

## **ANEXOS**

# ANEXO 1

## Worksheet 1

### NEVER AGAIN

1. Read the lyrics of the song and answer the questions.

(Hebrew man praying)

#### Intro:

1 Feel this  
To all those races, colors, and creeds, every man bleeds  
for the countless victims and all their families  
of the murdered, tortured and slaved, raped,  
5 robbed and persecuted - Never Again!  
To the men, women, and children  
Who died and struggled to live, never to be forgotten  
(Hebrew man praying)

#### Verse 1:

Yo my own blood  
10 Dragged through the mud  
Perished\* in my heart still cherished and loved  
Stripped of our pride, everything we lived for  
Families cried  
There nowhere to run to, nowhere to hide  
15 Tossed\* to the side  
Access denied  
6 million died for what?  
Yo a man shot dead in his back  
Helpless women and children on the constant attack  
20 For no reason  
Till the next season  
And we still bleeding



#### a) Why did people die?

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Yo it's freezing  
25 And men burn in hell, some for squeezing\*  
No hope for a remedy, nothing to believe  
Moving targets who walk with the star in their sleeve  
Forever marked with a number, tattooed to your body  
Late night, eyes closed, clutched\* to my shotty  
30 Having visions, flashes of death camps and prisons no provisions

Deceived\* by the devils decisions  
Forced into a slave  
Death before dishonor for those men who were brave  
Shot and sent to their grave  
35 Can't awake, it's too late  
Everything's been taken  
I'm shaken, family, history, the making

**b) Who were the moving targets? Why Wu Tang Clan call them that?**

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**Chorus:**

40 Never again shall we march like sheep to the slaughter\*  
Never again shall we sit and take orders  
Stripped of our culture  
Robbed of our name (never again)  
Raped of our freedom and thrown into the flames (never again)  
45 Forced from our families, taken from our homes  
Moved from our God then burned of our bones  
Never again, never again  
Shall we march like sheep to the slaughter (never again)  
Leave our sons and daughters  
50 Stripped of our culture  
Robbed of our name (never again)  
Raped of our freedom and thrown into the flames (never again)  
Forced from our families, taken from our homes  
Moved from our God and everything we own  
(never again)



**c) How were they robbed from their names?**

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**Verse 2:**

55 Some fled\* through the rumors of wars  
But most left were dead, few escaped to the shores  
With just 1 loaf of bread  
Banished, hold in for questioning  
And vanished  
Never to be seen again  
I can't express the pain  
60  
That was felt on the train  
To Auschwitz, tears poured down like rain  
Naked face to face

With the master race  
65 Hatred blood of David  
My heart belongs to God and stay sacred  
Rabbi's and priests  
Disabled individuals  
70 The poor, the scholars all labeled common criminals  
Mass extermination  
Total annihilation  
Shipped into the ghetto and prepared for liquidation  
Tortured and starved  
Innocent experiments  
Stripped down and carved up or gassed to death  
75 The last hour, I smelled the flowers  
Flashbacks of family then sent to the showers

**d) What happened to the prisoners in the concentration camps?**

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Powerless undressed  
Women with babies clumped tight\* to their chest  
Crying  
80 Who would've guessed dying  
Another life lost  
Count the cost  
Another body gas burned and tossed in the holocaust (never again)

**e) Were the Jews the ones who were victimized?**

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**Chorus**

The final solution  
Is now retribution  
Remedy, Wu-Tang  
(A Hebrew man praying a soul prayer)  
(gun shots)

**\*Vocabulary:**

Perished – frozen

Tossed – threw

Squeezing – hugging / embracing

Clutched – held

**f) Find in the poem a word that sums up its content.**

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## ANEXO 2



# ANEXO 3

## Worksheet 2

Read the news from the Czech newspaper *The Prague Post*, posted on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2010.

### Jan Wiener dies at age 90



Former RAF flyer turned professor fled  
Czechoslovakia to fight the Nazis in WWII

Wiener's story was depicted in the film "Four Pairs of Shoes" and the documentary "Fighter."

Jan Wiener, who fought for the United Kingdom's Royal Air Force (RAF) in World War II after fleeing the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia, died after a long illness Nov. 24. He was 90 years old.

Wiener, one of the last surviving veterans of the Czechoslovak 311th bombing wing of the RAF, died at Prague's Military

Hospital, where he was a patient since suffering a stroke early last year.

"For him, history was a personal issue; he had no excuses, and he would accept no excuses," said Jan Urban, a journalist, co-founder of the Civic Forum and professor alongside Wiener at New York University in Prague.

1. Why do you think Jan Wiener's death was mentioned in one of the Czech's most popular newspapers?

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2. Below is the rest of the piece of news. Order the paragraphs to find out more about Jan Wiener's life. Use the table below.

