

English Express Teaching Notes

Talking about family violence

Please photocopy these notes.

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Talking about family violence

These Teaching Notes accompany a special issue of *English Express* called **Talking about family violence**. The special issue was published by Alberta Children and Youth Services in co-operation with Alberta Advanced Education and Technology. Page D of the special issue has ordering information.

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Answer box

Six types of abuse (TN-2)

1. b 2. f 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. e

What can Ed and Ling do? (TN-3) (possible answers)

- ☞ Ed can get help.
- ☞ He can phone the Family Violence Info Line.
- ☞ He can talk to someone.
- ☞ Ling can talk to someone she trusts.
- ☞ She can talk to her doctor.
- ☞ She can call 9-1-1.
- ☞ She can call the Family Violence Info Line.
- ☞ She can plan ahead.
- ☞ She can leave.
- ☞ She can go to a women's shelter.

Children and abuse (TN-3)

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T
5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T

Using new words (TN-4)

1. b—abusing 2. e—threat 3. a—stalking
4. d—neglected 5. f—control, relationship
6. c—fault

Caution: Teachers and tutors

Talking about family violence is intended for adults. It has information that may be upsetting to readers. Please read the special issue carefully before using it with students. When dealing with this topic, it helps to know your students well.

Introducing and using the special issue

Here are some tips from teachers and others who pretested this special issue:

- ☞ Do some pre-reading activities. Ask what students know about the words “abuse” and “family violence.” Roleplay or show some images of types of abuse. Explain that anyone can be abused—women, men and children. Anyone can get help.
- ☞ “Healthy relationships” on Page A is a good place to start.
- ☞ If possible, cover 1 or 2 sections at a time so the material is less overwhelming.
- ☞ Hard words in this issue include: abuse, assault, control, counsellor, cycle, disagree, fault, fear, forcing, neglect, relationships, respect, stalking, terrified, threats.
- ☞ Act out feeling words. See page TN-4.
- ☞ In some situations, go through the issue separately with male and female students.
- ☞ Invite a guest speaker to talk about family violence. Contact your local immigrant serving agency, women's shelter, Child and Family Services Authority, or police station.

Note: If a student reveals abuse, contact the Family Violence Info Line for ideas on what you can do.

Resources

- ☞ Information about family violence:
<www.child.alberta.ca/home/593.cfm>
<www.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/fv-vf/pub/index.html>
<www.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/fv-vf/fvy-vfj/index.html>
- ☞ Information about how violence affects adult learners: <www.learningandviolence.net>

Healthy relationships

Read about healthy relationships on page A of the special issue.

- ☞ Think about your relationships with family members and friends.
- ☞ How can you improve your relationships? Read the example on the right.
- ☞ You can write down your ideas below if you want to.

Example

How can I improve my relationship with my spouse ?

I can be honest about my feelings.

I can help make dinner more often.

I can try to be a better listener.

How can I improve my relationship with my _____ ?

How can I improve my relationship with my _____ ?

Six types of abuse

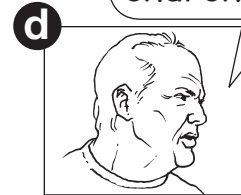
Answers on page TN-1

Read about the 6 types of abuse on page B of the special issue.

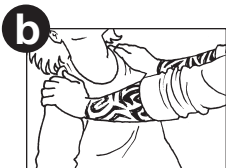
- ☞ Draw a line from the type of abuse to the correct picture.



1. physical abuse



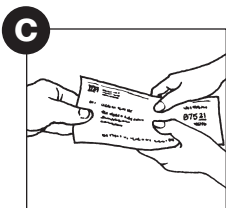
2. sexual abuse



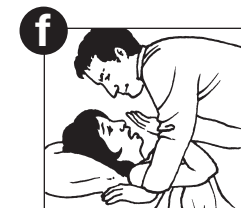
3. psychological abuse



4. spiritual abuse



5. financial abuse



6. stalking

What can Ed and Ling do?

Possible answers on page TN-1

Ed wants to stop abusing Ling. Write down 2 things that he can do.



1. _____

2. _____

Ling wants the abuse to stop. Write down 2 things that she can do.



1. _____

2. _____

Children and abuse

Answers on page TN-1

Read the sentences below.

 Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false.

_____ 1. Child abuse is not a problem in Canada.

_____ 2. It is okay for children to see abuse.

_____ 3. Child abuse is always wrong. It is not the child's fault.

_____ 4. Many children are afraid to tell someone about the abuse.

_____ 5. Abuse helps children do well in school.

_____ 6. It is abuse when a child is neglected.

_____ 7. Children cannot call 9-1-1 for help.

_____ 8. Alberta has a Child Abuse Hot Line.



Using new words

Answers on page TN-1

Look at the words in the box. We use these words to talk about family violence.

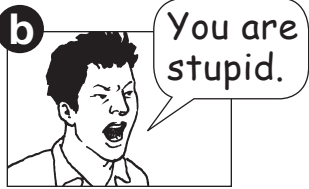
➔ Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box.

➔ Then match the sentences to the drawings.

abusing control fault neglected relationship stalking threat



b 1. This man is abusing his mother.
He hits her. He calls her names.



_____ 2. This mother is making a _____.



_____ 3. This woman is in danger.
Her ex-boyfriend is _____ her.



_____ 4. This boy is _____.
His parents often leave him home by himself.
The fridge is often empty.



_____ 5. Ed tries to _____ Ling. They don't
have a healthy _____.



_____ 6. This girl is abused. Her dad pulls her hair and
hits her. The abuse is not her _____.

Feeling words

In the special issue,
we use many "feeling words."
For example: angry.
Can you find these "feeling
words" on pages A to D?



afraid	happy	sorry
angry	mad	tense
ashamed	nervous	terrified
calm	sad	worried