Climate Change and Canada

Notre-Dame Burns

The Uighurs of China

Organ Donation

2018/2019: Issue 8

A monthly current events resource for Canadian classrooms
TO THE TEACHER

WHAT IN THE WORLD?
Level 2, 2018/2019: Issue 8

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WHAT IN THE WORLD? © is published eight times during the school year by:
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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.

MISSION STATEMENT
LesPlan Educational Services Ltd. aims to help teachers develop students’ understanding of and ability to critically assess current issues and events by providing quality up-to-date, affordable, ready-to-use resources.

SUGGESTED APPROACH
WHAT IN THE WORLD? is a complete current events program that can be used on its own or to supplement an existing classroom routine. This classroom-ready resource offers ‘something for everyone’ and can be taught as a whole or in parts, in-class, or as a homework assignment.

WHAT IN THE WORLD?:
• Allows for Differentiated Learning
WHAT IN THE WORLD? is available in two levels to meet your students’ varied learning needs.

A Word file containing each month’s articles and questions is also posted online, so you can quickly and easily modify the articles and/or questions to suit your students’ specific needs.

• Is Tech-Friendly
Project each month’s pdf on your Promethean or Smart Board to read articles together. Our pdfs also work seamlessly with assistive reading technology, and the Word version of the articles can be uploaded to Google Classroom.

• Is Easy to Use

PUBLICATION SCHEDULE
A publication schedule listing the release dates for each issue is posted on the Subscriber page of our website at:
www.lesplan.com/en/subscriber-issues

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Canada is way ahead in a race that no one wants to win, warns a new report released on April 1. The study concluded that 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 other areas around the globe.

Environment and Climate Change Canada commissioned the research, called Canada’s Changing Climate Report (CCCR). Scientists from universities and from the departments of Environment and Climate Change, Fisheries and Oceans, and Natural Resources produced the report.

**A Frightening Trend**

The experts found that our average annual temperature has warmed by 1.7 degrees Celsius since 1948. By comparison, average global temperatures increased by 0.8 degrees Celsius over the same period, according to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

In Northern Canada, meanwhile, the average temperature increase during the same period has been 2.3 degrees Celsius, or nearly three times the global rate. The Prairies and northern British Columbia are also seeing rates higher than 1.7 degrees.

**A Carbon Tax Primer**

On April 1, Ottawa implemented a new climate initiative – a carbon tax. This federal program went into effect in Ontario, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, the four provinces that as yet had no 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 and is set to 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 businesses and consumers can adjust. The intent is that carbon-heavy practices will decrease as alternative energy becomes more affordable.

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 appears to suggest that a carbon tax works. British Columbia, 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. Emissions in the province are now priced at $35 per tonne and will increase gradually to $50 per tonne by 2021.
THE PEOPLE FACTOR

The report’s authors point out that three of the past five years have been the warmest on record. They acknowledged that Canada’s warming trend is in part a natural phenomenon, but also stressed that people are mainly responsible, especially when it comes to greenhouse gas emissions.

“While both human activities and actual variations in climate contribute to this observed warming in Canada, the human factor is dominant,” said Marjorie Shepherd, director of the climate-research division at Environment Canada.

EXTREME WEATHER

Canada is also experiencing more precipitation, especially in winter, the CCCR stated. Northern Canada and parts of Manitoba, Ontario, northern Quebec, and Atlantic Canada, in particular, are seeing this increase. The warming trend means the precipitation is often rain rather than snow.

The report also confirmed that higher temperatures are forcing Canadians to deal with more “extreme fire weather” conditions, summer water shortages, and floods. And since heat waves will likely get worse, the frequency of droughts and wildfires is expected to increase further.

A FRIGHTENING FUTURE

The report’s authors created low-, medium- and high-emission scenarios to better assess what Canada’s climate future might look like. By the late 21st century, they warn, the average annual temperature will increase between 1.8 and 6.3 degrees Celsius, depending on which scenario prevails.

The report cautions that extreme heat events, which now occur on average every 20 years, will happen once every five years by the middle of the century – and that’s only if we achieve the low-emission goal. If we don’t, scorching temperatures will happen every other year.

Under a medium-emission scenario, glaciers in Western Canada will lose up to 96 percent of their mass by century’s end. That will cause ocean levels to continue rising. It will also result in even more heat, since there will be far less sea ice and snow cover to reflect the sun’s radiation back into space.

“The signal is loud and clear in the Arctic,” says science writer Nicole Mortillaro. “Sea ice is not only melting, but it’s thinning, which in turn makes it more susceptible to further melt.”

Renowned environmentalist Bill McKibben adds that he’s terribly troubled by the CCCR’s conclusions – but says they aren’t unexpected.

“[The findings] are both shocking and utterly unsurprising,” he said. “Canada being in the north has [the best] front row seat to global warming of any place in the world.”

IS THERE HOPE?

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.

TAKING ACTION

Eddy Pérez, an analyst at Climate Action Network Canada, 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 that resulted was equal to taking seven million vehicles off the road.

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

Cut methane emissions produced by the oil and gas industry. Drilling activities release methane gas, which can be more powerful than carbon dioxide.

