Climate Change and Canada

Notre Dame Burns

The Uighurs of China

Organ Donation

2018/2019: Issue 8
MISSION STATEMENT
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TO THE TEACHER

WHAT IN THE WORLD?
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Hay’sxw’qa!
LesPlan is grateful to the Lkwungen Peoples, the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations, on whose unceded land we now live, and do our work.

We welcome your comments and appreciate your suggestions. Please contact us at any time.
Canada is ahead in a race that no one wants to win, warns a report released in April. Here’s what the study revealed. On average, our nation is experiencing global warming at just over twice the rate of the rest of the world. Worse, Northern Canada is heating up three times faster than the global average.

Environment and Climate Change Canada commissioned the research, called Canada’s Changing Climate Report (CCCR). It was written by university and government scientists.

A SCARY TREND
The experts found that our average annual temperature has warmed by 1.7 degrees Celsius since 1948. By comparison, average global temperatures went up by 0.8 degrees Celsius in the same period.

A CARBON TAX PRIMER
On April 1, Ottawa brought in a carbon tax. This federal program went into effect in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan – the four provinces that didn’t yet have a carbon tax of their own.

How does a carbon tax work? The government charges a fee to producers, distributors, and users of fossil fuels based on how much carbon dioxide these fuels emit when they burn. The price is set per tonne of carbon. The federal tax is $20 a tonne for 2019. It will increase by $10 yearly until it reaches $50 a tonne in 2022.

This pollution tax raises the cost of gasoline, heating oil, and other fossil fuels to encourage everyone to use these products less. The price goes up over time so consumers and businesses can adjust.

For example, gasoline increased by 4.4 cents per litre in April when the federal carbon tax went into effect. By April 2022, gasoline will cost 11 cents per litre more in tax than it does today.

Businesses also pay the tax for the gases they emit, but they pass on that cost to consumers.

The evidence seems to show that a carbon tax works. B.C., for example, introduced one in 2008. Since then, emissions have fallen by as much as 15 percent, consumers are buying more fuel-efficient cars, and the B.C. economy is ahead of other provinces.

In Northern Canada, the average temperature increase in that time was 2.3 degrees Celsius. The Prairies and northern B.C. are...
also seeing rates higher than 1.7 degrees.

**EXTREME WEATHER**
Canada is getting more precipitation, too, especially in winter, the CCCR stated. In particular, the North, parts of Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, and Atlantic Canada are seeing this increase.

**DID YOU KNOW?**
Canadians use five times more energy per person than the world average. In 2016, 63 percent of that energy came from fossil fuels.

The report says hotter summer weather means we’ll also have more “extreme fire weather” conditions, water shortages, and floods. Since heat waves will likely get worse, expect more droughts, too.

**A FRIGHTENING FUTURE**
The report’s authors created low, medium, and high-emission scenarios to better predict Canada’s climate future. By the late 21st century, the average annual temperature will increase between 1.8 and 6.3 degrees Celsius. It all depends on which scenario prevails.

Extreme heat events, which now occur on average every 20 years, will happen once every five years by the middle of the century.

That’s only if we achieve the low-emission goal. If we don’t, scorching temperatures will happen every other year.

Under the medium-emission picture, glaciers in Western Canada will lose up to 96 percent of their mass by century’s end. So oceans will keep rising, causing even more heat. Why? There will be less sea ice and snow cover to reflect the sun’s radiation back into space.

**IS THERE HOPE?**
Environmentalist Bill McKibben says he’s alarmed, but not surprised, by the report.

“Canada being in the north has [a] front row seat to global warming,” he says.

The good news: There’s still time to make a difference. If Canadians reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the coming decades, global warming can be slowed, the report found.

To do that, however, we must keep the increase in the average global temperature to below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. That was the target of the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, signed by 197 nations.

At the same time, we must prepare for the new reality brought about by climate change.

**TAKING ACTION**
Eddy Pérez, a climate change analyst, says five new policies could help meet the challenges raised by the CCCR.

**Ban coal and diesel power.** In 2004, Ontario closed its coal plants. Ten years later, the greenhouse gas emissions reduction was equal to taking seven million cars off the road.

**Institute a cross-Canada zero emissions policy.** Offer incentives to get consumers to buy electric or hydrogen-powered cars. Create widespread electric car charging networks.

**Cut oil and gas industry emissions.** Drilling releases methane, one of the worst greenhouse gases.

**Don’t subsidize the oil and gas sector.** One federal report showed that this industry is responsible for over one-quarter of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Revise building codes.** Rewrite the rules to force all Canadian builders to use better insulation, more efficient lighting, and low- or no-carbon heating.

“Normal can’t come back,” says Dianne Saxe, former environmental commissioner of Ontario. “We’ve locked in a huge amount of change that is still going to come our way.” ★
ON THE LINES

Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. Who produced the Canada's Changing Climate Report?

2. What did this report conclude about Canada's overall climate?

3. What did this climate change report conclude about Northern Canada?

4. Identify at least three extreme weather conditions caused by warming temperatures.

5. Explain what a carbon tax is.

6. How does a carbon tax encourage less use of fossil fuels?

7. How much is the current federal carbon tax? How much will this tax be in 2022?

8. Which four provinces does this tax apply to? Why does it apply only in these provinces?
Between the Lines

An *inference* is a conclusion drawn from evidence. A *plausible inference* is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside of the article.

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that Canadians consume five times more energy per person that the world average?

Just Talk About It

1. As you see it, what is the significance of this article? Explain.

2. a) The new carbon tax implemented on April 1 is controversial. As you understand it, for what reasons was the tax brought in? What reasons can you suggest to explain why some people and groups might be opposed to this tax?

b) What is your perspective on the carbon tax? Are you more in favour of, or more opposed to, this tax? Why? Explain.

Online

*Note:* The links below are listed at [www.lesplan.com/en/links](http://www.lesplan.com/en/links) for easy access.


Infographic

Respond to the infographic on page 7. What information conveyed in the infographic is new to you? What is interesting to you? What seems to be especially significant? Why? Overall, how does the information in this infographic enhance your understanding of Canada’s changing climate and global warming in general? Explain. ★
Global warming trend continues

The past five years have been, collectively, the hottest on record, with 2018 the fourth-warmest since modern records began.

