



“LITERACY FOR BLACK HISTORY”

SUMMARY

This project addresses Canadian Black History through the use of grades nine and ten literacy lessons. The research involved in creating these lessons began with a review of the Ontario curriculum documents, Ontario Literacy tests, online and library research, a teacher survey at St. Joseph Secondary School, and interviews with Canadian media figures. Once our research was completed, the project team created lessons for each subject area.

Both grades nine and ten literacy lessons are catered to: Social Science, Religion, English, Math, Moderns and Art, Science and Business. The lessons focus on several literacy skills such as: a News Report, Reading Information Paragraphs, Writing a Series of Paragraphs, Reading Real-Life Narratives, and Reading Graphic Selections.

These lessons will allow teachers to incorporate Canadian Black History in their subject area while preparing students for the literacy test. It is a teacher-friendly resource for teachers in all disciplines to use in their classroom.

We hope this is a useful tool for teachers of all disciplines during Black History Month and throughout the school year.



ENGLISH: Reading Information Paragraphs

Dwight Drummond: Media Mogul

Tia Duke and Renee Kerr, two teachers at St. Joseph Secondary School, sat down with CBC News Anchor Dwight Drummond to interview him and discuss his childhood, career and future goals.



Tia Duke: What inspired you to enter Broadcast Journalism?

Dwight Drummond: My fifth and sixth grade teacher really inspired me in school. He taught in the Jane and Finch area. He would listen to us complain about things being so hard in Jane and Finch, in the projects, and then he would tell us a story about apartheid in South Africa and we would be like okay this isn't so bad. Actually he's long retired but I'm still in touch with him today. He really pushed me to work hard and gave me a lot of confidence and became a father figure to me. Also I looked up to Dr. Martin Luther King, I read his Biography at a time in my life when I could have made some bad decisions. I was also a big fan of Ed Bradley of '60 Minutes.' I watched him on T.V. and said "Man I'd like to be like him some day".

Tia Duke: Who were your biggest supporters in accomplishing this career goal?

Dwight Drummond: My biggest supporter in accomplishing my career goal would have to be my Mom. She led by example and is a Nurse. My Mom came to Canada by herself from Jamaica to access more opportunities and then when she was stable financially she brought me to Canada. She worked hard to achieve her own career goals and worked her way up. She always checked my progress throughout my education, she attended teacher meetings checked my report cards, etc.

Image Source: www.cbc.ca

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

TD: Describe your journey, Post -Secondary School to Present.

DD: From high school I went to Ryerson University and completed the Degree program in Radio and Television Arts. In high school I was good at the Communication Arts, History and English. After university I worked at City TV as a security guard on the dance show 'Electric Circus.' People would say to me "why are you taking that job?" but it is how I got my foot in the door because I always had my resume in my back pocket and I would network and chat with the crew. Staying visible there and not refusing any job got me more opportunities. There wasn't a job at the station that I wasn't willing to do, I did every job you could think of, and no job was too low. I even played a camera-man in the Maestro Fresh Wes video, "Let Your Backbone Slide". I moved from being a Teleprompter operator through multiple roles at City TV until I made it to Anchor in the newsroom and now I am an Anchor at CBC.

TD: What advice would you give to a young person trying to follow in your footsteps?

DD: Stay in school. Don't believe the hype. You don't have to act a certain way to be Black or fall into stereotypes. Aspire to be what you want to be.

TD: What do you like the most about your job and what, if anything do you dislike or wish you could change?

DD: I'm a people person so I like talking with people, I enjoy communicating and that is a big part of my job. I wish there were more good news stories, I've covered many tragedies and those days are always difficult for the entire news team.

TD: Right now in education there is a big push for improving literacy skills amongst young people, particularly boys. What advice would you give to young boys who don't like reading?

DD: My advice is that you have to like reading. Every job out there you need to read- it is so important and there are so many great authors in our community. Read about things that interest you. I started reading at a young age and it was reading that helped me escape a lot of what was happening in my neighbourhood.

TD: Describe how literacy skills benefit you in your line of work?

DD: I read and write for a living. I couldn't do this job without reading. Reading and comprehension. My job uses all of the skills I studied in high school English class.

