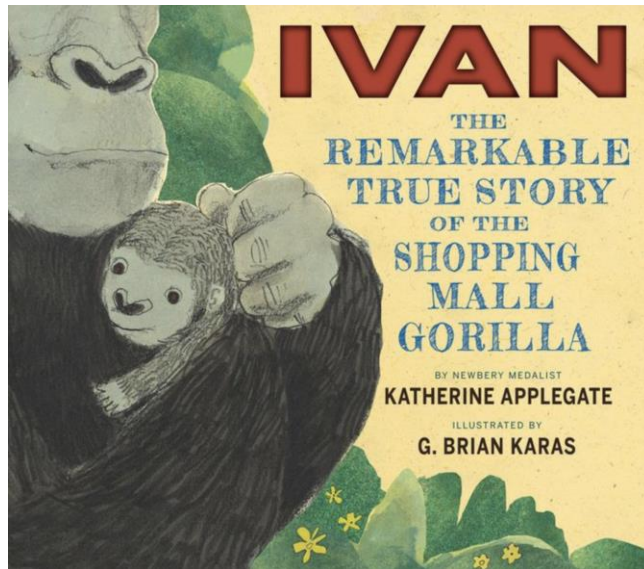


# Student Workbook

## Unit 2: Rights & Freedom

### Cycle 1: Ivan



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Discussion Graphic Organizer

Which environment(s) do you think protected Ivan’s rights the most: the wilderness, zoos, or human homes?

**DIRECTIONS:** In the boxes below, write notes on what you read/watched today, or about what you already know.

Ivan’s Habitat*	Is there food and water?	Is there a place to live that is clean and healthy?	Is it a safe place where others love and care for you?
Living in the wild			
Living in human homes			
Living in the mall			
Living in a zoo			
*A <b>habitat</b> is a place where animals live.			

**CLAVES Word Guessing Game #1**

Words	Did you guess it correctly?
Captivity	
Petition	
Restore	
Depopulate	
Protest	
Treatment	

**CLAVES Word Guessing Game #2**

Words	Did you guess it correctly?
Unfit	
Protector	
Exterminate	
Reintroduce	
Stand	
Mistreat	

## Pets & Zoos: Does the kind of animal matter?

Talk with a partner and write what you think about the questions.

Animal	Should this animal be a pet? <b>Say why.</b>	Should this animal be kept in a zoo? <b>Say why.</b>
Dog		
Ivan (gorilla)		
Bird		
Choose an animal: _____		

# Are Zoos Good or Bad for Animals?

By Derek Lartaud (KQED Education) and adapted by the CLAVES team



Zoos are great, right? In the wild, it's difficult to find some animals. But in zoos, you can get close to some amazing animals! There are many reasons for people to like zoos. But zoos can cause more harm than good for animals. So... Should zoos exist?

## ***How did zoos come to be?***

Humans have been catching and showing animals for thousands of years. We know that it started at least 5,000 years ago in ancient Egypt. Rulers used to keep hippos, elephants, baboons, and different kinds of large cats. But these first zoos were a kind of way for kings to show off to other kings. They did not let normal people see the animals. It wasn't until the early 1800s that modern zoos started. These are the kinds of zoos we have today. The ones that are open for anybody to visit. The oldest zoo in the world is the Vienna zoo. They have been open for more than 260 years!

## ***What are the arguments in favor of having zoos?***

The big goal of zoos is to teach the public about wildlife. "Zoo" is short for "zoological park". Zoology is the scientific study of animal biology and behavior. Zoo animals represent other animals who live in the wild. They live in the zoo to show humans more or less how they would act in their natural habitat. In this way, zoo animals helps humans to understand more about animals. Zoos also work really hard to save animals who are endangered in the wild. Zoos can take mistreated animals, breed them, then reintroduce them back into the wild. Just like Damien Aspinall does with gorillas.

## ***What are the arguments for NOT having zoos?***

Not all zoos are kind to animals. Some zoos are dirty and don't have enough people who work there. There are also zoos in places that are not safe for people or animals. What this means is that not all zoos are able to take good care of their animals.

Many people who dislike zoos think that even if zoos support education and reason, it's not a good enough reason to hold animals behind cages. That captivity can be REALLY bad for animals' physical AND mental health. While zoos have been really helpful for saving some endangered animals, it doesn't always work out for other animals. For example, most large cats like lions and tigers that are bred in captivity die when they are reintroduced back into the wild. It turns out that they haven't learned the natural behaviors they need when they're out on their own and have to protect themselves.

***What do you think? Should zoos be banned? Why or why not?***

**Write some of your thoughts below.**

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## CLAVES Morphology Activity

Look at the bolded words in the sentences below. They all have an **-ity** or **-ment** suffix.

What do you think is the base word? Write the base word next to each sentence.

	Sentences	Base Word	Suffix
1.	I have the <b>ability</b> to play soccer.	<i>able</i>	-ity
2.	In "Ivan", protestors made a clear <b>statement</b> about ending his captivity.		-ment
3.	There is always a <b>possibility</b> that recess will last for two hours. :)		-ity
4.	The children had an <b>argument</b> about who won the game.		-ment
5.	The kids were very excited to see a dinosaur fossil in <b>reality</b> .		-ity
6.	The school bought new <b>equipment</b> for the gym.		-ment
7.	The baby looked for <b>security</b> in their mother.		-ity
8.	My mother makes online bill <b>payments</b> .		-ment
9.	When he was in <b>captivity</b> , Ivan felt lonely.		-ity
10.	Ivan's <b>treatment</b> in the shopping mall was unfair.		-ment



# Should We Have Pets?

Animal activists debate whether or not it is right to keep animals as pets. Here are some of the arguments *for* and *against* having pets.



