



# NOBEL PRIZE WINNER BECOMES BANGLADESH LEADER



Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code:  
1E7A-P3G9-J57Z



## 1 Warm up

Match the images below with the correct types of protest.

boycott

march

petition

sit-in



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Discuss the following questions in groups.

1. Have you ever taken part in any of these types of protests?
2. Which do you think would be the most effective?
3. Can you think of any other ways of protesting about something?



## 2

**Pre-listening task: vocabulary focus**

**Part A: Match words and phrases with the correct definitions.**

**Group 1**

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>resignation</u> (n) | a. intended to last for only a short time until somebody/something more permanent is found    |
| 2. <u>violation</u> (n)   | b. leave a person or place very quickly, especially because you are afraid of possible danger |
| 3. <u>regime</u> (n)      | c. make somebody lose their position of power or authority                                    |
| 4. <u>interim</u> (adj.)  | d. the act of going against or refusing to obey a law, an agreement, etc.                     |
| 5. <u>flee</u> (v)        | e. become greater, worse, more serious, etc.  |
| 6. <u>escalate</u> (v)    | f. the act of giving up your job or position  |
| 7. <u>topple</u> (v)      | g. a method or system of government, especially one that has not been elected in a fair way   |

**Group 2**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>hail</u> (v)          | a. formally introduce a new public official or leader at a special ceremony                               |
| 2. <u>pioneering</u> (n)    | b. a feeling of great happiness because of a success  |
| 3. <u>ousting</u> (n)       | c. describe somebody/something as being very good or special, especially in newspapers, etc.              |
| 4. <u>swear in</u> (phr. v) | d. the act of being the first to do, discovering or using something new                                   |
| 5. <u>jubilation</u> (n)    | e. the crime of stealing things from shops or buildings after a riot, fire, etc.                          |
| 6. <u>looting</u> (n)       | f. a violent or aggressive act towards somebody because of something bad that they have done towards you  |
| 7. <u>reprisal</u> (n)      | g. the act of forcing somebody out of a job or position of power, especially in order to take their place |

**Part B: Discuss these questions in pairs.**

1. Has a political leader ever been **ousted** through violence in your country?
2. Why do you think protests sometimes end up with instances of **looting**?
3. Can you think of a time in which you experienced **jubilation** with a group of people?
4. In your country, is a new leader **sworn in** live on television?
5. Can you think of a politician who was forced to offer their **resignation** after a scandal?



## 3

**Listening for specific information**

Listen to the report and tick the items you hear mentioned. Which three items were not mentioned in the audio?

1.  country
2.  battle
3.  discussions
4.  prison
5.  police
6.  supporters
7.  lawyers
8.  loan
9.  tensions
10.  war



## 4

**Listening for comprehension**

**Part A:** Listen to the report again. For each question 1-8 below, select the answer that most accurately reflects the information given in the audio.

1. What type of Nobel Prize did Yunus win?  
a. Literature                      b. Economics                      c. Peace
2. What is the capital of Bangladesh?  
a. Dhaka                              b. Delhi                              c. Rangpur
3. Who is Mohammed Shahabuddin?  
a. a president                      b. a military leader                      c. a professor
4. What is the nickname of Muhammad Yunus?  
a. The Pioneer                      b. The Banker for the Poor                      c. The Professor
5. What did Yunus pioneer?  
a. a new type of politics                      b. a new type of small loan                      c. a new type of bank



6. How many people live in the capital of Bangladesh?
  - a. 15 million
  - b. 20 million
  - c. 30 million
7. How long did Sheikh Hasina rule Bangladesh for?
  - a. 17 years
  - b. 20 years
  - c. 15 years
8. What was the name of Hasina's regime?
  - a. Awami League
  - b. Hasina League
  - c. The People's Party of Bangladesh

**Part B:** Look at the sentence below. What do you think the phrase in bold means? Have you ever run afoul of somebody at work? If so, what happened? Discuss in pairs.

Chris **ran afoul of** the police after they caught him driving while on his cell phone.

**5****Pre-reading task: general vocabulary**

You are going to read a text about protesting. For each paragraph, scan the text on page five and find words that match the synonyms and definitions.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (adj. para. 1): respected
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (v, para. 1): risk harming or destroying something / somebody
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (n, para. 1): support by one person or group of people for another because they share feelings, opinions, aims, etc.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (v, para. 2): break apart
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (adv. para. 3): accidentally
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (v, para. 3): try to make something seem less important than it really is
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (v, para. 3): take
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (n, para. 4): the money that you pay to be taught, especially in a college or university



## A Rite of Passage

### Have you been involved in protests as a student?

1. Adam, 21

I wasn't sure about taking part in the demonstrations at first. I study law at a prestigious university, and I didn't want to jeopardize my chances of graduating. My girlfriend, Keira, persuaded me to join the protests. They centered around the safety of female students on campus, but also women's rights worldwide. Thousands of us ended up marching through the local town in solidarity with protests occurring on the other side of the country. I'm not sure if we changed anything, but I like to think that we raised public awareness about the dangers faced by female students in particular. The vice chancellor\* at our university set up a phone line for women who had experienced problems on university grounds, so I suppose that's a small victory.

2. Anja, 19

In my country protesting is not a good idea. Thirty years ago, a student-led protest ended in a government crackdown. The ringleaders were arrested, and some disappeared forever. For this reason, when we decided to organize a demonstration against the regime, there was a lot of anxiety. We went ahead with it anyway. A few hours after we put up our first banners, the police, carrying automatic weapons, arrived and told us to disperse. Fortunately, the moment was captured by a foreign journalist, and our little protest was broadcast to the world. The government, fearing a global backlash, backed down and agreed to listen to our demands. I've been asked to attend the first meeting. Wish me luck!