GLOBAL SURFACE TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES, 2014-2018

Higher than normal temperatures
Lower than normal temperatures

GLOBAL ANNUAL SURFACE AIR TEMPERATURE CHANGE

Temperature anomaly (°C)

Global annual mean, based on land and ocean data

Lowess (Locally Weighted Scatterplot Smoothing)
Smooth line for easier interpretation of data

Since 1880s, average global surface temperature has risen just over 1°C

1880: -0.18°C
2018: 0.83°C
1.01°C

Source: NASA – Goddard Institute for Space Studies
Pictures: GSFC
© GRAPHIC NEWS
YOUR TASK:

Examine the editorial cartoon, then answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper:

1. What do you already know about how the climate is changing and what people need to do to slow this change?

2. Describe what you see and read in the cartoon.

3. As you see it, what might the cartoonist be saying about how people are responding to climate change? Explain.

4. For what reasons do you agree with the cartoonist’s perspective? For what reasons do you disagree? ★
**Map Assignment**

**Climate Change and Canada**
- A New Report Sounds an Alarm

Complete this map assignment to better understand the article *Climate Change and Canada*.

**Instructions**

1. Obtain the required resources and read all the instructions before starting.
2. Colour your map after all labelling is completed.
3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

**Resources Required:** pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

**Part A** Locate and label the following territories in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:
- Yukon Territory (brown)
- Northwest Territories (pink)
- Nunavut (orange)

**Part B** Locate and label the capital city of all three territories and underline.

**Part C** Locate and label the following in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:
- British Columbia (purple)
- Alberta (yellow)
- Saskatchewan (green)
- Manitoba (brown)
- Ontario (grey)
- Quebec (yellow)
- Alaska (grey)
- Greenland (green)

**Part D** Locate and label the following islands:
- Baffin Island
- Ellesmere Island
- Victoria Island

**Part E** Locate and label the following lakes and shade them light blue:
- Great Slave Lake
- Great Bear Lake
- Lake Athabasca

**Part F** Locate and label the following and shade all ocean water dark blue:
- Arctic Ocean
- Beaufort Sea
- Hudson Bay
- Baffin Bay

**Part G** Locate and label the following two lines of latitude:
- 60° N
- Arctic Circle 66° N

**Part H** Complete your map with a frame, title and compass. ★
National Climate Change and Canada – A New Report Sounds an Alarm

QUIZ

A. Write the letter that corresponds to the best answer on the line beside each question:

1. Which region of Canada is warming the fastest?
   a) Atlantic Canada
   b) Northern Canada
   c) Central Canada
   d) the Prairies

2. Which province closed its coal plants in 2004?
   a) British Columbia
   b) Manitoba
   c) New Brunswick
   d) Ontario

3. Which province introduced a carbon tax in 2008 that decreased emissions?
   a) British Columbia
   b) Ontario
   c) Saskatchewan
   d) New Brunswick

B. Mark the statements T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact to support it on the line below. If a statement is False, write the words that make it true on the line below.

4. True or False? Higher temperatures will lead to more frequent heat waves and wildfires.

5. True or False? Melting sea ice and glaciers will help cool the rest of the planet.

6. True or False? The federal carbon tax will be $50 per tonne by 2022.

C. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence.

7. Canadians use _______________________ times more energy per person than the world average.


9. Under a medium-emission scenario _______________________ in the West will lose 96 percent of their mass by 2100.

D. Respond to the following question in paragraph form. (Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.)

What is your understanding of a carbon tax? Explain what it is and how it works.
On April 15, Notre-Dame de Paris caught fire.

This medieval cathedral is known throughout the world. It was immortalized in the Victor Hugo novel *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*.

**Horrifying Scene**

An alarm rang at the cathedral at 6:20 pm, but no fire was found. It sounded again at 6:43 pm. This time, fire was discovered on the roof. Worshippers attending the evening mass were quickly evacuated, and 400 firefighters raced in to battle the blaze.

Despite their efforts, however, the flames quickly burst through the roof. They engulfed the spire, which collapsed. Shortly after, the roof fell in, too.

**A Close Call**

Parisians and tourists watched in shock as the famous landmark burned. It took 12 hours to put out the blaze.

The damage was severe. Two-thirds of the 100-metre-long wooden roof was destroyed. But the façade, the two 69-metre bell towers, and the main structure remained. The cathedral’s precious stained-glass rose windows, though damaged, were not destroyed.

Notre-Dame’s organ, one of the world’s biggest and most famous, also remained intact after the fire. The impressive instrument dates to the 1730s and boasts an estimated 8000 pipes.

**DID YOU KNOW?**

The island that houses Notre-Dame is the true heart of Paris. All distances in France are measured from the esplanade in front of the cathedral.

Emergency workers also managed to rescue many valuable works of art and religious items from the fire. Among them? The crown of thorns, said to have been worn by Jesus before his crucifixion, and a tunic worn by

---

**Definitions**

**Engulf**: to surround something in a way that destroys it

**Espplanade**: a long stretch of open level ground (paved or grassy) for walking along a waterfront

**Immortalize**: to make famous forever

**Intact**: not harmed in any way by something that has happened

**Rose Window**: large circular window, usually glazed with stained glass, having stone tracery radiating from the center, often with intricate petal-like patterns

**Spire**: a tall tower at the top of a building (usually a church or temple) and that tapers to a point at the top

**Tunic**: a long, loose piece of clothing with a belt and no sleeves, worn by people in ancient times
FRANCE’S NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS
– City’s Heart Wounded by Flames

King Louis IX when he brought the crown to Paris.

Some other treasures, however, were damaged or destroyed in the fire.

THE HEART OF PARIS

Over its 800-year history, Notre-Dame has survived plagues, revolutions, and two world wars. The cathedral has stood throughout as a symbol of western civilization. It is also seen as the cultural and spiritual heart of Paris, and as the religious centre of France.

Today, Notre-Dame is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and home to the Archbishop and Archdiocese of Paris. This historic building is also the biggest tourist attraction in France. In 2018, 13 million tourists came to admire it.

“WE WILL REBUILD”

Officials think the fire started accidentally. The cathedral was being restored, and the blaze may have been related to the renovations.

In the aftermath of the fire, French President Emmanuel Macron promised Notre-Dame would be rebuilt “even more beautifully”. He wanted the reconstruction to be completed within five years. He asked the international community to offer skills and financial support.