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.

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, experts say.

“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.”

DID YOU KNOW?

Canadians consume five times more energy per person than the world average. In 2016, 63 percent of that energy was provided by fossil fuels.

Did you know?

Canadians consume five times more energy per person than the world average. In 2016, 63 percent of that energy was provided by fossil fuels.
National Climate Change and Canada – A New Report Sounds an Alarm

ON THE LINES

Answer the following in complete sentences:
1. Who produced the Canada’s Changing Climate Report? When was it released?

2. What did this study conclude about Canada’s climate in general? What were the findings regarding Northern Canada?

3. Describe the climate trend in Canada since 1948.

4. Identify at least three extreme weather conditions Canadians have experienced because of warming temperatures.

5. Explain why temperatures are increasing.

6. What extreme weather conditions can Canadians expect if temperatures continue to increase?

7. What is a carbon tax and how does it work?

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

9. Which 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 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
WHAT ARE EDITORIAL CARTOONS?

Editorial cartoons are found in the editorial – or opinion – section of a newspaper. They are created by cartoonists as a way of visually commenting on and often criticizing the world around them – with humour. Editorial cartoonists express their ideas and opinions about issues (for example, what to do about Canada’s economy), events (such as the Olympic Games) or public figures (like the Prime Minister).

Because cartoons are drawn from the viewpoint of the cartoonist they do not tell the whole story about the event, issue or individual, but they reveal important messages. Their purpose is to grab people’s attention and cause them to re-examine their views on a subject. Editorial cartoons typically send a particular kind of message. The message is conveyed through images and wordplay. Their tone is generally ironic (portraying events in ways that are unexpected or contrary to how they seem), satiric (ridiculing the event, individual or issue), or humorous (inviting readers to laugh at themselves or at others).

In order to interpret the message of an editorial cartoon it is helpful to understand the context – the time, place and situation. It is also useful to understand some of the common art techniques used by cartoonists to emphasize their points. Considering these things will help you better decode and appreciate the message behind the cartoon.

WHAT COMMON ART TECHNIQUES ARE USED BY EDITORIAL CARTOONISTS?

Caption (a sentence or phrase that is the title or explanation of the cartoon);

Labels (words or numbers in the drawing to identify people, objects or dates);

Relative size (some images are drawn much larger or much smaller than others);

Light and dark (use of dark shading and white space to create an effect);

Composition (the arrangement or location of figures or objects in the centre or background);

Symbols (a sign or image to represent something else);

Caricature (a distorted, simplified or exaggerated representation of a figure).

(To learn more about interpreting political cartoons, read the Toolkit: Decoding Political Cartoons by Charles Hou on the Library and Archives Canada’s web site at http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/education/008-3050-e.html)
Graphic News
Climate Change and Canada
– A New Report Sounds an Alarm

Your Task:
Examine the editorial cartoon by Adrian Raeside. Then, use the questions below to help you decode the cartoon’s message. Be specific and include as many details as possible in your answers.

Initial Reading: What can an initial look reveal?
1. Glance quickly at the cartoon. What is your first impression – your “gut response”?
2. Read the text. What does it tell you about the topic of the cartoon?
3. Consider your background knowledge. What do you already know about the context of the cartoon – the time, place or situation? (List key facts.)

Closer Look: What’s happening in the cartoon?
4. Describe what you see in the cartoon. Who is featured in the cartoon? What is this person doing and saying? Where is the action taking place? What else do you notice?

Draw Conclusions: What overall impression can you draw?
5. Identify possible biases. Whose perspective or point of view is expressed in the cartoon?
6. Explain the overall message of the cartoon in a paragraph. (Remember, a good interpretation is specific and detailed.) ★

Prepared with assistance from TC², The Critical Thinking Consortium. © 2019
Map Assignment

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)
- Saskatchewan (green)
- Ontario (grey)
- Alaska (grey)
- Alberta (yellow)
- Manitoba (brown)
- Quebec (yellow)
- Greenland (green)

**Part D** Locate and label the following islands:

- Baffin Island
- Victoria Island
- Ellesmere Island

**Part E** Locate and label the following lakes and shade them light blue:

- Great Slave Lake
- Lake Athabasca
- Great Bear Lake
- Lake Athabasca

**Part F** Locate and label the following bodies of salt water and shade all ocean water dark blue:

- Arctic Ocean
- Hudson Bay
- Baffin Bay
- Foxe Basin
- Beaufort Sea
- Hudson Strait
- Amundsen Gulf
- M’Clintock Channel

**Part G** Draw 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.

---

Yukon  
Northwest Territories  
Nunavut
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 province closed its coal plants in 2004?
   - a) British Columbia
   - b) Manitoba
   - c) New Brunswick
   - d) Ontario
   - e) Saskatchewan

2. Which region of Canada is warming the fastest?
   - a) Atlantic Canada
   - b) Northern Canada
   - c) British Columbia
   - d) the Prairies
   - e) Central Canada

3. The federal carbon tax does not apply in which province?
   - a) Alberta
   - b) Ontario
   - c) Saskatchewan
   - d) New Brunswick
   - e) Manitoba

B. Mark the statements below T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact or detail on the line below. If it is False, write the correct answer 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 consume _______________________ times more energy per person than the world average.

