



# Street Children



Begging in Dakkar

## I.- WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT IT?

The term *street children* refers to children for whom the street more than their family has become their real home. It includes children who might not necessarily be homeless or without families, but who live in situations where there is no protection, supervision, or direction from responsible adults.

- Human Rights Watch

**In groups discuss these questions. You can use Catalan if you want**

- a.- How would you define a street child?
- b.- In your opinion, what are the causes children become street children?
- c.- What do you think happens to children when they are in the street?
- d.- In your opinion, how many street children are there in the world?
- f.- Fill in this chart:

What you know about street children	What you are not sure of about street children	What you want to know about street children



**In this unit you are going to**

- \* learn about street children
- \* write a story about what a street child does on an ordinary day for your blog.
- \* write a story about how a child becomes a street child for your blog.
- \* write a story about how a street child stops being a street child for your blog.



**II.-A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A STREET CHILD**

**A.- What do you do on an ordinary day?**

Make a list of the things, activities, ... anything you do on a weekday.

*Have a shower – play football with your friends – kiss your mother –*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**B.- What does a street child do on an ordinary day?**

Make a list of the things, activities, ... anything a street child does on a weekday.

*Play football with his friends – eat –*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## SUSTAINABLE ORÓ @ ENGLISH

Watch these videos and add the activities you can see street children do to your list.

[Street Children of Kinshasa, Congo \(DR\)](#)  
[Street children](#)

[Make poverty History Toddlers](#)

Read this text about what street children do. Do not worry about what you do not understand.  
 Pay attention to what you do understand

### What do Street Children do?

Street children do not only walk in the streets doing nothing. They work more than 10 hours a day. They deliver newspapers, clean taxis, collect scrap, push carts. Keep an eye on parked cars, sell sweets, carry luggage or beg. Some work as sex workers or as domestic service, as pimps, dealers or pickpockets. They work for building contractor or garages owners or farmers.



Add the activities mentioned in the text to your list.

Read the text again and try to find out these expressions in the text in English.

Catalan	English	Catalan	English
recullen "xatarra"		Demanen almoina	
treballen a la prostitució		Empenyen carruatges	
vigilen cotxes aparcats		"carteristes"	
Reparteixen diaris		"Chulos"	
Porten equipatge		entejen taxis	
venen caramels		contractistes d'edificis	
servei domèstic		Pagesos	
Caps de garatges		camells	



## SUSTAINABLE ORÓ @ ENGLISH

Underline the activities that both you and a street child do. How many activities do you both do?

### C.- You are one of them.

Imagine you are a street child. Remember what you have learned about them. Complete this profile for you

Name	
Age	
City and Country	
Physical appearance	

Fill in this table with the activities he does on an ordinary day.

### A DAY IN THE LIFE OF \_\_\_\_\_

___ h. gets up	10 h. _____	11 h _____	12 h. _____
13 h. _____	14 h. _____	15 h. _____	16 h. _____
18 h. _____	20 h. _____	21 h. _____	23 h. _____



**You are going to write the story of a street child. This is the first part. In this part you need to introduce him/her and then explain what he does on an ordinary day.**

a.- Plan your writing in pairs.

Think about how you are going to do it:

- 1.- How many parts will this story have?
- 2.- In the first paragraph you have to introduce your boy / girl. What would you talk about?  
Name, \_\_\_\_\_ ....
- 3.- How can you make your description more interesting?
- 4.- In the second paragraph you have to narrate when he or she does on an ordinary day. Which order would you follow? Why? Which tense would you use? Why?
- 5.- The most important sentences in a narration are the first one (it catches the reader's attention) and the last one (it gives a sense of ending). How would you start and end your story?

b.- Write your story individually

c.- Read your partner's story and evaluate it. Use this table.

Have you described the street child?	
Have you written about what he does on an ordinary day?	
Does your story have a clear beginning and ending?	
Is your story divided in 2 or 3 paragraphs?	
Are the verbs in the correct present tense?	
Have you used adjectives and adverbs to make it more interesting?	

d.- Improve your story with your partner's comments and publish it on your blog



### III.-HOW DO CHILDREN BECOME STREET CHILDREN?

#### A.- Stories from Street Children

Read what Clara Weber from Argentina wrote in Monografias.com



"I live in the street. I started living in the street four years ago. I earn my living by washing cars, putting parcels in cars or lorries and sometimes begging. I'm not living with my parents because they told me to leave. They went to another city and disappeared. They said they had too many children and they could not look after me. They said I had to earn money and not bother them anymore."

- How did Clara become a street child?
- a) Her parents didn't want her to be with them.
  - b) She started to earn a lot of money.
  - c) Her parents also live in the street.

Now read about Rebecca. How did she become a street child?

### HOMELESS PEOPLE - REBECCA'S STORY PART 1

"Two things **happened** when I **turned** 12, my father who **beat** us **left** home and the other thing that **happened** is I **started** using drugs. One of my friends **said** 'Here try this it will make you feel better', and it **did**.

When I turned 13, my Mum found a new boyfriend who lived at home with us. He raped me and my younger sisters regularly. I was only 13. He also beat Mum up and it was hell on earth. For about a year I suffered through it but when I was fourteen I couldn't take it anymore, so I said to Mum 'You have to leave this man, either he goes or I go.' Mum chose him and I landed on the streets.

