

Multiculturalism

STARTER – Task 1 – *Link the quotes to their possible authors and discuss your views about them.*

- 1) “All major religious traditions carry basically the same message, that is love, compassion and forgiveness, the important thing is they should be part of our daily lives.”
- 2) “I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.”
- 3) “The problem of the burka is not a religious problem, it's a problem of liberty and women's dignity. In our country, we can't accept women prisoners behind a screen, cut off from all social life, deprived of all identity.”
- 4) “I like your Christ, I do not like your Christians. Your Christians are so unlike your Christ.”
- 5) “America and Islam are not exclusive and need not be in competition. Instead, they overlap, and share common principles of justice and progress, tolerance and the dignity of all human beings.”

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VOCABULARY – Task 2 – *The star (*) shows that the component is part of the meaning of the word.*

	an unreasonable dislike	a great dislike	a strong opinion in favour or against	who are of a different race	who are of a different religion	who are foreigners
prejudice (against)	*			*	*	
bias (against /towards /in favour of)	*		*			
bigotry (towards)	*	*				
Racism	*			*		
xenophobia	*	*				*

Task 2a:

1. The growing tide of **bias / xenophobia** forced many foreigners to leave the country.
2. Much of the **racism / prejudice** against Muslims was a result of the events of 9/11.
3. Many children of mixed marriages face **bias / xenophobia** in schools.
4. **Bigotry / racism** towards people of non-European origin is fuelled by nationalism and fear of the unknown.
5. The songs sung by African American rappers are full of angry words about about inequities, **racism / bias** and poverty.

READING Should Immigration be Stopped?

Task 3: Read text A or B and find the paraphrase that best matches in the box below.

A

- *Immigrants* disturb the social balance of a nation, bringing with them cultures and religions that are *fundamentally incompatible* with those of the *host population*.
- That host population were never given a chance to vote on whether the new arrivals should have come in the first place. Now that they have, and more arrive every day, we are seeing the rise of some very nasty parties. Unless we stop immigration, they will get bigger and bigger.
- Immigrants are more likely to be unemployed, claim welfare benefits and get involved in crime. Even those who are law-abiding and get jobs to support their families place a strain on public services – healthcare and education – and the housing stock. They also hold down the wages of those who are already badly off and discourage government and employers from upskilling their native workforces and introducing technology to improve productivity. Moreover, they are only a short-term answer to an ageing population, because they get old, too.
- Immigrants and their descendants represent a security threat.

B

- It is doubtful whether individual states ever possessed unified cultural identities. The idea that they can continue so in a globalized world is ridiculous. To operate successfully in that world, especially economically, it is essential to have as many points of contact: multiculturalism is not only inevitable, it is functional.
- It was elected governments that allowed immigration to occur and there are now parties that campaign to stop it: they receive relatively little support and there is no correlation between numbers of newcomers and the success of such parties.
- The bulk of immigrants and their descendants get jobs and pay far more in taxes than they ever take out. Without immigrant workers, many of Europe's basic services would collapse, from garbage collection to healthcare. The evidence that their cheap labour force undercuts native workers and reduces the pressure on the state and on firms to provide training and technology is scarce. And just because they aren't *the* answer to the worker-pensioner ratio, they are a part of the answer.
- It is not immigrants but the violent ideologies that a tiny minority of people will always buy into that pose a terrorist threat.

READING COMPREHENSION: Task 3a Find a partner who has read the other column. Decide together which text argues the following and find the original phrase that is paraphrased:

	A	B
1. There is a crucial conflict between immigrant religions and host societies.	<i>Point 1</i>	
2. Societies in globalized world benefit from multicultural contacts.		
3. Immigration contributes to the growth of extreme parties.		
4. Education systems suffer under immigration.		
5. Europe's basic services are maintained by immigrants.		
6. Immigrants can not help ageing populations.		
7. Ideologies rather than immigrants represent a danger.		

VOCABULARY Task 3b: Match the following terms with their synonyms. What is the difference in register (level of formality)?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) nasty | A) to accept an idea or adapt to it |
| 2) law-abiding | B) to burden |
| 3) to place a strain on | C) supply of housing |
| 4) housing stock | D) increasing qualifications |
| 5) upskilling | E) offensive |
| 6) inevitable | F) very small |
| 7) bulk | G) unavoidable |
| 8) ratio | H) following the law |
| 9) tiny | I) majority |
| 10) to buy into | J) proportion |

SPEAKING Task 3c: In your own words, summarize the YES / NO arguments. In small groups, discuss the immigration situation in the Czech Republic. (Think about people you may know, e.g. visitors, immigrants, foreigners, guest workers.)

