

A cooperative, content-based vocabulary activity

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Appendix I

Example of cards from the Introduction to World Issues course

The number of HIV positive women and men of all ages and ethnicities is increasing throughout the world. This is because of unprotected sex, the use of drugs, and mistakes in medical care.	Developing countries owe rich countries or groups like the World Bank large sums of money but due to poverty are often unable to pay the interest.
(spread of AIDS)	(debt repayment)
People within a country fight over religion, ethnicity, politics or land. There is often 'ethnic cleansing' or genocide.	Many people don't have their basic human needs of food, clean water, housing, or medicine.
(civil war)	(mass poverty)
The world's population is increasing. People are using up more resources such as land and forests. Exhaust gases from industry and cars are poisoning the air. Toxic waste is dumped at sea and buried underground, and this destroys nature.	Plutonium for nuclear power plants and nuclear waste are shipped by sea. There have been serious accidents at nuclear power plants, and in some countries nuclear weapons are sold to any government that can pay for them.
(environmental destruction)	(nuclear threat)
New technology and skills often help doctors save lives but also give us the problem of deciding what is right or wrong (e.g. in the issues of brain death and DNA engineering).	People try to escape from war, human rights abuses or economic hardship in their country. Often they cannot find another country that will take them, so they live, and then die, in miserable conditions in camps.
(medical ethics)	(refugee crisis)

Drug addiction leads to health problems, and poverty and drugs are related problems. Criminal gangs use violence to make money from this business.	When people are intolerant of others' beliefs. They believe their god and way of life are the only way.
(drug problem)	(religious conflict)
When there is no restriction or taxes on imported and exported goods (goods brought in and sent out of a country).	When producers are paid a fair price for their products and decent pay and working conditions are guaranteed.
(free trade)	(fair trade)
Factories where workers work long hours in bad conditions for low pay, and have no legal protection.	Treating some people worse than others because of their gender, culture, skin color, gender orientation, or other feature.
(sweatshops)	(discrimination)
There are not enough jobs for everyone.	When a doctor (on request) assists in ending the life of a terminally ill patient.
(unemployment)	(medicide/euthanasia)
Work done by children under the age of 14, usually low paid and in poor conditions, which denies their childhood	When people in a position of power use their position or money to influence or bribe others.
(child labour)	(corruption)
Punishing somebody by death	A country hasn't enough food to feed its people. Many die of starvation.
(capital punishment)	(famine)
Relations between two countries become so bad that they seem to be getting ready to start fighting.	When stronger or more powerful people hurt or frighten weaker people.
(threat of war)	(bullying)
Two or more countries send their armies to fight against each other, often about land, or control of natural resources or seaports.	Situation where people of all ethnic backgrounds are treated equally.
(war)	(racial equality)

Using violent action for political purposes (pushing their viewpoint and attacking opponents, often hurting and killing innocent people.)	Not being able to read or write.
(terrorism)	(illiteracy)
When basic freedoms and rights that all people should have (food, clothing, shelter, education, work, respect of differences and diversity) are denied – e.g. child exploitation/religious intolerance	Using resources efficiently so our needs and demands do not damage the environment but keep it in good condition for a long time.
(human rights abuses)	(sustainability)
The rights of people whose ancestors were the original inhabitants of the lands where they live.	Independent group working to improve a global issue – e.g. Greenpeace protects the environment.
(indigenous people's rights)	(Non-governmental organization: NGO)

Appendix 2

Useful Phrases for the Quiz Quiz Trade Structure

May I ask you a question? Sure, go ahead.

Can you guess this word? I think it's ...

I'm not sure. Please tell me.