3. Fatima, 23

What started as a peaceful protest two years ago spiraled out of control. Our demonstrations were hijacked by political groups with their own agendas, and before we knew it, we had inadvertently triggered a civil war. My family and I were able to flee to a neighboring country before the situation deteriorated, but many of my friends were caught up in the violence. I was surprised and saddened to see the situation in my country downplayed by the global media. They spoke of disturbances and upheaval, and some newspapers blamed students like me for the violence. Eventually, one of the more powerful militias managed to seize power, with promises to restore democracy to our nation. I'm not holding my breath.

4. Dan, 18

I've always wanted to take part in a protest! My brother, Keith, demonstrated against a rise in student tuition fees over a decade ago. I've always looked up to him for that. I think young people have a duty to try to change the world. Our parents have made a real mess of things, so it's really up to us. I did join a few groups here at university, but most of my classmates don't seem very interested in organizing protests at the moment. They're worrying about employment opportunities in the future. I point out that we may not have a future if we don't fight for it, but nothing I say seems to change their minds. Nonetheless, my friends and I are planning a sit-in for next week. I hope somebody turns up!

*sources: [bbc.co.uk](http://bbc.co.uk), [theguardian.com](http://theguardian.com)*

#### Glossary:

*chancellor (n)* - a person in a position of the highest or high rank, especially in a government or university.



## 6

**Reading comprehension**

**Part A:** Read the article on page five again. Match statements with the correct speakers. Some statements can be matched to more than one speaker, and one cannot be matched to any of the speakers and should be marked 'Not given'.

- a. They haven't taken part in a protest yet. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. They had to leave their country after a protest went wrong. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. They were worried about the idea of protesting initially. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. They attended a protest with their parents. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. The world media reported on their protest. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B:** For each question 1-4 below, choose the answer you believe best suits the speaker.

1. Why was Adam uncertain about taking part in the demonstrations?
  - a. He didn't agree with the other protesters.
  - b. He thought it might affect his chances of graduating.
  - c. He had recently broken up with his girlfriend, who was taking part in the demonstrations.
2. Why does Anja think the government backed down over her protest?
  - a. They were concerned that they might lose votes in the next election.
  - b. They were worried that the students might become violent and start a revolution.
  - c. They were worried about how other countries might react.
3. Why did Fatima's protest spiral out of control?
  - a. A neighboring country took advantage of the disorder and attacked Fatima's country.
  - b. The protesters became violent and began attacking the police.
  - c. It was hijacked by political groups with their own agendas.
4. What is Dan planning for next week?
  - a. a protest
  - b. to start a society at his university
  - c. to apply for a new job



## 7

## Reading: vocabulary of protest

Part A: Using the text above for reference, complete the definitions of the political vocabulary below by filling in the gaps with the correct words from the list.

change                      country                      demands                      group                      limit  
message                      public                      soldiers                      trouble

1. **crackdown (n)**: severe action taken to \_\_\_\_\_ the activities of criminals or of people opposed to the government or somebody in authority
2. **ringleader (n)**: a person who leads others in crime or in causing \_\_\_\_\_
3. **banner (n)**: a long piece of cloth with a \_\_\_\_\_ on it that is carried between two poles or hung in a public place to show support for something
4. **civil war (n)**: a war between groups of people in the same \_\_\_\_\_
5. **upheaval (n)**: a big \_\_\_\_\_ that causes a lot of worry and problems
6. **militia (n)**: a group of people who are not professional \_\_\_\_\_ but who have had military training and can act as an army
7. **disturbance (n)**: a situation in which people behave violently in a \_\_\_\_\_ place
8. **march (v)**: walk somewhere as a \_\_\_\_\_ to show that you disagree with something
9. **sit-in (n)**: a protest in which a group of workers, students, etc. refuse to leave their factory, college, etc. until people listen to their \_\_\_\_\_

Part B: Complete the sentences with the missing words from Part A. You may need to change the form of the word.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ through the city to protest the new law.
2. We didn't expect the \_\_\_\_\_ to last so long, otherwise we would have brought more food with us!
3. There have been reports of a \_\_\_\_\_ in the city center, and the police are on their way.
4. The government is promising a \_\_\_\_\_ on violent gangs.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the violence last weekend have been arrested.
6. If the opposition leader refuses to admit that he has lost the election, there are worries that a \_\_\_\_\_ could break out.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ caused by artificial intelligence could result in a lot of economic problems.
8. My brother is talking about joining a \_\_\_\_\_ so that he knows how to defend himself.
9. A good \_\_\_\_\_ should be easy to read and big enough to stand out in the crowd.



## 8

**Talking point**

In pairs or small groups, discuss the following questions.

1. Why do you think protests often involve university students?
2. Should the right to protest be protected in law?
3. Do you think mass demonstrations are the best way of forcing peaceful regime change? Why/why not?
4. Do you believe that young people are more or less political than previous generations?
5. What do you think the ideal age for a political leader is? Why are so many world leaders elderly men?
6. Has the Internet made people more or less likely to protest about things?
7. Can you think of an example of a student protest that brought about regime change?



## 9

**Optional extension / homework: essay and debate**

**Part A:** Write an opinion essay on ONE of the topics below. Your essay should agree with or disagree with the statement, and should be between 260 – 320 words long.

1. Democracy cannot exist without the right to protest.
2. Demonstrations and marches never bring about real change.

**Part B:** Split into two groups. One group should argue in favor of the statement below, and the other against it. Each group should think of seven points to support their argument and consider what the other side might say. Present your argument to the class, ensuring that each group member has talking time.

Countries should be ruled by a group of intellectuals, instead of one politician.