VOCABULARY Task 3d: Match the following terms with the definitions below:

A) ghettoization B) segregation C) integration D) assimilation

- 1) Adopting the ways of another culture to fully become part of a different society, country, etc.
- 2) The state of being in a quarter of a city in which members of a minority group live (in relative isolation from the majority population), especially because of social, legal, or economic pressure.
- 3) The mixing and joining of society or a group of people, often changing to suit their way of life, habits and customs.
- 4) The practice or policy of keeping people of different races, religions, etc., separate from each other.

LISTENING Task 3e: Listen to the Radio Praha broadcast entitled **Class photo in Teplice daily sparks hate speech on social networks**, take notes, summarize the main points and discuss.

Viewed on 28.11.2017 at <http://www.radio.cz/en/section/curraffrs/class-photo-in-teplce-daily-sparks-hate-speech-on-social-networks> (3:28).

GRAMMAR Task 4: Verbs + Infinitive or Gerund

1. It is not easy (handle) _____ prejudices.
2. Would you mind (have) _____ a foreigner as a neighbour?
3. Some people seem (be) _____ very intolerant.
4. There is no point in (complain) _____ about racism.
5. I prefer (pray) _____ at home to (attend) _____ the church.
6. He decided (become) _____ a monk.
7. Xenophobia keeps (grow) _____ even in many developed countries.
8. It is much better (prevent) _____ racist attacks than to (deal) _____ with their consequences.
9. The monks spend many hours a day (meditate) _____.
10. It takes many months (learn) _____ this mediation technique.

Note: Some common verbs can be followed either by the infinitive form (to + verb) or the gerund (verb + -ing), but the choice of infinitive or gerund affects the meaning. Compare:

- A) He **stopped smoking** for health reasons. (He had been a smoker, then he stopped smoking.)
B) He **stopped to smoke** for a few minutes. (He stopped what he was doing to have a smoke.)

- A) I **regret saying** that I didn't believe you. (I am sorry I said it in the **past**.)
B) I **regret to say** that I don't believe you. (Expressing a position in the **present**)

The following verbs change in meaning depending on whether they are followed by the gerund or infinitive: *start, stop, prefer, try, begin, remember, regret, mean, forget, go*

Grammar Task 4a: Choose the most appropriate form in each sentence, answer the questions in pairs, and then discuss the differences in meaning.

1. What do you remember **doing / to do** on your first visit to a church?
2. If you are a man, what should you always remember **doing / to do** when you enter a synagogue?
3. Is there anything in the past that you regret **saying / to say** to your priest?
4. I regret **saying / to say** that I don't believe in God.
5. If you were holding a religious fast, how long would you stop **eating / to eat**?
6. He stopped **working / to work** to say a prayer.
7. He welcomed the new members of the group and then went on **explaining / to explain** the rules.
8. How long do you intend to go on **working / to work** for the mission?
9. I meant **going / to go** to the mass but I couldn't.
10. Don't forget **saying / to say** a prayer before every meal.
11. I forgot **being told / to be told** about his son's christening.

Grammar Task 4b The gerund (-ing form) is used exclusively after certain prepositional phrases (verbs which are followed by a preposition). Examples: to be interested in e.g. reading
Think of a suitable gerund phrase to complete the sentence.

- 1) He insists on _____.
- 2) I look forward to _____.
- 3) They are afraid of _____.
- 4) She objects to _____.
- 5) The police prevented him from _____.

VOCABULARY Task 5: Religions Quiz

1. While Christians pray and worship their God in churches, Muslims attend
mosques / shrines / minarets.
2. Mecca, Jerusalem and the Taoist Mountain Tai Shan are all places of
masses / pilgrimage / burial cult.
3. Women living in convents are called nuns; male monasteries are inhabited by
bishops / priests / monks.
4. The name of Buddha means
saviour / the awakened one / prophet.
5. In Northern Ireland, Presbyterianism is the dominant
sect / belief / denomination.

