



YOUNG WORKERS: Child Labour

1) **Warming up** : Watch the video and say what it is about.



Identify the following elements:

- ❖ The type of the document: - a commercial (tv ad) - a movie trailer. - a TV spot.
- ❖ The source of the document:
- ❖ The goal/ aim of the document:
- ❖ The message conveyed (transmis/ véhiculé) in the document:

.....
.....

2) **Read and try to understand:** Learn more about the subject. Read the document then do activities:

1. What is child labor?

What is Child Labor?

Child labor is **work that harms children or keeps them from attending school**. Around the world and in the U. S., growing gaps between rich and poor in recent decades have forced millions of young children out of school and into work. The International Labor Organization estimates that 215 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 currently work under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous, or extremely exploitative. Underage children work at all sorts of jobs around the world, usually because they and their families are extremely poor. Large numbers of children work in commercial agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining, and domestic service. Some children work in illicit activities like the drug trade and prostitution or other traumatic activities such as serving as soldiers.

Source: Child Labor Publication Education Project, Child Labor Research Initiative, University of Iowa Labor Center, University of Iowa Human Rights. <https://urlz.fr/cScY>

- Read the paragraph and underline words related child labour.
- Put these words in the fitting box:



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Motivations of the working children	their work conditions

2. Read the graphs: (Source: International Labor Office (ILO), results and trends 2012-2016)

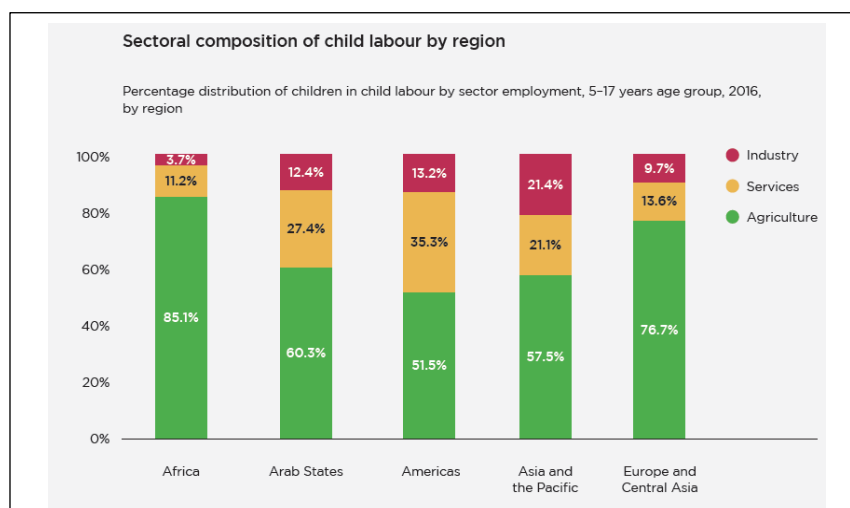
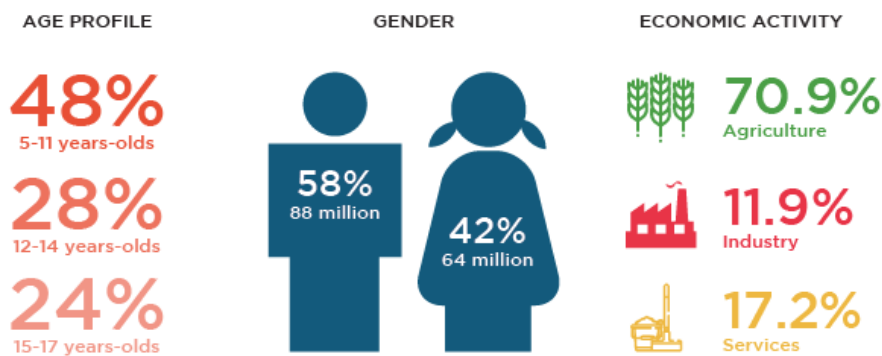


REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

Africa	19.6%
Americas	5.3%
Arab States	2.9%
Asia and the Pacific	7.4%
Europe and Central Asia	4.1%



OF THE 152 MILLION CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR





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❖ What do these graphs explain?

.....
.....

❖ **Recap:** Use the graphs' data and fill in the chart with the fitting information:

Numbers of labourers	The profile of the labourers	Actions/ fields of work	Regions

❖ What do you conclude?