8. Canada’s warming trend is mostly caused by _______________________ gas emissions.

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 the crest of the highest gallery, higher than the central rose window, there was a great flame rising between the two towers with whirlwinds of sparks, a vast, disordered and furious flame, a tongue of which was borne into the smoke by the wind.” - Victor Hugo, *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame*, 1831.

In a case of literature foreshadowing real-life, on April 15, the centuries-old cathedral of Notre-Dame de Paris caught fire, just as author Victor Hugo had described in his novel *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* almost 200 years ago.

The alarm rang at 6:20 pm, but no fire was found. At 6:43 pm, another alert was sounded, and this time, fire was discovered on the roof. The hundreds of people inside for evening mass were quickly ushered out, while some 400 firefighters raced to battle the blaze. Despite the efforts of emergency crews, however, the flames burst rapidly through the roof and engulfed the spire, which collapsed, followed by much of the roof. As a huge plume of smoke wafted across the city and ash fell over a large area, Parisians and tourists watched, many of them at a loss for words.

“It’s just a very sad energy,” said Ashley Creed, who studies Medieval history at the University of Toronto and was in Paris on vacation. “I mean, you’ve got tourists and Parisians alike just standing, watching, and it’s incredibly sad.”

COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE

It took 12 hours to extinguish the blaze, which officials suspect started accidentally, possibly as a result of restoration work. The cathedral had been in the midst of renovations, with some sections under scaffolding. The damage, though severe, could have been worse. Two-thirds of the 100-metre-long wooden roof – one of the oldest such structures in Paris – was destroyed, but the façade, the two 69-metre bell towers, and the main structure remained. The cathedral’s three stained-glass rose windows, dating back to the 1200s and considered some of the greatest masterpieces of Christianity, were damaged but not destroyed.

DID YOU KNOW?

The island that houses Notre-Dame is the literal nucleus of Paris – all distances in France are measured from the esplanade in front of the cathedral.

Notre-Dame’s organ, one of the world’s biggest and most famous, also remained intact after the fire. The

DEFINITIONS

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

FORESHADOW: to predict something or to give a hint of what is to come

NUCLEUS: the central or basic part of something

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

SCAFFOLDING: a temporary structure used to support workers and materials to aid in the construction and repair of buildings

SPIRE: a tall tower that forms the superstructure of a building (usually a church or temple) and that tapers to a point at the top
France’s Notre-Dame de Paris
– City’s Heart Wounded by Flames

Impressive organ dates to the 1730s, and boasts an estimated 8000 pipes.

Emergency workers successfully rescued valuable artwork and many religious items, too, including what is said to be the crown of thorns worn by Jesus before his crucifixion. A tunic King Louis IX is believed to have worn when he brought the crown of thorns to Paris was also saved.

The Heart of Paris
Still, numerous treasures were damaged or destroyed, and many people in France and around the world felt a powerful sense of loss.

Over its 800-year history, Notre-Dame has survived plagues, two world wars, and periods of social disorder. Yet throughout it has stood tall as a symbol of western civilization, as the cultural and spiritual heart of Paris, and as the religious centre of France. The cathedral is still home to the Archbishop and Archdiocese of Paris today.

Notre-Dame is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the biggest tourist attraction in France. In 2018, 13 million tourists came to look and take pictures.

“We Will Rebuild”
In the aftermath of the fire, President Emmanuel Macron pledged to rebuild the cathedral “even more beautifully” within five years. He called on the international community to lend financial assistance and expertise to the project.

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

However, experts say it will be a challenge to rebuild the cathedral authentically. For instance, much of the wood that formed Notre-Dame’s roof was destroyed, and replacing its 800 wooden beams will be next to impossible.

“We don’t at the moment, have trees on our territory of the size that were cut in the 13th century,” said Bertrand de Feydeau, vice-president of the preservation group Fondation du Patrimoine.

However, President Macron said he was confident that the job would get done.

Notre-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.”

Definitions

**Authentic:** real, genuine, or true

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

**Gothic:** a style of architecture developed in northern France that spread throughout Europe between the 12th and 16th centuries

**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

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. Describe 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 are the plans to rebuild the cathedral? How much money has been pledged to help with the reconstruction?
**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**

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

2. Consider the following quote by European Union Leader Donald Tusk, who called on the bloc’s member countries to help France rebuild: “At stake here is something more than just material help. The burning of the Notre-Dame cathedral has again made us aware that we are bound by something more important and more profound than treaties.”

   a) What is your understanding of this quote? What might Mr. Tusk be saying about the importance of culture and history? Of our common humanity?

   b) Respond to this quote. For what reasons do you agree with Mr. Tusk? For what reasons do you disagree? Explain.

**ONLINE**

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

1. Learn more about Gothic architecture with the Khan Academy at [https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/medieval-world/gothic/a/gothic-architecture-an-introduction](https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/medieval-world/gothic/a/gothic-architecture-an-introduction) and Britannica at [https://www.britannica.com/art/Gothic-architecture](https://www.britannica.com/art/Gothic-architecture).