Donations began pouring in almost immediately from around the globe. Some of France’s richest citizens and companies pledged about 700 million euros ($913 million) towards reconstruction efforts.

Rebuilding won’t be easy, though. Many of the original materials are not available today. For instance, replacing the 800 wooden beams lost in the fire will be next to impossible. France simply no longer has trees as large as the ones that were cut down in the 13th century.

Nonetheless, President Macron is confident that the job will get done.

“Noire-Dame is our history, our literature, part of our psyche, the place of all our great events, our epidemics, our wars, our liberations, the epicentre of our lives.

“We will rebuild Notre-Dame because this is what the French expect, because this is what our history deserves, because this is our profound destiny. So I solemnly say tonight: We will rebuild it together.”

A GOTHIC MASTERPIECE

Notre-Dame cathedral sits in the Seine River, on an island with a long and important history.

In Roman times, the Île de la Cité was home to the Parisi people from whom the city took its name. They erected temples there to Jupiter, the king of the gods in Roman mythology.

Once Christianity came to Paris, Christians built their own churches on this site. In 1163, the Bishop of Paris, Maurice de Sully, called for the construction of Notre-Dame. Pope Alexander III laid the cornerstone.

It would take nearly 200 years to complete the grand new cathedral. Generations of workers took part in its construction. This tied Parisians to the building in very personal ways as the city grew around the church and the island.

Notre-Dame is considered to be one of the finest examples of French Gothic cathedral architecture. It is famous for its rib vaulting, flying buttresses, and stunning stained glass windows, and for the carved stone gargoyles that peer down from its roof.

DEFINITIONS

GARGOYLE: a stone statue of an ugly creature, used mainly on old churches for directing water away from the roof

GOTHIC: an architectural style developed in France that spread through Europe between the 12th and 16th centuries.
ON THE LINES
Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. Where is the Notre-Dame cathedral located?

2. When did construction start on this church? When was this landmark completed?

3. Briefly describe the cathedral’s architecture.

4. Describe the historical and religious significance of this cathedral.

5. What happened to the cathedral on April 15?

6. How long did it take to put out the blaze? How do authorities think the fire started?

7. Describe the damage to the cathedral’s roof and spire.

8. Describe the damage to the rest of the cathedral.

9. What did the French president promise to do? What help did he ask for?
**INTERNATIONAL**

**FRANCE’S NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS**

– City’s Heart Wounded by Flames

**BETWEEN THE LINES**

An inference is a conclusion drawn from evidence. *A plausible inference is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside of the article.*

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that all distances in France are measured from the esplanade in front of the Notre-Dame cathedral?

**JUST TALK ABOUT IT**

As you see it, what is the significance of this story? Explain.

**ONLINE**

*Note: The links below are listed at www.lesplan.com/en/links for easy access.*


3. Find out more about the Notre-Dame cathedral at https://notredamecathedralparis.com/.


**INFOGRAPHIC**

Respond to the infographic on page 16. What information conveyed in the infographic is new to you? What is interesting to you? What seems to be especially significant? Why? Overall, how does the information in this infographic enhance your understanding of the Notre-Dame cathedral fire? Explain. ★
Notre-Dame fire: Assessing the damage

Hundreds of millions of euros have been pledged to help rebuild Notre-Dame after fire ravaged the 850-year-old building, destroying the medieval roof timbers, the spire, and parts of the stone vaulting below.

48m

128m

Spire

18:50 local time: Fire begins in roof near spire

19:53: Spire collapses as fire races along transept and nave

20:07: Entire roof collapses

198m

Bell towers: 68m high. Largest bell – Emmanuel – installed 1685. Both towers intact

Gargoyles: Mythical stone creatures – much loved part of cathedral

Spire: Restored in 1860s after 12th century original dismantled in French Revolution. Destroyed

Bronze statues: Twelve Apostles and four evangelists removed days before fire for renovation

Stained glass: 13th century rose windows. One survived, fate of two others uncertain

Grand Organ: 8000-pipe instrument, renovated 2013. Reported saved

Relics: Crown of Thorns believed worn by Jesus at crucifixion, and Tunic of Saint Louis, 13th century king of France. Both saved

Source: www.notredamedeparis.fr
Pictures: Associated Press

© GRAPHIC NEWS
Directions:

1. Study the photograph below.
2. Then, complete each quadrant on the Getting Inside the Picture chart. Use as many details as you can.
3. Now, select one of your powerful words. Use this as a springboard for a 5-minute Quick Write. Let your pen flow. A good descriptive paragraph has vivid details and helps the reader “get inside the picture” (experience the event as if he/she were right there).
4. Generate three possible titles for this picture. Then select the one that best captures the essence of the image. Explain why this is the most suitable title.

Title: ________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senses</th>
<th>Images</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What might you hear, smell, taste or touch?</td>
<td>What details in the photograph create vivid pictures in your mind?</td>
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<td>What colours, textures, sounds, movements do you experience?</td>
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<th>Words</th>
<th>Feelings</th>
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<tr>
<td>What powerful words describe the scene?</td>
<td>What do you feel when you look at this image?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What might you think, wonder, say if you were there?</td>
<td>What might the people in the photograph be feeling?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quick write

Possible titles:

1. _______________________________  2. _______________________________  3. _______________________________

The best title is # _____ because . . .
Map Assignment

France’s Notre-Dame de Paris
– City’s Heart Wounded by Flames

Complete this map assignment to better understand the article France’s Notre-Dame de Paris.

Instructions

1. Obtain the required resources and read all the instructions before starting.
2. Colour your map after all labelling is completed.
3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

Resources Required: pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

Part A Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:
- United Kingdom (purple)
- France (yellow)
- Netherlands (green)
- Belgium (pink)

Part B Locate and label the capital of each country and underline each city name.