## Arguments that Support Owning Pets

Pets are members of the family for many pet owners. Many pets are given the same love and respect as parents and siblings. Most pets seem to share the same kind of love for their owners. Cats and dogs love to play and cuddle with their owners. People think it's impossible to deny that humans and animals have a very special connection.

Loving homes are also safer places for pets to live instead of in labs or circuses. And while most animal activists argue that pets should not be bred, they admit that pet ownership can be ethical. Today, millions of cats and dogs live in shelters. Some shelters put these animals down if there isn't a home for them to go to. So adopting pets from shelters is a better option than breeding dogs.

## Arguments Against Owning Pets

Some animal activists say that we should *not* keep pets. They say that cats, dogs, and other pets can actually suffer from being owned by humans. Some people provide loving homes for pets. But others may ignore, neglect, abandon, or abuse animals. So allowing people to own pets may be too risky.





Also, people cannot always provide animals with the full lives they deserve. Just like zoos, pets are basically living in captivity. In the wild, animals have power and freedom. But as pets, animals need to rely on humans to survive. One animal rights group says that "pets' lives are restricted to human homes where they must obey commands. They can only eat, drink, and even go to the bathroom only when humans allow them to." The group also lists common "mistreatments" of house pets. For example, declawing cats, or punishing pets who jump on the furniture.

## Object and Subject Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	Me
You	You
He/She/It	Him/Her/It
We	Us
You	You
They	Them

## Object Pronoun Activity

**DIRECTIONS:** Write the subject that the object pronoun is referring to.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXAMPLE</b></p> <p><b>Sentence 1:</b> "But Ivan had no family to protect <u>him</u>."</p> <p><b>Questions:</b> Who is "<u>him</u>"? How do you know?</p> <p><i>"Him" is the object pronoun. The subject pronoun is Ivan.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>There was no family to protect Ivan.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Him  <u>Ivan</u></p>	<p><b>Sentence 2:</b> "The gorillas had traveled halfway around the world to Tacoma, Washington. A man who owned a shopping mall has ordered and paid for <u>them</u>."</p> <p><b>Questions:</b> Who is "<u>them</u>"? How do you know?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Them  _____</p>
<p><b>Sentence 3:</b> "There was an old tire in Ivan's cage. Sometimes he liked to play with <u>it</u>."</p> <p><b>Questions:</b> What is "<u>it</u>"? How do you know?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p> _____ It _____</p>	<p><b>Sentence 4:</b> My class watched Ivan through the window. He waved at <u>us</u>."</p> <p><b>Questions:</b> Who is "<u>us</u>"? How do you know?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <p>Us  _____</p>

# Extension

Share some of your thoughts on our big question: ***Which environment(s) best protect animals' rights: the wilderness, zoos, or our homes?***

- 1. Talk with your partner about what you think.
- 2. Write some sentences about what you think and why.

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# Glossary

Target Word	Definition	Spanish Translation	Mandarin and Cantonese Translations	Context
<b>Captivity</b> (noun)	The condition of taking something or controlling it	<i>Cautividad</i>	囚 禁 qiū jìn  囚 禁 cau4 gam3	The opposite of living in <b>captivity</b> is living in the wild
<b>Treatment</b> (noun)	How we act toward other people, animals, or things	<i>Tratamiento</i>	对 待 duì dài  對 待 deui3 doi6	“Ivan” is a book about how a gorilla’s life in the wild was different from his <b>treatment</b> in captivity.
<b>Petition</b> (verb / noun)	(noun) A written document that demands change.  (verb) To make a formal written request for change	<i>Petición (noun)</i> <i>Presentar una petición (verb)</i>	请 愿 qǐng yuàn  請 願 cing2 jyun6	People can sign a <b>petition</b> asking city officials to change an unfair law.  People can also <b>petition</b> to change an unfair law
<b>Protest</b> (verb/noun)	(noun) Something said or done that shows disagreement.  (verb) To disagree strongly and publicly with something.	<i>Protesta (noun)</i> <i>Protestar (verb)</i>	抗 议 kàng yì  抗 議 kong3 yi5	In “Ivan”, people held <b>protests</b> against Ivan’s unjust treatment in captivity.  What are examples of things you might <b>protest</b> ?

# Language Targets

## Morphology

<p><b>-ment:</b> the condition of treat → <b>treatment</b></p> <p>People worked towards ending the unjust <b>treatment</b> animals face in captivity.</p>	<p><b>-ity:</b> the condition of captive → <b>captivity</b></p> <p>People are fighting for the rights of animals living in <b>captivity</b>.</p>
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<p>Create your own sentence using the suffix <b>-ment</b>:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Create your own sentence using the suffix <b>-ity</b>:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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## Syntax

Pronouns		Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
<p>Object pronouns receive the action in a sentence.</p> <p><i>Example: "There was an old tire in Ivan's cage. Sometimes he liked to play with <u>it</u>."</i></p> <p><i>"It" is referring to the old tire because the old tire is receiving the action of "play" in this sentence.</i></p>	Singular	I	Me
		You	You
		<b>He/She/They</b>	<b>Him/Her/It</b>
	Plural	<b>We</b>	<b>Us</b>
		You	You
		<b>They</b>	<b>Them</b>