# **Task Title: Write an Opinion Paper** OALCF Cover Sheet – Practitioner Copy

**Learner Name:**

**Date Started (m/d/yyyy):**

**Date Completed (m/d/yyyy):**

**Successful Completion:**  Yes No 

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal Path:** | Employment | Apprenticeship |
| Secondary School | Post Secondary | Independence |

**Task Description:** To read and develop an understanding of context and write an opinion paper.

**Competency:** A: Find and Use Information

B: Communicate Ideas and Information

D: Use Digital Technology

**Task Groups:** A1: Read continuous text

B2: Write continuous text

D2: Use digital technology

**Level Indicators:**

* A1.3: Read longer texts to connect, evaluate and integrate ideas and
 information
* B2.3: Write longer texts to present information, ideas and opinions
* D.2: Perform well-defined, multi-step digital tasks

**Performance Descriptors:** See chart on last page

**Materials Required:**

* The three articles attached
* Computer

Skill building activities: developing vocabulary through context; developing and writing opinions on stories/articles

# Learner Information

This task set will help you gain skills to understand words in context, state the main ideas of text, summarize text and develop opinion papers based on different texts. There are three parts to this task. Complete all tasks using a word processing program on a computer or by accessing the digitized task set.

Read and complete each task for the following articles. The tasks will be listed after each article.

**“The West is Best”** by Carroll Bogert

…Over the centuries Russia has vacillated1 between admiration of the West and belief in its own superiority. With the collapse of the xenophobic2 Soviet state, Westernization is winning. But Russian self-abasement3 could prove as dangerous as the old chauvinism. “The degradation of culture is always related to a higher degree of aggressiveness,” says Russian scholar Dmitry Likhachev. Warns Abbott Gleason, professor at Brown University: “This present humiliation is going to be paid for.”

…Western products have always been highly prized in Russia, but now consumer mania is in full swing. Rock groups like Metallica draw big crowds. English mystery novels sell out instantly. Children worship Hollywood icons like Donald Duck and teens throng4 the new slot-machine arcades. “For years they were fed an exaggerated official line,” says one Western diplomat. “They compensate by believing the opposite. The government told them everything in the West was bad, so now they believe everything in the West is good.”

…Could Russia turn its back on the West again? Technological advances have made that harder than in the days when a czar could squelch a book or a speech by decree5. And damping the consumer frenzy6 would prove hardest of all. The main source of Russia’s westward yearnings7 is economic hardship, and until Russian nationalists can offer a convincing program for prosperity, they stand little chance of widespread support. In the meantime no one else seems able to cure Russia’s economic woes, either. And a proud people cannot tolerate forever the feeling that they’re at the bottom of the heap8.

# Work Sheet

**Task 1: In the selections from the article “The West is Best”, give the meaning for each of the eight (8) numbered words. Do not use or provide a dictionary definition for these words. (Note: The numbers appear at the end of the words, for example: vacillated1)**

**Answer:**

**Task 2: In one sentence per paragraph, summarize the main idea for each paragraph.**

**Answer:**

 **Part B**

 **“Living as Strangers in Japan” by Leslie Helm**[A customer at a grocery store in Oizumi, Japan, says,] “If they [foreigners] keep coming in, Japan will be ruined.”

The foreigners *do* keep coming in. Many of them are Brazilians of Japanese ancestry – brought here to work in the plants that make this community of 36,000 people a thriving manufacturing center. With young Japanese workers scarce and unwilling to work long hours in dimly lit factories, business leaders – working with subsidies from the town treasury – have aggressively recruited foreign labourers.

As a result, Oizumi has the largest proportion of foreign residents of any Japanese community. About 10 percent of the population is foreign – a proportion that takes on a much larger significance in a nation that celebrates its homogeneity and acknowledges no minorities.

The town’s only previous experience with foreigners was the Koreans and Chinese forced to work here during World War II . . . and a small group of Americans who took over a factory site for an Army hospital during the Korean War. In both cases, the foreigners were unobtrusive.

But the thousands of Brazilians, Pakistanis, Nepalese, Bangladeshis, and Iranians here now are all too visible and their presence has been profoundly disturbing to town residents. The fear and unease Oizumi feels, while at the same time acknowledging its need for labour, brings into sharp focus the raging debate in Japan over whether the nation should continue to import foreign workers.

Throughout Japan, a labour shortage brought on by a declining birthrate, the unwillingness of young Japanese to do “dirty” work, and the nation’s slowness in integrating women into the labor force threaten to slow Japan’s remarkable economic growth. Foreign labourers have been brought in to fill the void. Pakistani accountants do manual labor on Japanese roads and Iranian computer programmers work at demolition sites. Here in Oizumi, former owners of Brazilian businesses spray-paint train seat parts in factories.