Part C Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:
- Germany (brown)
- Luxembourg (orange)
- Switzerland (red)
- Italy (green)
- Spain (pink)
- Andorra (red)

Part D Locate and label the following cities:
- Marseille
- Lyon
- Toulouse
- Nice
- Strasbourg

Part E Locate and label the following and shade all ocean water dark blue:
- Atlantic Ocean
- Bay of Biscay
- English Channel
- North Sea
- Mediterranean Sea

Part F Locate and label the following rivers and shade them light blue:
- Seine River
- Rhone River
- Garonne River
- Loire River

Part G Complete your map with a frame, title, and compass bearing. ★
QUIZ

A. Write the letter that corresponds to the best answer on the line beside each question:

______ 1. How long did it take to build the Notre-Dame cathedral?
   a) 25 years        b) 50 years
   c) 100 years       d) 200 years

______ 2. A stone statue of an ugly creature often found on old churches is called a:
   a) serpent        b) gargoyle
   c) spire          d) flying buttress

______ 3. How many tourists visited Notre-Dame in 2018?
   a) 800,000        b) 2 million
   c) 9 million      d) 13 million

B. Mark the statements T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact to support it on the line below. If a statement is False, write the words that make it true on the line below.

______ 4. True or False? Notre-Dame cathedral is located on an island.

______ 5. True or False? The fire that engulfed Notre-Dame was started on purpose.

______ 6. True or False? The French government does not plan to rebuild Notre-Dame cathedral.

C. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence.

7. Notre-Dame is one of the best examples of French ______________________ cathedral architecture.

8. The Notre-Dame fire burned the roof and engulfed the ______________________ which collapsed.

9. Notre-Dame cathedral is a UNESCO World ______________________ Site.

D. Respond to the following question in paragraph form. (Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.)

As you see it, what is the significance of the Notre-Dame fire? Give reasons to support your response.
Human rights groups around the world report that China has imprisoned up to one million Uighurs living in China’s Xinjiang region. Satellite images and other evidence show a growing number of detention centres in Xinjiang, including at least 44 high-security buildings.

Fake News
The Chinese government, however, denies this accusation. It is “completely untrue,” a senior Chinese official told the UN last August. The centres have been set up to teach lessons on Chinese history, language, and culture. They offer ‘nutritious, free diets’. The buildings are also used as job retraining centres, another official explained.

However, China does admit to cracking down on ‘extremist

About Xinjiang’s Uighurs
China has the largest population in the world – 1.4 billion. Some 91.5 percent are Han Chinese; 8.5 percent are minorities.

Xinjiang is a territory in northwest China. It became part of China in 1949. In theory the region is autonomous. In practice, the Chinese government controls it.

The population of Xinjiang is 22 million. About 11 million are Uighur Muslims who speak a language similar to Turkish.

Xinjiang’s traditional economy is based on agriculture and trade. But the region is rich in oil and other resources, and the economy has been developing. That’s prompted many Han Chinese from China’s eastern areas to move to Xinjiang. Han Chinese now make up 40 percent of the territory’s population. Many local Uighurs resent them because they are perceived to get the best jobs.

Uighur communities also exist in neighbouring countries, such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan. These countries used to be part of the Soviet Union. But they gained independence in the 1990s, when the Soviet Union collapsed. That inspired some Xinjiang Uighurs to start a separatist movement. However, China’s harsh response to these activities forced separatists underground.

perceive: to understand or think about something in a particular way
separatist: a group that wants to form a new country
underground: secretly working against an existing regime

Definitions
autonomous: freedom to govern or control its own affairs
detention centre: jails where prisoners are held temporarily
extremist: far beyond the norm
Han Chinese: China’s main ethnic group
perceive: to understand or think about something in a particular way
separatist: a group that wants to form a new country
Soviet Union: a former country of Europe and Asia
underground: secretly working against an existing regime
The Uighurs of China – Terrorists or Victims?

Timeline of Unrest
It’s true that some Uighurs have been protesting Chinese rule in Xinjiang since the 1990s. In one riot in July 2009 in Xinjiang’s main city, 200 people died.

In all, China says Uighurs have led 30 attacks in Xinjiang over the past 30 years, including one in which 458 people were killed. That’s why, since 2014, the government has arrested 13,000 Uighurs, seized 2000 explosive devices, and punished nearly 31,000 people for ‘illegal religious activities’.

Twisting the Truth
The World Uighur Congress, which represents the Uighur community in exile, says it doesn’t believe China’s explanation. China isn’t battling ‘separatist terrorism’. Instead, it’s trying to wipe out the Uighur faith and culture and replace it with Chinese culture.

Human rights groups say the “job retraining centres” are nothing but internment camps. Uighurs are getting herded into these work camps and paid pennies a day. They are forced to study Mandarin and communism, and praise the Chinese President. Former prisoners say they were woken before dawn, and forced to learn laws and sing propaganda songs. Others say they were tortured.

One man said, “They wouldn’t let me sleep, they would hang me up for hours and would beat me. They had thick wooden and rubber batons, whips made from twisted wire, needles to pierce the skin, pliers for pulling out the nails. All these tools were displayed on the table in front of me, ready to use at any time. And I could hear other people screaming.”

Eyes Everywhere
Even Uighurs in Xinjiang who aren’t in detention are watched closely. Police monitor their movements using surveillance cameras and checkpoints. Authorities track them using facial recognition technology and bar codes on their doors. The government also forces Uighurs to install a cell phone app that scans their phones and reports what it finds.

Canada’s Balancing Act
Many nations have protested China’s treatment of the Uighurs. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau raised the issue with Chinese Premier Li Keqiang last November. Canada also expressed its concern in a letter signed by 14 other nations.

However, Canada hasn’t kept up the pressure, says the World Uighur Congress. It has backed off recently, because it is afraid that two Canadians imprisoned in China would pay the price. But that’s a mistake, the group says. Why? Because it’s exactly the response China wants to provoke.

For her part, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland says Canada is doing what it can to help the Uighurs.

“This is an issue which I have raised directly with my Chinese counterpart. It is something which we discuss very much with our allies and like-minded countries and it’s right for us to do so. The world does need to pay attention. And Canada is.”

Definitions
Communism: a way of organizing a society in which the government owns the things that are used to make and transport products (such as land, oil, factories, ships, etc.) and there is no privately owned property
Exile: forced to live in a foreign country
Internment Camp: a prison camp for the confinement of enemy aliens, prisoners of war, political prisoners, etc.
Propaganda: ideas or statements that are false or exaggerated and that are spread to help a cause, a political leader, a government, etc.
Provoke: to deliberately try to make someone angry
Surveillance: close observation of a person or group (usually by the police)
ON THE LINES

Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. What is the population of China?

2. What is the population of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region? What is the ethnic breakdown of this region?