LISTENING Task 6: *Take notes on the major religions of the world.*

Religion	Buddhism	Christianity	Confucianism	Hinduism	Islam
1 Time & place of foundation					
2 Founder of the religion					
3 Lived from _____ to _____					
4 Religious texts					
5 Number of followers today and where practised					
6 Other information					

Sources consulted: Mary Waters and Alan Waters, *Study Tasks in English*, CUP, 1995.

SPEAKING Task 6a: *Discuss with a partner.*

1. Are there some similarities between the 5 religions?
2. Do you think that those different religions can coexist in one country? If so, how?
3. Are there some religious conflicts taking place in the world right now?
4. How important is religion in your country? What different religions are there?
5. What are the important religious places / places of pilgrimage in your country?
6. What are the main religious festivals in the neighboring countries?
7. Is religion nowadays less important than it used to be?
8. Should religions reflect the changes in the modern globalized societies?
9. Have you ever been to a country with a different religion?

SUPPLEMENTARY READING Task 7 – Catholic priests celibacy

The Brazilian cardinal, Claudio Hummes, has said the Catholic Church might have to think again in the future about the issue of celibacy. His statement comes two weeks after the Vatican again confirmed that it will not allow priests to marry. The BBC's Christian Fraser reports from Rome:

The number of men joining the priesthood has been falling **steadily** for years. The question many in the church are asking is **whether** the demand the Vatican makes on its priests, to be **chaste** and celibate, is forcing young men to ignore the calling.

Cardinal Hummes, who **takes over** the congregation for the clergy this month – and he must try in his new role to re-energise the seminary – believes there is a debate to be had. Celibacy is a discipline, he said; it's not a dogma of the church. Certainly the majority of the apostles were married and in this modern age the church must observe these things; it has to **advance** with history.

The seventy-two year old cardinal is viewed by some as a **potential** successor to Pope Benedict. His comments will be taken seriously. But two weeks ago, senior figures in the Vatican met for three hours to discuss this issue and they **reaffirmed** the need for solid Christian and human training.

Roughly a hundred and fifty thousand men world-wide have left the priesthood to marry. The church considers them outcasts. But in the Middle Ages, there was no formal **ban** on marriage for the clergy. In fact many Popes had wives, including the 9th century pope, Hadrian the Second.

Christian Fraser, BBC News, Rome, 04 December, 2006 – Published 14:56 GMT

SYNONYMS – Task 7a: In the text above find equivalents to these words:

go forward	progressively	approximately	if
sanction	likely	endorsed	morally pure
	gain		

Word bank

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. to believe in God / a god | věřit v boha |
| 2. to go to church | chodit do kostela |
| 3. to go for a mass | chodit na mši |
| 4. to pray | modlit se |
| 5. to worship | uctívat |
| 6. to be (deeply) religious | být (silně) nábožensky založený |
| 7. to be christened | být pokřtěn |
| 8. to be baptized | být pokřtěn |
| 9. christening | křest |
| 10. Christianity | křesťanství |
| 11. to be a (believing) Christian | být (věřící) křesťan |
| 12. Islam | islám |
| 13. Muslim | muslim |
| 14. mosque | mešita |
| 15. temple | chrám |
| 16. shrine | svatyně |
| 17. polytheism | polytheismus |
| 18. to belong to an organized religion | patřit k organizovanému náboženství |
| 19. to practice one's religion | praktikovat své náboženství |
| 20. to spread religion | šířit náboženství |

21. church ceremony	církevní obřad
22. religious sect	náboženská sekta
23. denomination	denominace
24. to be an atheist	být ateista
25. to confess	zpovídat se
26. to go to confession	jít ke zpovědi
27. to go to Holy Communion	jít ke svatému přijímání
28. to crucify	ukřižovat
29. to resurrect	vzkřísit
30. resurrection	vzkříšení
31. to sacrifice	obětovat
32. sin	hřích
33. divine	boží
34. sacred	svatý, posvátný
35. profound, deep	hluboký, vážný
36. pagan	pohanský
37. enlightened	osvícený
38. compassion	soucit
39. pilgrim	poutník
40. place of pilgrimage	poutní místo
41. altar	oltář
42. aisle	ulička (v kostele)
43. indigenous religion	původní, domorodé náboženství
44. to revere, to have reverence	vážít si, chovat v úctě
45. restraint	sebeovládání
46. B.C. (Before Christ)	
47. A.D. (Anno Domini)	
48. B.C.E. (Before the Common Era; secular equivalent of B.C.)	
49. C.E. (the Common Era, secular equivalent of A.D.)	