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Sentence construction: Reported Speech

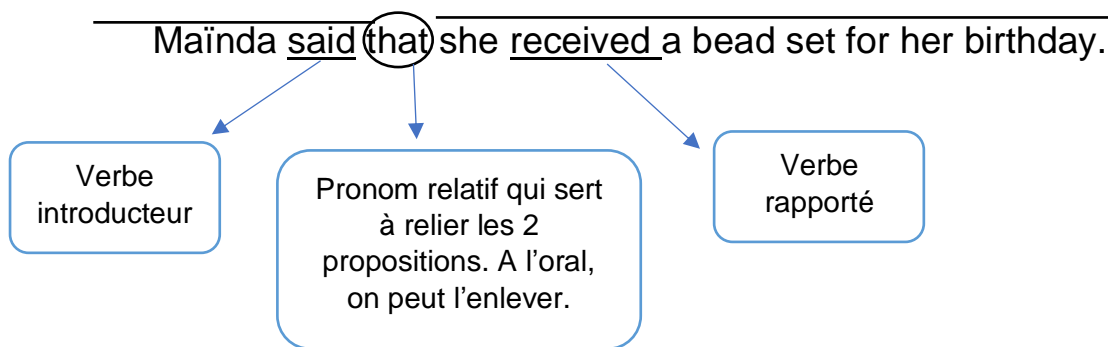
- Lire les phrases suivantes. Souligner les verbes. Et comparer entre les 2 types de phrases
- a. Maïnda said: "I received a bead set for her birthday."
- b. Maïnda said that she received a bead set for her birthday.
- c. She affirmed: " the PwC foundation has been my sponsor for many years."
- d. She affirmed that the PwC foundation had been her sponsor.
- e. Investigators declare: " millions of children work in hazardous conditions across the world."
- f. Investigators declare that millions of children work in hazardous conditions across the world.
- g. Most of the labourers assert: "we are underpaid and sometimes unpaid at all".
- h. Most of the labourers assert that they are underpaid and sometimes unpaid at all.

- Les phrases où le sujet nous donne l'information directement sont :
..... Ces phrases sont exprimées au discours
.....
- Les phrases où l'information est rapportée (par une tierce personne) sont :
..... Ces phrases sont exprimées au discours



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- Observer bien les verbes soulignés :



- Les verbes introductifs les plus fréquents en anglais :

say	dire	report	rapporter	admit	admettre, accepter		
tell	dire (à quelqu'un)	point out	signaler, faire remarquer	add	ajouter		
explain	expliquer	suggest	proposer, inviter à	propose	proposer	insist	insister
mention	mentionner, faire allusion	declare	déclarer	exclaim	s'écrier, s'exclamer	promise	promettre

- Changement le temps de conjugaison au discours indirect :** Il y'a deux cas. (Complète le vide et entoure la bonne réponse selon toi)

- Observe les phrases **e, f, g, h**. Le verbe introductif au discours direct est au Le verbe rapporté au discours indirect : **-change** **-ne change pas**.
- Observe les phrases **a, b, c, d**. Le verbe introductif au discours direct est au Le verbe rapporté au discours indirect de la phrase « **b** » **-change** **-ne change pas** parce qu'il est conjugué au, mais il **-change** **-ne change pas** dans la phrase « **d** » parce qu'il conjugué au

- Recap:**

- Si le verbe introductif est au **présent simple**, le verbe rapporté ne change pas de temps.
- Si le verbe introductif est au **prétérit**, le verbe rapporté change selon les indications suivantes :

Temps au discours direct	Exemple	Temps au discours indirect	Exemple
Présent simple	She said : "I like jewels".	Prétérit	She said (that) she liked jewels.
Présent progressif (Present continuous).	He told her: "I am working in London".	Prétérit progressive (past continuous)	He told her (that) he was working in London.
Prétérit	She explained: "I did my own business. s"	Prétérit ou Past perfect (had+ participe passé)	She explained (that) she did her own business. She explained (that) she had done her own business.



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Present perfect	She reported "I haven't seen Julie".	Past perfect (had+ participe passé)	She reported (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
Futur	He said : "I will see you later".	Conditionnel (Would + base verbale)	He said (that) he would see me later.

- Les mots et les expressions de temps qui donnent **des indications sur le temps** (demain, l'année prochaine) et **sur le lieu** (ici) changent au discours indirect.

now	then	"Leave now" -> He told me I should leave then
today	that day	"I missed you today" -> She told me I had missed her that day
tomorrow	the next day, the following day	"I'm going to the swimming pool tomorrow" -> she said that she was going to the swimming pool the following day
yesterday	the day before, the previous day	"They left London yesterday" -> they said they had left London the day before
next week, next month	the following week, month	"Come and see our new house next week" -> They said we could come and see their new house the following week"
last week, last month	the previous week, the previous month	"You should have done it last week" -> He told me that I should have done it the previous week
here	there	"I'm living here" -> He told me that he was living there

Exercices : Cliquez ce lien pour t'entraîner.

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/reported-speech-exercises.html>

Pour plus d'explication : Cliquez sur le lien : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=izOc_I5WMyY