3. List at least three other important facts about this region.

4. Why have many local Uighurs resented the arrival of Han Chinese into Xinjiang?

5. Describe how some Uighurs have reacted to this influx.

6. How many attacks does China attribute to Uighur separatists since 1990?

7. How many Uighur Muslims do human rights groups say have been imprisoned in Xinjiang?

8. How did Chinese government authorities respond to these accusations?

9. List at least two other measures Chinese authorities have taken to control the population.
An inference is a conclusion drawn from evidence. A **plausible inference is supported by evidence in the article and is consistent with known facts outside of the article.**

What inference(s) can you draw from the fact that since 2014, 13,000 Uighurs have been arrested in Xinjiang, 2000 explosive devices have been seized, and nearly 31,000 people have been punished for ‘illegal religious activities’?

**JUST TALK ABOUT IT**

1. a) What do human rights groups say is happening to Uighurs in Xinjiang? What does the Chinese government say is happening?

b) Which story do you find more credible – that of the human rights groups, or that of the Chinese government? Give reasons to support your response.

c) If you were Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, how would you handle the issue of China’s treatment of the Uighur people? Explain.

**ONLINE**

*Note: The links below are listed at [www.lesplan.com/en/links](http://www.lesplan.com/en/links) for easy access.*

1. Find out more about the Uighur people on Britannica at [https://www.britannica.com/topic/Uighur](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Uighur).


Map Assignment

The Uighurs of China – Terrorists or Victims?

Complete this map assignment to better understand the article *The Uighurs of China*.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Obtain the required resources and read all the instructions before starting.
2. Colour your map after all labelling is completed.
3. Print in pencil only first, then go over the printing in black ink.
4. Work carefully and neatly.

**Resources Required:** pencil, black pen, pencil crayons, ruler, eraser and an atlas.

**Part A** Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

- China (green)
- Mongolia (purple)
- Japan (pink)
- Taiwan (yellow)
- Philippines (brown)
- India (purple)

**Part B** Locate and label the capital of each country and underline each city name.

**Part C** Locate and label the following countries in CAPITAL letters and shade each as indicated:

- Russia (orange)
- Kazakhstan (red)
- Nepal (orange)
- Bhutan (yellow)
- Bangladesh (pink)
- Myanmar (orange)
- Thailand (pink)
- Laos (purple)
- Cambodia (yellow)
- Vietnam (red)
- North Korea (red)
- South Korea (orange)

**Part D** Locate and label the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region in CAPITAL letters and shade it dark green.

**Part E** Locate and label the capital of Xinjiang and underline the city name.

**Part F** Locate and label the following cities:

- Shanghai
- Guangzhou
- Tianjin

**Part G** Locate and label the following rivers and shade them light blue:

- Pearl River
- Yangtze River (Chang Jiang River)
- Huang He River (Yellow River)

**Part H** Locate and label the following and shade all ocean water dark blue:

- Pacific Ocean
- Sea of Japan
- South China Sea
- Bay of Bengal

**Part I** Shade all remaining territories grey.

**Part J** Complete your map with a frame, title, and compass. ★
The Uighurs of China – Terrorists or Victims?

QUIZ

A. Write the letter that corresponds to the best answer on the line beside each question:

_____ 1. How many Uighur Muslims live in Xinjiang?
   a) 4 million    b) 8 million
   c) 11 million   d) 22 million

_____ 2. Xinjiang’s traditional economy is based on:
   a) oil and gas resources    b) agriculture and trade
   c) mining and forestry      d) fishing and aquaculture

_____ 3. When a government owns most things and there is no private property, this is called:
   a) communism    b) anarchism
   c) capitalism    d) dictatorship

B. Mark the statements T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact to support it on the line below. If a statement is False, write the words that make it true on the line below.

_____ 4. True or False? Uighur Muslims speak a language similar to Turkish.

_____ 5. True or False? The population of Xinjiang is 22 million.

_____ 6. True or False? Human rights groups say that as many as one million Uighurs have been imprisoned

C. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence.

7. Many _______________________ Chinese have recently settled in Xinjiang.

8. Countries surrounding Xinjiang gained independence when the _______________________ Union collapsed.

9. Many security _______________________ have been set up across Xinjiang.

D. Respond to the following question in paragraph form. (Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.)

As you see it, how should Canada respond to China’s treatment of Uighurs? Give reasons to support your response.
WANTED: SPARE KIDNEY

A while back, a Vancouver pee wee hockey team learned that its coach, Stephen Gillis, needed a life-saving kidney transplant.

Unfortunately, the number of patients needing kidneys is far greater than the number of organs available through donation. Mr. Gillis was on a five-year waiting list. But he learned he could get a transplant faster if he could find his own kidney donor. So his players created a video and posted it on social media.

“Our coach needs our help,” they said. “Help us find a donor.”

LIVING DONORS

In Canada, most organs come from deceased donors. But ‘living donors’ can also donate kidneys. Most people only need one kidney, so they can donate the other one.

Many people stepped forward to offer Mr. Gillis a kidney. However, the coach has a rare blood type. None of the potential donors was a match — until Michael Teigen came along.

Mr. Teigen used to work with Mr. Gillis. The moment when he told his friend that he would give him a life-saving kidney was recorded on video. Mr. Gillis sobbed and embraced his donor. He chose to make that video public, and it went viral.

“I’m hoping now we can use this story to sign up people to become organ [donors] and save the lives of others,” he said.

THE NEED FOR MORE DONORS

The shortage of donated organs is a worldwide problem. Globally, there are over 135,000 solid organ transplants performed annually. Yet that represents less than ten percent of the need. In Canada, 2979 life-changing transplants took place in 2016. However, there were 4333 patients on the waiting list.

About 250 people die waiting for an organ transplant every year in Canada,” says Amber Appleby, Director of Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation for Canadian Blood Services.

About 90 percent of Canadians support organ donation. Online registering is easy and quick. Yet less than 20 percent of...
Canadians register to become organ donors.

“I get why it’s not anyone’s favourite choice of conversation,” says Brent Dueck, a young father. He had a transplant 17 years ago and is now on the waiting list for another. Still, talking about donating organs and registering beforehand is better than raising the subject after someone dies and the family is in shock, he says.

