Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AoW #2-2 Survey: Many Children in the UK…**

**Read** and **thoroughly connect to the entire** article by generating connections, questions, inferences, and visuals in the margin.

* **Answer** the **4 questions**.
* **Complete the GIST activity.**
* **Write** a **two paragraph reflection** following the following guidelines:

**First paragraph** – Objective summary

**Second paragraph** – Connect the article to our unit **LIFE IS NOT FAIR**

***Check for spelling and grammar!***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Requirement** | **Points** | **Student Evaluation** | **Teacher Evaluation** |
| I have provided a **variety of thoughtful annotations** for the entire article. | 20 |  |  |
| I have answered the **4 comprehension questions** using textual evidence if applicable. | 20 |  |  |
| My **first paragraph is an objective summary**. It is evident that I followed the 6 steps for writing an objective summary. | 25 |  |  |
| My **second paragraph connects the article to our Life is not fair unit**. I cited specific evidence from the text that I feel relates to our unit. | 25 |  |  |
| I have **minimal grammatical and spelling mistakes**. | 5 |  |  |
| **Gist** of article | **5** |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |

# **Survey: Many children in the U.K. feel a lack of power to change their fortunes**

By Karen McVeigh, The Guardian, adapted by Newsela staff

November 28, 2017

A poll of children from 14 countries shows how worried they are about terrorism, poverty and poor education. It also showed how mistrustful they are of adults and leaders in making good decisions for them.

Children in the United Kingdom and South Africa feel the most **disenfranchised** when it comes to decisions that impact them. This is because they feel they are **deprived** of rights and privileges.

Meanwhile those in India feel the most empowered, according to a survey by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This is a group run by the United Nations in support of children around the world. The group also found that despite global progress, 1 in 12 children – or 180 million worldwide – still live in countries where their futures look **bleaker** than those of their parents.

Section Summary:

## Conditions Worse For Many Children

Millions of children in 37 countries are more likely to live in extreme poverty, be out of school, or to suffer a violent death than young people living in those nations 20 years ago. This is wrong, UNICEF said.

The fact that some children have not seen the increases in living standards "through no fault of their own or those of their families" is tragic,  said Laurence Chandy, director of data, research and policy at the children’s agency.

He said it was wrong for millions of people to see their living standards decrease when technological changes are leading to huge increases in living standards elsewhere. Chandy said the gap created "a sense of injustice among them and failure among those entrusted with their care. No wonder they feel their voices are unheard and their futures uncertain.”

Section Summary:

**Treatment Of Refugee, Migrant Children A Concern**

A separate poll of children age 9-18 showed they are deeply concerned about global issues affecting them and their peers. Children in Mexico, Brazil and Turkey were most likely to worry about unfair treatment of refugee and migrant children, the poll found.

Half of the 11,000 children surveyed reported feeling disenfranchised about decisions made that affect children around the world. In South Africa and the United Kingdom, 73 percent and 71 percent of all children, respectively, said that their opinions do not make a difference. About 52 percent of children in India, however, believe that their views count.

Section Summary:

**Some Children Report A Lack Of Trust In World Leaders**

Nearly half of the children reported a lack of trust in their adults and world leaders to make good decisions for children. Mistrust was the highest in Brazil, where 81 percent of children did not trust their adults and world leaders, followed by South Africa at 69 percent. Children in India had the most confidence in their leaders, with only 30 percent feeling **apprehension**.

The 14 countries also included Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Egypt and the United States.

The research was carried out for World Children’s Day, which marks the anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Section Summary:

**More Findings In Survey**

The survey also found that:

Violent deaths among children under the age of 19 have increased in seven countries, all experiencing conflicts: Central African Republic, Iraq, Libya, South Sudan, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen.

The share of people living on less than $1.90 (£1.60) a day has increased in 14 countries, including Benin, Cameroon, Madagascar, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Primary school enrollment has declined in 21 countries, including Syria and Tanzania, due to factors including financial **crises**, rapid population growth and the impact of conflicts.

Section Summary:

**SELECTION QUESTIONS:**

1 **How does the author develop the idea that children around the world are very concerned about issues that affect children?**

A. by highlighting the growing gap between wealthy, peaceful countries and poor, war-torn areas

B. by describing situations that are likely to put children in significant danger

C. by using data to prove that children who live in the most violent countries are the most worried

D. by providing examples about major issues that are causing concern in a handful of countries

2. **Why does the author begin the article with some results from UNICEF's survey?**

A. to highlight some key ideas that are further explained in the rest of the article

B. to suggest that children living in India have a better quality of life than other children

C. to introduce the idea that most children today are significantly worse off than their parents' generation

D. to emphasize the main idea that children in the United Kingdom and South Africa are being deprived of basic human rights

**3. How are the first and last paragraphs of the article related to each other?**

A. They both work to persuade readers to make things better for children.

B. They both present general results from a survey.

C. They both offer pros and cons about children's futures.

D. They both conclude that conflict is children's primary concern.

**4. Read the following sentences from the section "Conditions Worse For Many Children."**

*Millions of children in 37 countries are more likely to live in extreme poverty, be out of school, or to suffer a violent death than young people living in those nations 20 years ago.*

*He said it was wrong for millions of people to see their living standards decrease when technological changes are leading to huge increases in living standards elsewhere.*

**How does the relationship between these two sentences help develop the main idea of the article?**

A. Both sentences emphasize the impact poverty has on children, helping to develop the main idea that more needs to be done to help the children.

B. Both sentences point to various causes for growing mistrust among children, helping to develop the main idea that children with access to technology have better lifestyles.

C. Both sentences highlight a growing lifestyle gap among children, helping to develop the main idea that children's growing distrust makes sense.

D. Both sentences imply that violence is an ongoing problem for today's children, helping to develop the main idea that children in war-torn countries face huge problems.

**Get the GIST**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Source \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Read the article or section of text.
2. Fill in the 5 Ws and H.

Who:

What:

When:

Where:

Why:

How:

3. Write a 20-word GIST summary.

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