenance of traditionally managed habitats, or 'visitor management' to ensure people can enjoy, appreciate and learn from nature whilst having the minimum negative impact on it.

Source: <http://www.responsibletravel.com/Trip/Trip100225.htm>

Which of the three holidays offered in Activity 3 and Activity 4 would you like to take and why?



27. LANDSCAPE PAINTING

Landscape painting has been popular from the 19th century on, when it was fully transformed from its purely ornamental status to something of its own right. In addition, impressionism made plein-air landscapes wide-spread, which can also be illustrated with the example of the Group of Seven or the Hungarian Nagybánya School. In Germany, the group der Blaue Reiter focused on a cubist and fauvian version of landscape painting in the first year of their short existence.

- 1** Which of the three groups (the Group of Seven, the School of Nagybánya, Der Blaue Reiter) do you think the numbered sentences refer to? Write the name of the correct group in column B.

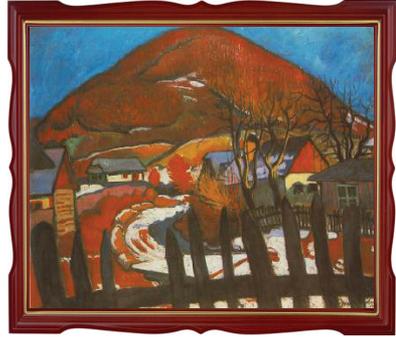
| A | B |
|---|---|
| 1. In their early careers, many of the artists who would later form this group were employed at commercial design firms. | |
| 2. During the spring of 1896 a group of painters arrived in Transylvania from Munich where they had studied art and started to work together. Later on it became a well-known movement. | |
| 3. The movement was the beginning of the modern Hungarian painting style. | |
| 4. The group's first exhibition opened at the Art Gallery of Toronto in May 1920. | |
| 5. The group was very short-lived: it existed only for three years. | |
| 6. The group centered around Wassily Kandinsky, an artist born in Russia. | |
| 7. Their first exhibition was organized in 1897. The old Art Gallery of Budapest hosted it. | |
| 8. Despite its name membership eventually grew to include ten artists. | |
| 9. In 1902 the symposium of artists finally established the Painters' College of Nagybánya, at which most of the new generation of artists spent some time discovering new techniques. | |
| 10. One member of this group preferred horses as a subject for his paintings, another preferred the colour blue, which dominated his paintings. | |
| 11. The group became known as pioneers to a new Canadian art, finding new and different ways to portray the beauty of the landscapes. | |
| 12. This group of artists held an exhibition, the title of which was the same as the title of the group, and its name was invented in a café. | |
| 13. Their greatest merit was that they imported naturalism and the plein-air style into Hungarian art. | |
| 14. Members of the group began to travel across Canada, some visited the west coast, while others went north to the arctic; they were the first artists of European descent to paint the arctic. | |
| 15. The group's final exhibition was held in 1931. | |
| 16. There were three artist generations of this movement. | |
| 17. The group was formed in Munich in 1911. | |
| 18. The group grew out of another group of artists called "The Bridge". | |
| 19. The school was finally wound up in 1937 by the leadership of the town. | |
| 20. After the last show they had come to realize that people were more open to their art and no longer needed the group to stand up against criticism. In the following years a new group was formed: The Canadian Group of Painters. | |
| 21. The first year of this group's activity was dominated by landscapes, later they changed the focus of their interest. | |

- 2** Try to give a title of your own to the pictures below painted by artists of the Group of Seven, der Blaue Reiter and Hungarian painters from Nagybánya.

1. A. Y. Jackson's painting from 1914



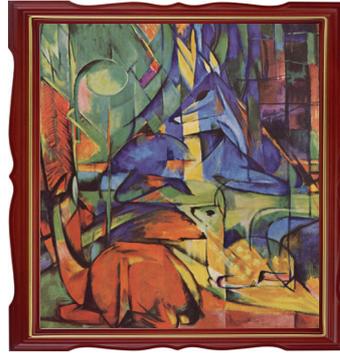
2. Ziffer Sándor's painting from 1910



3. Lakatos Artúr's painting from 1904



4. Franz Marc's painting from 1914



5. Lawren Harris's painting from 1928



6. Wassily Kandinsky's painting from 1904



- 3** Try to describe two pictures from the previous activity with your own words concentrating on the similarities and the differences between them. (One of the chosen pictures should be Canadian.)

- 4** Choose an artist from the Group of Seven, and write a short paragraph about him focusing on his career and his most famous works.

28. ENVIRONMENTAL ART

Activity 1

Environmental art, which has grown out of landscape painting, explores the connection between nature and human beings. In this activity, you will learn about six contemporary Canadian environmental artists. Match their names with their works, and the traits characteristic of them and their art.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Charisse Baker | 1.) <i>And Wolf Shall Inherit the Moon</i> |
| | 2.) <i>Bear – In the Absence of Acceptance</i> (video work) |
| | 3.) <i>Dreaming Forward series</i> |
| Nancy Bleck | 4.) esoteric vision, focus on biological aspects |
| | 5.) exploring connection and love |
| | 6.) has an MD and works with a variety of media from photography to video and sound |
| Pam Hall | 7.) husband was a Cree writer |
| | 8.) <i>Infinity Project</i> |
| | 9.) influential figure of many sound artists |
| Ingrid Koivukangas | 10.) <i>Just Fish</i> |
| | 11.) Newfoundland artist |
| | 12.) performance and audio works, a mixture of theatre, ritual, music, dance and camping (!) |
| R. Murray Schaefer | 13.) performing artist based in Vancouver |
| | 14.) showing the results of the clear-cut logging that rages through the old growth forest |
| | 15.) our relationship to place, the land and the seas in her visual art works |
| Sandra Semchuk | 16.) studies of individual ancient cedar trees |
| | 17.) <i>The Red Thread Project</i> |
| | 18.) work about settler culture, what it means to place ourselves outside "nature" |

Activity 2

Search the web to find information on the 7000 Oaks project and answer the questions below.

- What nationality is the artist who created this work of art?
- When and where was his project realized?
- Why did he decide on planting the 7000 trees?

Activity 3

Write a few sentences about a contemporary environmental artist from Canada and from your country. Your passage should include the following information:

| name | location | medium | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| titles of some | works | exhibitions | motto |



Photos on the front cover:

Archiv Romantischer Rhein Tourismus GmbH,
Mátyás Bánhegyi, Dóra Bernhardt, Corinna Bloningen, Krisztina Fekete, Judit Nagy,
Jürgen Pruskowski, Norbert Schroers, Sven Witthöft

Photos on page 2 (from left to right):

Top row: 1 John H. Taylor, 2 Judit Nagy, 3 John H. Taylor, 4 Jürgen Pruskowski,
5 Mátyás Bánhegyi, 6 Judit Nagy, 7 Mátyás Bánhegyi

Bottom row: 1 Mátyás Bánhegyi, 2 John H. Taylor, 3 Judit Nagy, 4 Mátyás Bánhegyi

Photos on the back cover (from top to bottom):

1 Corinna Bloningen, 2 John H. Taylor, 3 John H. Taylor, 4 Dóra Bernhardt,
5 Jürgen Pruskowski, 6 Mátyás Bánhegyi, 7 John H. Taylor, 8 Judit Nagy



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