**Green Shirt Day**

Logan Boulet’s parents knew what he wanted. The Humboldt Broncos hockey player died in a tragic April 2018 bus crash in Saskatchewan. Shortly before his death, Mr. Boulet had signed up to be an organ donor. After his death, six people received his organs.

That had a powerful effect. Two months after Mr. Boulet died, more than 150,000 people registered to become donors.

Mr. Boulet’s parents honour his memory by promoting organ donation. They started Green Shirt Day, a yearly tradition. (Green was the Broncos’ colour.) On April 7th, the date of their son’s death, they invite their Lethbridge, Alberta community to a public skate.

“We want people to be inspired to register and to have a conversation with their family about being an organ donor,” said Logan’s mother.

**How a transplant works**

Less than two percent of people die in a way that their organs can be transplanted. Generally, donors experience brain death – they have lost all brain function. Yet the heart keeps beating and blood still flows to other organs. If these organs are healthy, they can then be used in transplants.

The heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, pancreas, small intestine, eyes, bone, skin, and heart valves can all be donated. One donor can save up to eight lives, and benefit more than 75 people.

Organs are matched to recipients by blood type, height, and weight. How sick the recipients are, and how long they have been waiting for a transplant, are also considered. Once chosen, the recipient immediately meets the transplant team at the transplant centre. Meanwhile, surgeons remove, package, and send donor organs to the centre.

Recipients stay on anti-rejection drugs for life. Rejection is the body’s normal reaction to a foreign object – including a new organ. But anti-rejection drugs trick the immune system into accepting the transplant.

The change in a patient’s health can be amazing. Someone can be “on a computer, complete life support, ventilated, [with] wires hanging inside and out of them” before a transplant, says James Breckenridge of the Canadian Transplant Association.

“When you see a person go from that to, within a week, walking and standing up and being bright pink colour and healthy, it’s an amazing miracle.”

**Presumed consent**

Nova Scotia will soon address organ shortages by becoming the first province to adopt a policy of ‘presumed consent’. That means instead of registering to consent to organ donation, you are assumed to have given consent – unless you or your next-of-kin opt out.

Cindy Ryan knows how life-changing an organ transplant is. She received a liver in 2013 and again in 2015.

“So many things to be grateful for every day, and all because someone I’ll never have the honour to meet gave me the most generous gift of all – the gift of organ donation, the gift of life,” she says. ★
Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. Which two organs can be transplanted from a live person?

2. List at least four other organs that can be transplanted.

3. How many organ transplants are performed annually around the world?

4. How many transplants were performed in Canada in 2016?

5. How are donor organs matched with recipients? Explain.

6. Describe the organ transplant process.

7. How long does a transplant recipient need to take anti-rejection drugs for? Why is this necessary?

8. How does Nova Scotia plan to solve the donor shortage problem?
BETWEEN THE LINES

What if... there were no organ donors?

JUST TALK ABOUT IT

1. What reasons can you suggest to explain why there is a worldwide shortage of donated organs? Explain.

2. Would you consider registering to be an organ donor? Give reasons to support your position.


ONLINE

Note: The links below are listed at www.lesplan.com/en/links for easy access.

1. Visit https://organtissuedonation.ca/en to find out more about how to register to be an organ donor.


3. Find out more about how organ donation works in Canada at https://globalnews.ca/news/5134948/organ-donation-process-canada/

**ACROSS**

5. Nova Scotia will introduce a policy of ‘_____ consent’
6. to transfer an organ from one person to another
9. organ recipients must take anti-_____ drugs
10. a living donor can donate part of this organ
11. organ that can be transplanted
12. _____ donors can donate kidneys and livers

**DOWN**

1. young hockey player who lost his life
2. organ that hockey coach will receive
3. Humbolt _____ hockey team
4. tragic bus crash in this province last April
7. Green _____ Day
8. hockey coach that needed an organ
10. organ that can be transplanted
A. Write the letter that corresponds to the best answer on the line beside each question:

_____  1. Which organ did hockey coach Stephen Gillis need to save his life?
   a) bone       b) kidney
   c) liver      d) lung

_____  2. Which organ can regenerate itself after a transplant procedure?
   a) bone       b) heart
   c) kidney     d) liver

_____  3. Which province plans to adopt a ‘presumed consent’ organ donation policy?
   a) Saskatchewan b) British Columbia
   c) Nova Scotia  d) Ontario

B. Mark the statements T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact to support it on the line below. If a statement is False, write the words that make it true on the line below.

_____  4. True or False? About 40 percent of Canadians are registered organ donors.

_____  5. True or False? Most organ donations come from people who die from brain injuries.

_____  6. True or False? One organ donor can save up to eight lives.

C. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence.

7. Most people only need one _______________________ to lead a healthy life.

8. Less than _______________________ % of people die in a way that their organs can be transplanted.

9. Transplant recipients must take anti-rejection drugs for _______________________.

D. Respond to the following question in paragraph form. (Use a separate sheet of paper if necessary.)

All governments should adopt a ‘presumed consent’ organ donation policy. Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons to support your response.
CLIMATE CHANGE AND CANADA

1. Who produced the Canada’s Changing Climate Report?
   University and government scientists produced this report. [A series of reports will be completed between 2018 and 2021 as part of the National Assessment process. The CCCR is the first part that focuses on: How has Canada’s climate changed to date, why, and what changes are projected for the future? see: https://changingclimate.ca/CCCR2019/chapter/1-0/]

2. What did this report conclude about Canada’s overall climate? The study concluded that on average, Canada is warming twice as fast as the rest of the world. The annual temperature in Canada has warmed by 1.7 degrees Celsius since 1948.

3. What did this climate change report conclude about Northern Canada? Northern Canada is heating up three times faster than the global average. Average temperatures have increased 2.3 degrees Celsius in the North. (The Prairies and northern B.C. also experienced rates higher than 1.7 degrees Celsius.)

4. Identify at least three extreme weather conditions caused by warming temperatures. 1) Precipitation has increased, especially in winter. 2) Hotter summers mean more “extreme fire weather” conditions, as well as 3) water shortages, 4) floods and 5) droughts. (Another unfortunate consequence is extinctions of plant and animal life.)

5. Explain what a carbon tax is. The government charges a fee to fossil fuel producers, distributors, and users based on how much carbon dioxide these fuels emit when they burn. The price is set per tonne of carbon.