2. Watch the video ‘Gothic Architecture’ at [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vrdkI7Y8WHO](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vrdkI7Y8WHO) [5:23].

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


**INFOGRAPHIC**

Respond to the infographic on page 17. 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.

- Bell towers: 68m high. Largest bell – Emmanuel – installed 1685. Both towers intact.
- Spire: Restored in 1860s after 12th century original dismantled in French Revolution. Destroyed.
- Gargoyles: Mythical stone creatures – much loved part of cathedral.
- 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.
- 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.
Getting Inside the Picture

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

Title: ________________________________________________________________

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senses</th>
<th>Images</th>
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<td>What might you hear,</td>
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<td>vivid pictures in your mind?</td>
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<td>you experience?</td>
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<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Feelings</th>
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<td>What powerful words</td>
<td>What do you feel when you look at this</td>
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<td>be feeling?</td>
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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)
Switzerland (red)

Part B Locate and label the capital city 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)
Italy (green) Spain (pink)
Andorra (red)

Part D Locate and label the following cities:

Marseille Lyon
Toulouse Nice
Nantes Strasbourg
Montpellier Bordeaux

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

Atlantic Ocean Bay of Biscay
English Channel Strait of Dover
North Sea Gulf of Lion
Mediterranean Sea

Part F Draw 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. ★
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
   - e) 300 years

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

3. How many tourists visited Notre-Dame in 2018?
   - a) 800,000
   - b) 2 million
   - c) 9 million
   - d) 13 million
   - e) 43 million

B. Mark the statements below T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact or detail on the line below. If it is False, write the correct answer 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? Experts say it will be difficult to rebuild the Notre-Dame cathedral.

C. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence.

7. Notre-Dame is one of the finest examples of French _______________________ cathedral architecture.

8. The Notre-Dame cathedral 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 cathedral fire? Give reasons to support your response.
Up to one million Uighur Muslims are currently imprisoned in China’s Xinjiang region. That is the chilling finding of U.S. authorities, Human Rights Watch, and other groups that monitor human rights around the world.

Scholars and activists have compiled evidence that shows a rapid expansion of detention facilities in the region. Satellite images show at least 44 high-security buildings where Uighurs are believed to be incarcerated.

**Fake News**

China, however, disputes this conclusion. At a UN meeting in Geneva last August, senior Chinese official Hu Lianhe said reports of a million Uighurs being held were “completely untrue.” And in October 2018, Shohrat Zakir, Xinjiang’s top official, said the centres are simply places for lessons on Chinese history, language, and culture where people get “nutritious, free diets.” Chinese officials have also described the facilities as job retraining centres.

Yet at the same time, authorities admit that they have been cracking down on what they say is extremist activity among Uighur Muslims in the region. China claims that Xinjiang faces a serious threat from Islamic militants and separatists who plot attacks and stir up tension between the Uighurs and the Han Chinese.

**Timeline of Unrest**

Some Uighurs first began protesting against Chinese rule in Xinjiang in

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**Definitions**

**Autonomous:** existing or acting separately from other things or people  
**Extremist:** far beyond the norm  
**Han Chinese:** the majority ethnic group in China  
**Incarcerated:** imprisoned  
**Separatist:** a group that wants to form a new country  
**Soviet Union:** a former country of Europe and Asia that existed from 1922 until 1991  
**Underground:** in or to a secret place away from the police or other authorities
the 1990s. In July 2009, bloody clashes between Uighurs and Han Chinese in Xinjiang’s main city, Ürümqi, resulted in some 200 deaths. Since then, there has been more violence, which the Chinese government has blamed on separatist Uighur ‘terrorists.’

In all, say Chinese officials, there have been 30 Uighur-led attacks in Xinjiang since 1990, including one in which 458 people were killed. That’s why 13,000 Uighurs have been arrested since 2014. At the same time, 2000 explosive devices have been seized, and nearly 31,000 people have been punished for ‘illegal religious activities’.

‘A DISTORTION OF THE TRUTH’

However, the World Uighur Congress, which represents the Uighur community in exile, says that the Chinese government’s motives have nothing to do with terrorism.

“China is deliberately distorting the truth,” Dilxat Raxit of the Uyghur World Congress said. “Counter-terrorism is a political excuse to suppress the Uighurs. The real aim... is to eliminate faith and thoroughly carry out Sinicization.”

Human rights groups also reject the Chinese claim that the huge facilities are for job retraining. They say that the Uighurs have been herded into internment camps where they are forced to study Mandarin and communism, praise Chinese President Xi Jinping, and work for pennies a day. Former prisoners describe being woken before dawn when they would be forced to study laws and sing propaganda songs. Others maintain that they were tortured in these camps.

“They wouldn’t let me sleep, they would hang me up for hours and would beat me,” one man who had been released told a reporter. “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.”