A	<p>The Prague Post sat down with Wiener in 2000 for a lengthy discussion ("Jan Wiener's coming of age," Prague Profile, May 17-23).</p> <p>As a student in Prague, Wiener encountered the beginnings of Nazi repression at school, where benches separated Jews and Gentiles, and he wasn't allowed to apply for university. His mother and father separated, and his father and a second wife fled to Hungary. Wiener followed shortly after in 1940.</p>
B	<p>"I think his lectures were the most popular we had at NYU," said Jiří Pehe, the director of NYU in Prague who first met Wiener in the 1990s. "He was a joy to work with because he was very knowledgeable, engaging and entertaining but at the same time tough in his opinions and principles. He would not compromise on that."</p> <p>His life's story has been depicted in movies, including Čtyři páry bot (Four Pairs of Shoes) in 1998 and Fighter, an American documentary that premiered in 2000. He also wrote several history books and was awarded a medal of merit by then President Václav Havel in 2001.</p> <p>Through it all, Wiener remained a man with a sense of humor and "gallantry," Urban said.</p> <p>"Just watching him talking or teaching with young people was beauty itself," he added.</p>
C	<p>"His life was about 'I am part of history, I am co-responsible for everything.' That was his lifelong attitude," Urban said.</p> <p>Born into a Jewish family in Hamburg, Germany, in 1920, Wiener and his family fled in 1933 to Prague as Adolf Hitler took power. The ensuing decades would prove tumultuous ones.</p>
D	<p>During the last months in the hospital, Urban said Wiener had a picture of Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, the first president of an independent Czechoslovakia, whom he referred to as "Good Tomáš," near his bed.</p> <p>"He believed in and symbolized the values that Czechoslovakia was built on, and that made life worth living," Urban said. "He would never acknowledge it, but my feeling was always that he wanted to serve as a symbol of those comrades of his who had fallen in the past, the political prisoners and most of all the Czech servicemen in the Royal Air Force in World War II and his family."</p>
E	<p>Wiener is survived by his wife, Zuzana, a son and a daughter.</p>
F	<p>Still on the move in 1941 in Yugoslavia, Hitler invaded, and Wiener's father and stepmother committed suicide by taking poison pills.</p> <p>"She died first," Wiener told The Prague Post in 2000. "When he stopped breathing, I jumped out the window, cut across a cornfield and hopped a freight train to Ljubljana."</p>

<b>G</b>	When the communists took over in 1948, he did five years' hard labor at Kladno steelworks as an enemy of the state for fighting the Nazis alongside a Western government. In 1964, he settled in Washington, D.C., where he became a professor of history at American University. He was also a forest guide with his third wife, Zuzana, in Massachusetts and Arizona.
<b>H</b>	Still, Czechoslovakia was never far from Wiener's heart, and he worked with the Civic Forum, which was instrumental in bringing down the communist regime.  Wiener frequently returned to post-1989 Prague and eventually settled back for good as a lecturer at Charles University and New York University's campus in Prague.
<b>I</b>	In August 1945, Wiener returned to Czechoslovakia. It was here he won his real victory, he told The Prague Post, when he encountered a Czech Nazi collaborator named Havránek who had been one of his past tormentors.  "I left there with a white flame of hatred burning within me which made me want to live to kill him after the war," Wiener said.  But when he finally had the opportunity, gun drawn and all, he didn't.  "A huge weight lifted from me. I would not have to live the rest of my life with such a foul deed on my conscience. And that was when the war ended for me," Wiener said.
<b>J</b>	His mother would die in 1942 at the Terezín concentration camp.  He escaped through fascist Italy to join the RAF, where he served as a radio navigator for the duration of the war.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C									E

Source: <http://www.praguepost.com/news/6635-jan-wiener-dies-at-age-90.html> (adapted)

# ANEXO 4



Este questionário tem como objectivo a realização de um relatório no âmbito do Mestrado em Ensino do Inglês e do Espanhol no 3º Ciclo do Ensino Básico e Secundário, da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, cujo tema é "O lugar dos valores éticos e morais no ensino da língua estrangeira".

O presente inquérito é anónimo e confidencial.  
Não existem respostas certas ou erradas, nem boas ou más.

## A – Identificação

1. Sexo

- Masculino  
 Feminino

2. Idade

3. Ano de escolaridade

4. Língua estrangeira

- Inglês       Espanhol

**B - Lê atentamente as afirmações que se seguem relativamente às aulas leccionadas pela professora-estagiária Florbela Cunha e indica, para cada uma delas, qual o grau de concordância que corresponde às tuas opiniões, pensamentos ou sentimentos.**

As respostas estão escalonadas numa Escala de Likert, de 1 a 5 onde:

1 = Discordo; 2 = Concordo Pouco; 3 = Concordo; 4 = Concordo Muito; 5 = Concordo Totalmente.

5. Os temas foram apropriados à minha idade.

1 2 3 4 5

Discordo      Concordo totalmente

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6. As aulas permitiram-me refletir sobre a importância dos valores.

1 2 3 4 5

Discordo      Concordo totalmente

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7. Nunca tinha pensado em alguns dos assuntos que tratámos.

1 2 3 4 5

Discordo      Concordo totalmente

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8. Sinto que aprendi mais para além de vocabulário e gramática. Aprendi a ser “uma pessoa melhor”.

1 2 3 4 5

Discordo      Concordo totalmente

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**C – Responde às seguintes perguntas.**

9. Quais são os valores mais importantes para ti?

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10. Que valores consideras serem os mais importantes para as pessoas que te são mais próximas?

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Obrigada pela tua colaboração