6. How does a carbon tax encourage less use of fossil fuels? A carbon tax raises the cost of fossil fuels to encourage less consumption. The price increases over time so businesses and consumers can adjust. (The plan is for carbon-heavy practices to decrease as alternative energy becomes more affordable. Evidence suggests that it can work. B.C. introduced a carbon tax in 2008 and emissions have fallen by as much as 15 percent since then.)

7. How much is the current federal carbon tax? How much will this tax be in 2022? The federal tax is $20 a tonne for 2019. It will increase by $10 annually until it reaches $50 a tonne in 2022.

8. Which four provinces does this tax apply to? Why does it apply only in these provinces? This federal program went into effect in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan on April 1 because these four provinces had no carbon tax of their own. (The federal Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act (GHGPPA), which became law last December, implemented a revenue-neutral tax which applied only to provinces and territories whose carbon pricing system did not meet federal requirements.)

EDITORIAL CARTOON

1. The planet is warming. Canada’s Changing Climate Report found that Canada is experiencing global warming at twice the rate of the rest of the world, and Northern Canada is heating up three times faster than other areas around the globe. The impacts of this warming are numerous, and include increased precipitation, more droughts and wildfires, summer water shortages, and floods. The report concludes that the warming is predominantly human-caused, and suggests that there’s still time to make a difference. If Canadians (and others) reduce emissions in the coming decades, global warming can be slowed.

2. The cartoon consists of four panels. The first panel shows a man looking outside his window at the snow and ice, and commenting that “This weird [SIC] weather has to be an indicator that global warming is happening now.” In the second panel, the snow is melting and the leaves on the tree are beginning to emerge, and he says, “We have no choice but to change the wasteful way we live our lives!”. In the third panel, he says, “It’s our duty to preserve the planet for future…Heyyy, it’s getting nice again.” In the fourth panel, he’s outside of his home, wearing shorts and a t-shirt and pushing a lawn mower that is emitting black smoke.

3. The cartoonist may be suggesting that while some people accept that the Earth is warming, and recognize that humans are to blame for climate change, they are unwilling to change their behaviour and reduce the emissions they produce to help slow climate change.

4. Answers will vary.

QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. b  2. d  3. a  4. True  5. False  6. True  7. Canadians use five times more energy per person than the world average.


9. Under a medium-emission scenario glaciers in the West will lose 96 percent of their mass by 2100.
FRANCE’S NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS

1. Where is the Notre-Dame cathedral located? On an island (Île de la Cité) in the Seine River within the city of Paris.

2. When did construction start on this church? When was this landmark completed? In 1163 the Bishop of Paris called for the construction of a new cathedral and Pope Alexander III laid the cornerstone. It would take nearly 200 years to complete.

3. Briefly describe the cathedral’s architecture. It is considered to be one of the best examples of French Gothic cathedral architecture. It is famous for its rib vaulting, flying buttresses, and stained glass windows, as well as the carved stone gargoyles.

4. Describe the historical and religious significance of this cathedral. Over its 800-year history, Notre-Dame has survived plagues, revolutions, and two world wars. It has stood as a symbol of western civilization and it is seen as the cultural and spiritual heart of Paris, and the religious centre of France. The cathedral is home to the Archbishop and Archdiocese of Paris. (Notre-Dame is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the biggest tourist attraction in France. 13 million tourists visited the cathedral in 2018.)

5. What happened to the cathedral on April 15? Fire was discovered on the roof in the early evening. People were evacuated and some 400 firefighters raced to the church. People watched in shock as the famous landmark burned.

6. How long did it take to put out the blaze? How do authorities think the fire started? It took 12 hours to put out the blaze. Officials think it started accidentally. (The cathedral was undergoing renovations.)

7. Describe the damage to the cathedral’s roof and spire. Two-thirds of the 100-metre-long wooden roof was destroyed and the spire collapsed (but the façade, the two 69-metre bell towers, and the main structure survived the blaze.)

8. Describe the damage to the rest of the cathedral. The damage was severe but not catastrophic. Some treasures were damaged or destroyed, and many people felt a powerful sense of loss. The cathedral’s stained-glass rose windows (dating back to the 1200s) were damaged. Notre-Dame’s organ, one of the world’s biggest and most famous was also saved. (Numerous valuable artworks and many religious items were rescued from the fire.)

9. What did the French president promise to do? What help did he ask for? President Emmanuel Macron pledged to rebuild Notre-Dame within five years (experts said this was very optimistic.) He asked the international community to donate money and expertise. (Donations poured in right away and French citizens and companies pledged about 700 million euros ($913 million) for the rebuilding. Experts say it will be a big challenge to restore the cathedral.)

QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. d  2. b  3. d
4. True  5. False  6. False
7. Notre-Dame is one of the best examples of French Gothic cathedral architecture.
8. The Notre-Dame fire burned the roof and engulfed the spire which collapsed.
9. Notre-Dame cathedral is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
THE UIGHURS OF XINJIANG

1. What is the population of China? China’s population is 1.4 billion, the largest of any country. (91.5 percent of China’s citizens are Han Chinese; 8.5 percent are minorities.)

2. What is the population of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region? What is the ethnic breakdown of this region? Xinjiang’s population is 22 million. Some 11 million residents are Uighur Muslims who speak a language similar to Turkish. Han Chinese make up 40 percent (8.8 million) of Xinjiang’s population.

3. List at least three other important facts about this region. 1) The territory in northwest China became part of China in 1949. 2) In theory the region is autonomous. In practice, the Chinese government controls it. 3) Xinjiang’s traditional economy is based on agriculture and trade. 4) The region is rich in oil and other resources and many Han Chinese from China’s eastern areas have moved to Xinjiang. 5) In the 1990s, some Xinjiang Uighurs started a separatist movement. However, China’s government clamped down on these activities.

4. Why have many local Uighurs resented the arrival of Han Chinese into Xinjiang? The Han Chinese are perceived to get the best jobs in the oil- and resource-rich region.

5. Describe how some Uighurs have reacted to this influx. Uighurs first protested against Chinese rule in the 1990s. In July 2009, clashes between Uighurs and Han Chinese in Xinjiang’s main city resulted in some 200 deaths. (In recent years, there has been a new surge in violence which China blamed on separatist ‘terrorists.’)