LITTLE FREEDOM ANYWHERE

Even Uighurs who aren’t in detention are closely watched by police, who are everywhere in Xinjiang, says Gene Bunin, who founded the Xinjiang Victims Database.

Many surveillance cameras and checkpoints have been set up throughout the region and residents are scanned by facial recognition technology. Authorities have also installed bar codes on doors to keep track of people. Since 2017, the government has forced residents to install an application on their cell phones that scans the devices and reports the findings to authorities.

CANADA’S BALANCING ACT

Many nations have protested China’s treatment of the Uighurs. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau raised the issue when he met Chinese Premier Li Keqiang last November. Canada also helped to produce a letter from 15 foreign ambassadors expressing concern about China’s treatment of minorities in Xinjiang.

However, the World Uighur Congress says Canada has failed to maintain pressure. Representatives say they believe Canada has backed off from protesting because the federal government is afraid that two Canadians currently imprisoned in China may face harsh punishment if the criticism continues.

“What [Canada] is doing right now is exactly how the Chinese government wants us to act – in fear, without making any move, just totally taken hostage by the Chinese detention of these Canadians,” said Mehmet Tohti, a Canadian representative of the organization.

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

“We are very aware of the situation with the Uighurs,” she told reporters. “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
INDOCTRINATION: teaching someone to accept doctrines uncritically
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.
SINICIZATION: a process whereby non-Chinese societies come under the influence of Chinese culture
SUPPRESS: to put down by force or authority
SURVEILLANCE: close observation of a person or group (usually by the police)
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 do Chinese authorities describe Xinjiang Uighurs who want to separate from China?

7. How many attacks do authorities attribute to Uighur separatists? How has the government reacted to these threats?

8. How many Uighur Muslims do the U.S. and other human rights groups say have been imprisoned in Xinjiang?

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

10. List at least three 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 scholars and activists 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 scholars and activists, 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 for easy access.*

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

2. Read ‘Who are the Uighurs’ on the BBC website at https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-22278037 to find out more about the plight of the Uighurs in Xinjiang.


4. Learn more about how China is tracking the Uighur population in Xinjiang using their smartphones at https://www.theglobeandmail.com/world/article-china-uses-smartphone-app-to-target-people-for-investigation-human/
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)
- Vietnam (red)
- Philippines (brown)
- Myanmar (orange)
- India (purple)

Part B Locate and label the capital city 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)
- Kyrgyzstan (yellow)
- Pakistan (brown)
- Nepal (orange)
- Bhutan (yellow)
- Bangladesh (pink)
- Thailand (pink)
- Laos (purple)
- Cambodia (yellow)
- 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
- Wuhan
- Chongqing
- Chengdu

Part G Draw and label the following rivers and shade them light blue:
- Yangtze River (Chang Jiang River)
- Huang He River (Yellow River)
- Pearl River
- Mekong River
- Amur River
- Ganges River

Part H Locate and label the following bodies of salt water and shade all ocean water dark blue:
- Pacific Ocean
- Sea of Japan
- Yellow Sea
- East China Sea
- 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

Quizzing

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
   - e) 47 million

2. Xinjiang’s traditional economy is based on:
   - a) oil and gas resources
   - b) high tech and movie production
   - c) mining and forestry
   - d) fishing and aquaculture
   - e) agriculture and trade

3. When a non-Chinese society comes under the influence of Chinese culture this is called:
   - a) Communism
   - b) Sinicization
   - c) Sovietization
   - d) Absorption
   - e) Multiculturalism

B. Mark the statements below T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact or detail on the line below. If it is False, write the correct answer 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? The U.S. and 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 cameras and _______________________ 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

When a Vancouver peewee hockey team learned that its coach, Stephen Gillis, needed a life-saving kidney transplant, the players created a video and posted it on social media.

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

Finding a replacement kidney was not easy, however. For one thing, the number of patients needing kidneys far outstrips the number of organs available through donation. Mr. Gillis was on a five-year waiting list. He was told he could get a transplant faster if he could find his own kidney donor; that’s what his team’s video was about. But Mr. Gillis had a rare blood type, making it harder to find a donor who was a suitable match.

In Canada, most organs come from deceased donors. But kidneys and livers can also be obtained from ‘living donors’. Most people only need one kidney to live a healthy life, so they can donate the other one. The remaining kidney compensates by increasing its functioning capacity.

Many people answered the plea to find the minor hockey coach a living donor. None were a match – until Michael Teigen came along. Mr. Teigen was actually a former co-worker who hadn’t seen Mr. Gillis in ten years. He was tested to determine whether his kidney was a match. It was!

DID YOU KNOW?

Living donors can provide liver as well as kidney transplants. Although our bodies only have one liver, up to 50 percent of it can be transplanted to a recipient. The donor’s remaining liver regenerates itself and returns to its normal volume and capacity within a couple of months after the surgery. Meanwhile, the transplanted liver portion grows and restores normal liver function in the recipient.

The emotional moment when Mr. Teigen told his old friend that he would be giving him a life-saving kidney was recorded on video. Mr. Gillis was at first incredulous, then collapsed into sobs and embraced his donor.

Mr. Gillis 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.

