

Proud of myself

1. What things make you feel proud? Complete the table.

Physical aptitudes	Intellectual abilities	Virtues	Actions	Achievements
<i>Flexibility</i>	<i>Good memory</i>	<i>Sociable</i>	<i>Looking after the environment.</i>	<i>Learning to fish.</i>

2. Now, from the examples in Exercise 1, collect materials to make a three-dimensional collage that demonstrates the best of you: the physical aptitudes, intellectual abilities, virtues, actions and achievements that make you feel proud. Later write down two items for each category you choose for representing these things.

- Choose photographs of yourself in which you think your physical aptitudes are represented.
- On pieces of card draw items that symbolise your intellectual abilities. For example, if you are very creative, you can draw a lightbulb. If you have a good memory, you can draw an elephant.
- Look for materials that represent your virtues. For example, if you are a flexible person, you can use an elastic band. If you are a good listener, you can use a piece of sponge.
- Link a key word and a colour to each one of the actions that you have written down and that make you feel proud. For example, if you look after the environment, you can write the word 'nature' and the colour green.
- Gather together objects that symbolise your achievements. For example, if you have given a concert with your music group, you can use the plectrum of a guitar. If you have learnt to fish this summer, use a fish hook.

	Materials, objects, elements, words, colours, etc.
Physical aptitude 1	
Physical aptitude 2	
Intellectual ability 1	
Intellectual ability 2	
Virtue 1	
Virtue 2	
Action 1	
Action 2	
Achievement 1	
Achievement 2	

- Finally, look for a nice box (for example, a wooden one) or decorate an old shoe box and place your objects, words and photographs inside it in an artistic way. Also, you can do a presentation with your computer or a collage in paper to show them to your classmates.

Emotional competences:

Awareness of how our emotions influence behaviour. Accepting responsibility in decision making and conducting oneself in a confident, helpful and ethical manner.

3. Read the following text and complete the tasks.

Gay Pride Day

On the 28th June each year the International Gay Pride Day LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender,) is celebrated around the world. The celebration is made up of parades, marches, mass rallies and festivals with the objectives of promoting tolerance towards different identities and sexual orientations and defending the equal rights and treatment of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people.



Why the 28th June?

This date was chosen to commemorate the Stonewall Riots. The disturbances were motivated by a police raid that took place in the early morning of the 28th June 1969 in a bar called the Stonewall Inn, in Greenwich Village, a district of New York. The purpose of the raid, as in many others, was to arrest the men there who were dressed as women. Although the raids usually finished quickly and quietly, on this occasion, however, a crowd of people congregated around the bar and chaos erupted.

It is said that the spontaneous disturbances and protests that originated from this raid were the first occasion in American history, in which the LGBT community expressed itself against the system that persecuted and criminalised homosexuality.

The idea that underlies the expression 'gay pride' is that no one should feel ashamed of being who they are, a person's gender, orientation and sexual identity doesn't matter.

- Look up the word *pride* in the dictionary and choose the definition below that you think is the most appropriate.
 - Pride is the lack of shame.
 - Pride is a positive assessment of something or someone.
 - Pride is a public display of a particular characteristic.
- What idea does the expression 'gay pride' transmit?

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- Do you think the expression is the right choice? Why?

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- Why do you think a movement of ‘gay pride’ exists while there isn’t one for ‘heterosexual pride’? Below you have some guidelines to help you prepare your answer. Mark *yes* or *no* in the table and then add more questions that you consider relevant to expand on your thoughts.

	Being gay	Being heterosexual
Has it been criminalised on any occasion?		
Has it always been considered to be normal?		
Is it a characteristic that has had to be hidden?		
Has it been a cause of shame for some people on occasion?		

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- Make a list of the achievements that have been made since the gay pride movement started.
For example: Has sexual orientation stopped being penalised? In what countries?

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Can people of the same sex get married? In what countries? Since when?

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Can couples of the same sex adopt? In what countries? Since when?

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• Look up information about Alan Turing and complete the table:

Profession	
Main achievement	
Sexual orientation	
Consequences of his sexual orientation	
Relevant facts that occurred in relation to him after his death	

4. In groups, design a protest movement based on the concept of ‘pride’. Follow these steps:

1. Look for some characteristic, attitude or behaviour of which you think awareness needs to be raised because of its normality or importance. For example:

- *being from a different culture or country*
- *being a fan of a team*
- *having a certain profession*
- *suffering from a disease*

2. Give your movement a name and include the word ‘pride’. For example:

Nursing Pride Movement

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3. Write reasons about why this group of people can be proud of having certain characteristics, attitudes and behaviours. Then, also explain why a protest movement is necessary. For example:

Nurses do an essential job. However, their profession isn't highly regarded and the working conditions need to be improved.

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4. Make an action plan to draw attention to the people that share this characteristic. You can use the Gay Pride movement as inspiration: parades, concerts, rallies, conferences etc. Indicate which people would participate.

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5. Design a flag for your movement.

6. Finally, make a list of goals that you would like to achieve with this movement.

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Emotional competences:

Ability to critically evaluate social and cultural messages as well as those from the media. Ability to foresee and solve interpersonal conflicts.