6. How many attacks does China attribute to Uighur separatists since 1990? Officials say there have been 30 attacks since 1990, including one where 458 people died. (Authorities have arrested 13,000 Uighurs since 2014, seized 2000 explosive devices, and punished nearly 31,000 people for ‘illegal religious activities’. China claims Islamic militants and separatists are plotting attacks and stirring up tension between Uighurs and the Han Chinese.)

7. How many Uighur Muslims do human rights groups say have been imprisoned in Xinjiang? Estimates range as high as one million. (Scholars and activists have gathered evidence that shows a growing expansion of detention facilities in the region.)

8. How did Chinese government authorities respond to these accusations? Authorities admit that they have cracked down on ‘extremist activity,’ but they deny that one million Uighurs have been detained. Officials say the claims are “completely untrue” and that the detention centres are places for lessons on Chinese history, language, and culture where people get ‘nutritious, free diets’. Officials have also described the facilities as ‘job retraining centres’.

9. List at least two other measures Chinese authorities have take to control the population. There is a high police presence throughout Xinjiang. 1) Police monitor people’s movements using surveillance cameras and checkpoints. Authorities use facial recognition technology and bar codes on their doors. 2) The government also forces Uighurs to install a cell phone app that scans their phones and reports what it finds. 3) Critics say residents in the camps are being indoctrinated by forced Mandarin and communist lessons, etc. and there are also allegations of mistreatment and torture.

QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. c  2. b  3. a  4. True  5. True  6. True  7. Many Han Chinese have recently settled in Xinjiang. 8. Countries surrounding Xinjiang gained independence when the Soviet Union collapsed. 9. Many security cameras have been set up across Xinjiang.
SPOTLIGHT ON ORGAN TRANSPLANTS

1. Which two organs can be transplanted from a live person?
   A live person can donate a kidney or a portion of their liver.

2. List at least four other organs that can be transplanted.
   Organs that can be donated include the 1) heart, 2) lungs, 3) pancreas, 4) small intestine, 5) eyes, 6) bone, 7) skin, and 8) heart valves. (One donor can save up to eight lives, and benefit more than 75 people.)

3. How many organ transplants are performed annually around the world?
   Over 135,000 organ transplants are performed each year – but this represents less than ten percent of the need.

4. How many transplants were performed in Canada in 2016?
   In Canada, 2979 life-changing transplants occurred in 2016. (However, there were 4333 patients on the waiting list.)

5. How are donor organs matched with recipients?
   A match is based on blood type, height, weight, how sick the recipients are, and how long they have been waiting for a transplant.

6. Describe the organ transplant process.
   Less than two percent of people die in a way that their organs can be used. Once chosen, a recipient immediately meets the transplant team at the transplant centre. Meanwhile, surgeons remove, package and send donor organs to the centre.

7. How long does a transplant recipient need to take anti-rejection drugs for? Why is this necessary?
   Recipients stay on anti-rejection drugs for life. Rejection is the body’s normal reaction to a foreign object – including a new organ. Anti-rejection drugs trick the immune system into accepting the transplant.

8. How does Nova Scotia plan to solve the donor shortage problem?
   Nova Scotia plans to adopt a ‘presumed consent’ policy. This means that instead of registering to give consent to organ donation, people are presumed to have given consent – unless they or their next of kin specifically opt out.

PUZZLE

QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. b  2. d  3. c  4. False  5. True  6. False  7. Most people only need one kidney to lead a healthy life.  8. Less than two % of people die in a way that their organs can be transplanted.  9. Transplant recipients must take anti-rejection drugs for life.
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**English Publications**

- The Canadian Reader (Grades 3 and up)
- What in the World? Level 1 (Grades 5 and up)
- What in the World? Level 2 (Grades 8 and up)

**Publications en français**

- Nos Nouvelles (à partir de la 3ème année)
- Le Monde en Marche Niveau 1 (à partir de la 5ème année)
- Le Monde en Marche Niveau 2 (à partir de la 8ème année)

**P.S.** Please contact us if you would like sample copies of *The Canadian Reader* or *What in the World* to distribute at a conference or professional development seminar.
2018 - 2019 Publication Schedule

**Currents4Kids:** Every Friday from August 24 - June 7, except for December 21, 28, and March 22, 29.

**Infos-Jeunes:** Every Tuesday from August 28 - June 11, except for December 25, January 1, March 26, and April 2.

**What in the World? (Level 2)**
Issue 1: August 20
Issue 2: September 24
Issue 3: October 29
Issue 4: December 3
Issue 5: January 21
Issue 6: February 25
Issue 7: April 8
Issue 8: May 13

**What in the World? (Level 1)**
Issue 1: August 22
Issue 2: September 26
Issue 3: October 31
Issue 4: December 5
Issue 5: January 23
Issue 6: February 27
Issue 7: April 10
Issue 8: May 15

**The Canadian Reader**
Issue 1: August 23
Issue 2: September 28
Issue 3: November 2
Issue 4: December 7
Issue 5: January 25
Issue 6: March 1
Issue 7: April 12
Issue 8: May 17

**Le Monde en Marche (Niveau 2)**
Numéro 1 : 27 août
Numéro 2 : 28 septembre
Numéro 3 : 2 novembre
Numéro 4 : 7 décembre
Numéro 5 : 25 janvier
Numéro 6 : 1 mars
Numéro 7 : 12 avril
Numéro 8 : 17 mai

**Le Monde en Marche (Niveau 1)**
Numéro 1 : 29 août
Numéro 2 : 2 octobre
Numéro 3 : 6 novembre
Numéro 4 : 11 décembre
Numéro 5 : 29 janvier
Numéro 6 : 5 mars
Numéro 7 : 16 avril
Numéro 8 : 21 mai

**Nos Nouvelles**
Numéro 1 : 24 août
Numéro 2 : 4 octobre
Numéro 3 : 8 novembre
Numéro 4 : 13 décembre
Numéro 5 : 31 janvier
Numéro 6 : 7 mars
Numéro 7 : 18 avril
Numéro 8 : 23 mai

*Please note:* All dates are on or about. While we make every effort to meet each deadline, factors beyond our control, particularly a late-breaking or developing story, can delay publication by a day or two. We try to balance a regular schedule with providing the most current, relevant product possible for our subscribers and their students.
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## PRINT/PDF SUBSCRIPTIONS

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