“You have to find purpose in your struggle, and my purpose now is to make sure that I help as many people as I can.”

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, but that represents less than ten percent of the need. In Canada, 2979 life-changing transplants were performed in 2016; however, there were 4333 patients on the waiting list.

“We have about 250 people who 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 the idea of organ donation. Each province has its own registration system. Registering is very easy and can be done online in a couple of minutes. However, in Canada, less than 20 percent of the population...
actually registers to become organ donors.

“I get why it’s not anyone’s favourite choice of conversation,” says Brent Dueck, a young father who had a transplant 17 years ago and is now on the waiting list for another. “Too few families discuss organ donation as it forces each member to contemplate their own mortality.”

Still, having a conversation about donating organs and choosing to register beforehand is better than raising the subject for the first time when someone dies and the family is in shock and grieving.

“It helps families because they don’t want to be making that decision for their loved ones at end-of-life not knowing what they would have wanted,” says Dr. Appleby.

**GREEN SHIRT DAY**

Logan Boulet’s parents knew what he wanted. The Humboldt Broncos hockey player was one of 16 people who died in a tragic bus crash in Saskatchewan in April 2018. Shortly before his death, Mr. Boulet had signed up to be an organ donor. After his death, six people benefited from his organs.

That led to what has been called ‘the Logan Boulet effect.’ Within two months of the young player’s death, more than 150,000 other people registered to become organ donors.

So it seemed fitting that Logan Boulet’s parents would honour his memory by promoting organ donation. They have started a yearly tradition – Green Shirt Day. (Green is the Bronco’s team colour.) On April 7th, the anniversary of their son’s death, Logan’s parents invited their Lethbridge, Alberta community to a public skate.

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

**HOW A TRANSPLANT WORKS**

Even if they register, most people will not end up being organ donors. Less than two percent of people die in such a way that their organs can be considered for transplanting.

Generally, donors will have suffered a brain injury that has led to brain death. Brain death is not the same as a coma where some brain function is present. A person who is brain dead has lost all brain function. The person is dead even though the heart continues to beat and a breathing machine maintains breathing.

However, because blood can still be flowing to other body organs after brain death, if these organs are healthy and working well, they can be transplanted into another person. Organs that can be donated include the heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, pancreas, small intestine, eyes, bone, skin, and heart valves. It’s possible for one donor to save up to eight lives, and benefit more than 75 people.

Donated organs are matched to recipients based on blood type, height, weight, how sick the recipients are, and how long they have been waiting for a transplant. Once a recipient is chosen, that person gets a call to come right away to the transplant centre where the transplant team is assembling. Meanwhile, surgeons remove and package the donor organs for delivery to the transplant centre. The organ is put into the patient, then attached to the patient’s arteries or veins so that blood can start flowing through it.

An organ recipient will be on anti-rejection drugs for life. Rejection is a normal reaction of the body to a foreign object or tissue. The body’s immune system reacts to what it thinks is a threat and the immune cells attack the cells of the new organ. Anti-rejection medications trick the immune system into accepting the transplant.

The patient’s transformation can be amazing, says James Breckenridge of the Canadian Transplant Association. Someone can start out in a coma and “on a computer, complete life support, ventilated, just an incredible amount of wires and stuff hanging inside and out of them” before a transplant.

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

**PRESUMED CONSENT**

To tackle the shortage of organ donors, Nova Scotia plans to become the first province to adopt a new policy of ‘presumed consent’. That means that instead of registering to give consent to organ donation, you would be presumed to have given consent – unless you or your next of kin specifically opt out.

Before the bill is passed, Nova Scotia will spend time training health care workers and educating the public about the change. But Cindy Ryan, for one, needs no persuading. After receiving a donated liver in 2013 and again in 2015, she knows how life-changing an organ transplant can be.

“So many changes in my life, so many things to be grateful for everyday, 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.” ★
ON THE LINES

Answer the following in complete sentences:

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

2. List at least five other organs 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? Explain why this is necessary.

8. How does the organ donation program work in each province? How many people are registered as organ donors?

9. How does Nova Scotia plan to solve the donor shortage problem?
FACT OR OPINION?

Facts are descriptions of what is the case or of what has occurred/will occur. They can be verified or tested; they are true or false. Opinions are unconfirmed beliefs or conclusions that indicate what could be or what is a good or bad idea. They can be justified or argued for; they are reasonable or unreasonable.

Mark each statement F (Fact) or O (Opinion):

1. Living donors can provide liver transplants. F
2. Our bodies only have one liver. O
3. Everyone should register to be an organ donor. F
4. Nova Scotia’s plan to adopt a policy of ‘presumed consent’ for organ donation is a good one. F
5. Logan Boulet wanted to be an organ donor. O

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**

3. Nova Scotia will introduce a policy of ‘_____ consent’
6. organ that can be transplanted
7. living donor can donate part of this organ
9. to transfer an organ from one person to another
13. _____ Shirt Day
14. _____ cells can attack the cells of a transplanted organ
15. donor transplant volunteers can register _____
16. hockey coach that needed an organ

**DOWN**

1. Humbolt _____
2. organ recipients must take anti-_____ drugs
4. ‘the Logan _____ effect’
5. tragic bus crash in this province last April
8. organ that can be transplanted
10. each _____ has its own donor transplant registration system
11. organ that hockey coach will receive
12. _____ donors can donate kidneys and livers
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  
e) pancreas

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

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

B. Mark the statements below T (True) or F (False). If a statement is True, write one important fact or detail on the line below. If it is False, write the correct answer 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 four lives.