*Los Angeles Times*, 21 July 1991, *Newsbank*, 1991

**Task 3:** Read the article **"Living as Strangers in Japan"** and summarize the article.

**Answer:**

**Part C**

**“Communication in a Global Village” by Dean C. Barnlund**

It is differences in meaning, far more than mere differences in vocabulary, that isolate cultures, and that cause them to regard each other as strange or even barbaric. It is not too surprising that many cultures refer to themselves as “The People,” relegating all other human beings to a subhuman form of life. To the person who drinks blood, the eating of meat is repulsive. Someone who conveys respect by standing is upset by someone who conveys it by sitting down; both may regard kneeling as absurd. Burying the dead may prompt tears in one society, smiles in another, and dancing in a third. If spitting on the street makes sense to some, it will appear bizarre that others carry spit in their pocket; neither may quite appreciate someone who spits to express gratitude. The bullfight that constitutes an almost religious ritual for some seems a cruel and inhumane way of destroying a defenseless animal to others. Although staring is acceptable social behavior in some cultures, in others it is a thoughtless invasion of privacy. Privacy, itself, is without universal meaning.

Note that none of these acts involves an insurmountable linguistic challenge. The words that describe these acts – eating, spitting, showing respect, fighting, burying, and staring – are quite translatable into most languages. The issue is more conceptual than linguistic; each society places events in its own cultural frame and it is these frames that bestow the unique meaning and differentiated response they produce.

. . . We need, more specifically, to identify what might be called the “rulebooks of meaning” that distinguish one culture from another. For to grasp the way in which other cultures perceive the world, and the assumptions and values that are the foundation of these perceptions, is to gain access to the experience of other human beings . . .

“Public and Private Self” *Intercultural Press*, 1975

**Task 4:** Answer the following questions about the “Communication in a Global Village” article. Be sure to answer all questions in complete sentences and incorporate the question into your answer.

1. **Do people in all cultures consider staring to be acceptable behaviour? Explain.**

**Answer:**



1. **Is it acceptable for people in some cultures to drink blood?**

**Answer:**



1. **How are people in different cultures taught to show respect?**

**Answer:**



1. **Do all people think that bullfighting is a cruel sport? Explain.**

**Answer:**



1. **List three (3) different reactions to death and funerals listed in the article.**
2. **Why does the author, Barnlund, give many examples of people doing certain acts differently in various cultures?**

**Task 5:** **Write a paper expressing your opinion about one of the following topics:**

* Kissing in public is a behaviour that is commonly accepted by many Canadians.
* Spitting on the street is a behaviour that is not commonly accepted in any culture.
* There is little, if any, negative association with two adult males who hold hands in public.
* Dancing at a funeral is a way of celebrating death.
* Many people have trouble understanding the actions of people who are different from themselves.

**Answer:**

# Performance Descriptors

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Levels | Performance Descriptors | Needs Work | Completes task with support from practitioner | Completes task independently |
| A1.3 | Integrates several pieces of information from texts |  |  |  |
| A1.3 | Manages unfamiliar elements (e.g. vocabulary, context, topic) to complete tasks |  |  |  |
| A1.3 | Identifies the purpose and relevance of texts |  |  |  |
| A1.3 | Begins to recognize bias and points of view in texts |  |  |  |
| A1.3 | Infers meaning which is not explicit in texts |  |  |  |
| A1.3 | Uses organizational features, such as headings, to locate information |  |  |  |
| A1.3 | Follows the main events of descriptive, narrative, informational and persuasive texts |  |  |  |
| A1.3 | Obtains information from detailed reading |  |  |  |
| B2.3 | Writes texts to present information, summarize, express opinions, present arguments, convey ideas or persuade |  |  |  |
| B2.3 | Manages unfamiliar elements (e.g. vocabulary, context, topic) to complete tasks |  |  |  |
| B2.3 | Selects and uses vocabulary, tone and structure appropriate to the task |  |  |  |
| B2.3 | Organizes and sequences writing to communicate effectively |  |  |  |
| B2.3 | Uses a variety of vocabulary, structures and approaches to convey main ideas with supporting details |  |  |  |
| D.2 | Selects and follows appropriate steps to complete tasks |  |  |  |
| D.2 | Locates and recognizes functions and commands |  |  |  |
| D.2 | Makes low-level inferences to interpret icons and text |  |  |  |
| D.2 | Performs simple searches using keywords (e.g. internet, software help menu) |  |  |  |

# Performance Descriptors 2

This task: Was successfully completed Needs to be tried again 

Learner Comments:

Instructor (print):