Sleeping in abandoned houses and buildings, I \_\_\_\_\_ on the streets with other young people who \_\_\_\_\_ like me. But I didn't have anything so I \_\_\_\_\_ my arms to feel I



could cope with pain.

One day I cut my arm badly because I \_\_\_\_\_ to die. I was very depressed. No one \_\_\_\_\_ about me. I \_\_\_\_\_ to live. But someone \_\_\_\_\_ me and \_\_\_\_\_ me to hospital.

Adapted from <http://www.homeless.org.au/people/rebecca.htm>

Beat: pegar  
Rape: violar  
cope= soportar

Drugs: drogues  
couldn't take it anymore= ja no ho vaig poder aguantar  
no one cared: a ningú li importava



## SUSTAINABLE ORÓ @ ENGLISH

Look at the verbs in bold in the first paragraph. What tense are they? Why do you think that tense is used here? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Read the last paragraph of Rebecca's story and complete it with the past tense of these verbs:

cut	be	live	find	want
take		care	not want	

Another important strategy to make your writing easier to understand and follow is the use of time expressions. Underline all the time expressions you find in Rebecca's story.



### B.- You are one of them.



**You are going to write the second part of the story of a street child. In this part you need to write a story about how you became a street child.**

When you have finished, assess your story. Use this table.

Can the reader answer the question: How did you become a street child?	
Does your story have a clear beginning and ending?	
Is your story divided in 2 or 3 paragraphs?	
Are the verbs in the correct past tense?	
Have you used time expressions?	

Improve your story and publish it in your blog.



#### IV.-HOW CAN STREET CHILDREN BECOME ORDINARY CHILDREN?

##### A.- How can we help street children?

In groups of three, list possible ways of helping street children.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Have a look at these two pages and complete your list

<http://www.unicef.org.uk/regions/markets/?market=2&nodeid=regmarket2&section=4>

[http://www.unicef.org.uk/campaigns/take\\_action/index.asp?nodeid=takeaction&section=4](http://www.unicef.org.uk/campaigns/take_action/index.asp?nodeid=takeaction&section=4)

Search the web to find at least three NGOs that help Street Children. You can have a look at

<http://www.gvnet.com/streetchildren/00-Resources.htm>

_____
_____
_____







Read the second part of Rebecca's story. Is she a street child now?

### HOMELESS PEOPLE - REBECCA'S STORY PART 2

"Just to know that someone cares is the main thing I guess. Most of the people on the street don't have anyone. We end up with no one when we come out here and you think that no one cares no one worries about you and no one wants listen to what happens to you, what problems you have.

Then I meet Dominic and Gerry and the volunteers. They use their time to come and see you and worry about you personally and they listen to what you have to say. It's great! That's what people need. someone to talk with, to listen, to care, someone to trust. Knowing that someone accepts you the way you are and they are ready to listen is very important. They care about me and they miss me if I don't turn up at the residence hall and that really makes me feel really special, well at least to someone. Now I'm happy."

Adapted from <http://www.homeless.org.au/people/rebecca.htm>

In groups of three, analyse Rebecca's story about how she left the streets:

- a.- Is her story written in the first or the third person? Why do you think it is?
- b.- Is her story written in the present or the past? Why do you think it is?
- c.- Is her story a list of actions or does she include emotions and feelings? Why do you think she does?
- d.- Underline sentences or expressions that you could use in a similar story.

#### B.- You are one of them.



**You are going to write the third part of the story of a street child. In this part you need to write a story about how you left the street.**

Individually, decide how you left the streets. Who helped you? How? Write the story of how you left the streets. Don't forget to use the expressions you underlined in the previous activity.



## SUSTAINABLE ORÓ @ ENGLISH

In pairs, read your stories. Can you improve them?

Can the reader answer the question: How did you left the streets?	
Does your story have a clear beginning and ending?	
Is your story divided in 2 or 3 paragraphs?	
Are the verbs in the correct past tense?	

Improve your story. You will have to publish your story on your blog so make it look nice!!!!!!!



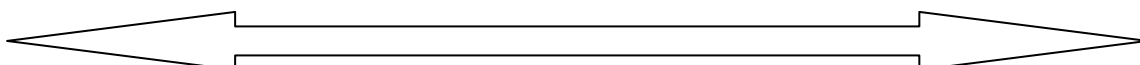
### WHAT FAR HAVE YOU GOT? Portfolio

**B1 A l'aula faig redaccions senzilles sobre temes que m'interessen: Narrar una història, descriure un fet. Cometo algunes faltes d'ortografia i sintaxi.**

Very well

Not bad

Not very well



### WHAT FAR HAVE YOU GOT? LOE Assessment Criteria

Reconèixer la idea principal i extreure informació específica i global de documents escrits senzills, en suport paper i digital, sobre els nens del carrer.



Produir textos breus, orals i escrits, coherents, i amb bona dicció o amb correcció ortogràfica i puntuació adequada, a partir de models sobre els nens del carrer.



Utilitzar de forma guiada els recursos de les TIC per a la cerca d'informació.



Mostrar predisposició per al treball col·laboratiu.