C. Fill in the blanks to complete each sentence.

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

8. Less than _______________________ percent of people die in a way that their organs can be used for transplants.

9. Transplant recipients must take anti-rejection drugs for _______________________ after receiving a donor organ.

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?**
   - **When was it released?** Scientists from various universities and from the departments of Environment and Climate Change, Fisheries and Oceans, and Natural Resources produced the report. It was released on April 1, 2019. [A series of authoritative reports will be completed between 2018 and 2021 as part of the National Assessment process. The CCCR is the first major part that focuses on answering the questions: 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 study conclude about Canada’s climate in general? What were the findings regarding Northern Canada?** The study concluded that on average, Canada is warming twice as fast as the rest of the world. Northern Canada is heating up three times faster.

3. **Describe the climate trend in Canada since 1948.**
   - The annual temperature has warmed by 1.7 degrees Celsius since 1948. The average temperature has increased 2.3 degrees Celsius in northern Canada. The Prairies and northern B.C. also experienced rates higher than 1.7 degrees Celsius.

4. **Identify at least three extreme weather conditions Canadians have experienced because of warming temperatures.**
   - 1) Precipitation has increased, especially in winter. 2) The precipitation is often rain rather than snow. 3) Canada is also experiencing more “extreme fire weather” conditions, as well as 4) summer water shortages, and 5) floods.

5. **Explain why temperatures are increasing.**
   - Canada’s warming trend is partly a natural phenomenon, but people are mainly responsible, especially when it comes to greenhouse gas emissions. (Canadians consume five times more energy per person than the world average.)

6. **What extreme weather conditions can Canadians expect if temperatures continue to increase?**
   - Heat waves, droughts, and wildfires will get worse and occur more frequently. More glaciers and sea ice will melt causing sea levels to rise and the Earth will absorb even more heat (a function of the albedo effect which measures the reflectivity of a surface. Another unfortunate consequence is further extinctions of plant and animal life.)

7. **What is a carbon tax and how does it work?**
   - The government charges a fee to fossil fuel producers, distributors, and users based on how much carbon dioxide these fuels emit. The price is set per tonne of carbon. This tax raises the cost of fossil fuels to encourage less consumption. The price usually increases over time so businesses and consumers can adjust. The intent is that carbon-heavy practices will decrease as alternative energy becomes more affordable. (The evidence suggests that a carbon tax can work. B.C. introduced a carbon tax in 2008 and emissions have fallen by as much as 15 percent since then.)

8. **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.

9. **Which 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 passed 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. **Answers will vary.**

2. **The topic of the cartoon is global warming.**

3. **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.**

4. **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, warming shorts and a t-shirt and pushing a lawn mower that is emitting black smoke.**

5. **The bias is that of the cartoonist.**

6. **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.**
**QUIZ QUESTIONS**

1. d  2. b  3. a  
4. True  5. False  6. True  
7. Canadians consume five times more energy per person than the world average.  
8. Canada’s warming trend is mostly caused by greenhouse gas emissions.  
9. Under a medium-emission scenario glaciers in the West will lose 96 percent of their mass by 2100.

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**FRANCE’S NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS**

1. **Where is the Notre-Dame cathedral located?**  
   On the Île de la Cité, an island 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 for Notre-Dame. It would take nearly 200 years to complete, making the cathedral a project that spanned many generations.  
3. **Briefly describe the cathedral’s architecture.**  
   It is considered to be among the finest examples of French Gothic cathedral architecture. It is renowned for its rib vaulting, flying buttresses, and stunning stained glass windows, as well as its many carved stone gargoyles.  
4. **Describe the historical and religious significance of this cathedral.**  
   Notre-Dame is and has been a special place for the French people. Over its 800-year history, it has survived plagues, two world wars, and periods of social disorder. During all these years it has stood tall as a symbol of western civilization, as the cultural and spiritual heart of Paris, and as 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. **Describe what happened to the cathedral on April 15.**  
   Fire was discovered on the roof in the early evening. The people inside were evacuated, while some 400 firefighters raced to battle the blaze. Despite their efforts flames burst rapidly through the roof. Smoke wafted across the city and ash fell over a large area. Parisians and tourists watched, many of them at a loss for words.  
6. **How long did it take to put out the blaze? How do authorities think the fire started?**  
   It took 12 hours to extinguish the blaze. Officials suspect it started accidentally, possibly as a result of restoration work. (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. Numerous treasures were damaged or destroyed, and many people felt a powerful sense of loss. The cathedral’s three stained-glass rose windows, dating back to the 1200s and considered some of the greatest masterpieces of Christianity, were damaged but not destroyed. Notre-Dame’s organ, one of the world’s biggest and most famous, also remained intact. Emergency workers successfully rescued valuable artwork and many religious items.  
9. **What are the plans to rebuild the cathedral? How much money has been pledged to help with the reconstruction?**  
   French President Emmanuel Macron pledged to rebuild the cathedral within five years (experts advised that this was extremely optimistic.) He called on the international community to lend financial assistance and expertise to the project. Donations and offers of help poured in from around the globe. Some of France’s richest citizens and companies pledged about 700 million euros (913 million) towards reconstruction efforts. (However, experts say it will be a big challenge to rebuild the cathedral authentically.)

---

**QUIZ QUESTIONS**

1. d  2. e  3. d  
4. True  5. False  6. True  
7. Notre-Dame is one of the finest examples of French Gothic cathedral architecture.  
8. The Notre-Dame cathedral 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 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 is a vast region of deserts and rugged mountains. 2) It became part of China in 1949. 3) In theory the region is autonomous. In practice, the Chinese government controls it. 4) Xinjiang’s traditional economy is based on agriculture and trade. 5) Development is thriving in the oil- and resource-rich region, bringing an influx of Han Chinese. 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, bloody clashes between Uighurs and Han Chinese in Xinjiang’s main city, Ürümqi, resulted in some 200 deaths. In recent years, there has been a new surge in violence which China has blamed on separatist ‘terrorists.’

6. How do Chinese authorities describe Xinjiang Uighurs who want to separate from China?
   China claims that Xinjiang faces a serious threat from Islamic militants and separatists who plot attacks and stir up tension between Uighurs and the Han Chinese.

7. How many attacks do authorities attribute to Uighur separatists? How has the government reacted to these threats?
   Officials say there have been 30 attacks since 1990, including one where 458 people died. They have arrested 13,000 Uighurs since 2014, seized 2000 explosive devices, and punished nearly 31,000 people for ‘illegal religious activities’.

8. How many Uighur Muslims do the U.S. and other 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 rapid expansion of detention facilities in the region.)

9. How did Chinese government authorities respond to these accusations?
   Authorities admit that they have cracked down on ‘extremist activity’ in the region, 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.”

10. List at least three other measures Chinese authorities have take to control the population.
   There is a very high police presence throughout the entire region. 1) Many surveillance cameras and checkpoints have been set up and residents are scanned by facial recognition technology. 2) Authorities have installed bar codes on doors to keep track of people. 3) Residents are forced to install a cell phone app that scans the device and reports the findings to authorities. 4) 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. e 3. b
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 and checkpoints 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 five other organs 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. (It's possible for one donor to 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 annually – 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? Explain.
   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.
   Donated organs are matched to recipients who are then called to attend the transplant centre. Meanwhile, surgeons remove and package the donor organs for delivery to the transplant centre. The organ is put into the patient, then attached to the patient's arteries or veins so that blood can flow.

7. How long does a transplant recipient need to take anti-rejection drugs for? Explain why this is necessary.
   Anti-rejection drugs must be taken for life. Rejection is a normal reaction of the body to a foreign object or tissue. The body's immune system reacts to what it thinks is a threat and immune cells attack the new organ. Anti-rejection medications trick the immune system into accepting the transplant.

8. How does the organ donation program work in each province? How many people are registered as organ donors?
   Currently each province has its own registration system. Registering is easy and can be done quickly online. However less than 20 percent of Canadians actually register to become organ donors.

9. 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

B R P E M O J E O L B
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QUICK QUESTIONS

1. b 2. d 3. c
7. Most people only need one kidney to lead a healthy life.
8. Less than two percent of people die in a way that their organs can be used for transplants.
9. Transplant recipients must take anti-rejection drugs for life after receiving a donor organ.
Hudson Strait
Beaufort Sea
Baffin Bay
Arctic Ocean
Amundsen Gulf
Ellesmere Island
Victoria Island
McClintock Channel
M'Clintock Channel
Victoria Island

66° N
Arctic Circle
60° N

Iqaluit
Whitehorse
Yellowknife
Whitehorse

Alaska (U.S.)
Yukon
Northern Canada
Greenland (Denmark)
Nunavut (orange)
Northwest Territories (pink)
Yukon Territory (brown)
British Columbia (purple)
Alberta (yellow)
Saskatchewan (green)
Manitoba (brown)
Ontario (grey)
Quebec (yellow)

400 Kilometres
300
200
100

Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake

Victoria Island

Iqaluit

Hudson Strait

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**English Publications**

- [ ] *The Canadian Reader* (Grades 3 and up)
- [ ] *What in the World?* Level 1 (Grades 5 and up)
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**Publications en français**

- [ ] *Nos Nouvelles* (à partir de la 3e année)
- [ ] *Le Monde en Marche* Niveau 1 (à partir de la 5e année)
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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
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- 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
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- Numéro 3 : 2 novembre
- Numéro 4 : 7 décembre
- Numéro 5 : 25 janvier
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L. Ikeda, Coquitlam, B.C.

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L. Blouin, Gr. 6 French immersion, Victoria, B.C.
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