TD: What are your future goals? Where do you see yourself in 5-10 years?

DD: I would like to do another 10 years of on air work and hopefully after that move into the management aspect of broadcasting. After that I look forward to retirement on a beach in Grenada.

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. Dwight Drummond was influenced by
 - A. his mother
 - B. his fifth grade teacher
 - C. the teachings of Dr. Martin Luther King
 - D. All of the above

2. In the fifth and sixth grade a teacher told Dwight Drummond stories about
 - A. Apartheid
 - B. Segregation
 - C. the internment
 - D. the Holocaust

3. The phrase that best describes Dwight Drummond's attitude toward his role at City TV right after University is:
 - A. If first you don't succeed try and try again
 - B. Don't mistake where you're now with where you're going to be
 - C. Do anything to become rich and famous no matter the cost
 - D. Do only what you want and success will come to you

4. Dwight Drummond's mother is his main support system because:
 - A. she always emphasized the importance of education
 - B. she led by example, worked her way through school to become a Nurse
 - C. she is a hard-worker who wanted the best for her son
 - D. All of the above

5. The name of the Canadian Hip-Hop Artist whose music video Dwight Drummond made a cameo appearance in is
 - A. Drake
 - B. Maestro Fresh Wes
 - C. Cardinal Official
 - D. K-os

6. Dwight Drummond says he cannot do his job without
 - A. a camera and a microphone
 - B. a teleprompter and reading skills
 - C. reading and comprehension
 - D. an audience and his crew

7. Dwight Drummond hopes
 - A. to complete another 10 years of on-air work
 - B. to eventually move into upper management
 - C. to retire in Grenada
 - D. all of the above

WRITTEN ANSWERS (Answer in full and correctly written sentences.)

8. In your opinion what are the personality traits that enabled Dwight Drummond to become a successful News Anchor for CBC? Use information from this selection and your own ideas to support your answer.

9. In your opinion what does Dwight Drummond mean when he says: "Don't believe the hype"? Use information from this selection and your own ideas to support your answer.

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this space will be scored.



RELIGION: Reading Information Paragraphs

Strength from Strength: The Black Church in Canada



Union United Church in Montreal, Quebec

Across Canada, the church continues to play a central role in the lives of the Black communities. A good example can be found in Montreal, where the Union United Church met the spiritual needs of railway porters who worked on the CPR as well as the community that grew up around Windsor Station. The still vibrantly active church was founded in 1907 after Blacks were refused admission to white churches. It is the home of Montreal's oldest Black congregation. Canadian icons such as Oscar Peterson, actor Percy Roderigues, novelist Mairuth Sarsfield and the Honourable Judge Juanita Westmoreland-Traore were members of the church, which continues programs for families.

The Coloured Women's Club of Montreal, beginning as a social club in 1900, played a central role in the creation of the Union Church. Its members raised money for everything from furniture, carpeting and linen to the churches christening font. They provided books and bursaries for Black students, and the club was a critical social service agency rendering assistance to members of the community wherever it was needed. During the great flu pandemic of World War I, the club maintained facilities at the Grace Dart Hospital. Its members visited patients and helped look after their homes and children. Through the years of the Great Depression, the club operated soup kitchens and served as nurses and mothers' aides. The women also purchased a plot in the Mount Royal Cemetery in which members of the Black community could be buried.

Annual picnics were among the highlights of the social season. But it was the church services that really cemented the community. Members of the congregation dressed in their finest Sunday outfits, and one of the more entertaining Sunday morning features were the hats worn by the women of the church. As a child, I was fascinated by the display of millinery, often elaborate and homemade. To this day, if you attend a Black church anywhere in Canada women wear hats. The informal gatherings after the church service also provided an important venue for sharing ideas, concerns and fellowship.

Text Source: Fraser, Fil. [How the Blacks Created Canada](#). Canada: Dragon Hill, 2009.

Image Source: <http://www.tourisme-montreal.org/Travel-Trade/What-To-Do/Attractions/union-united-church>

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. The Union United Church was founded:
 - A. in 1907
 - B. because black people were refused admission into white churches
 - C. To serve the community around Windsor Station and the railway porters
 - D. All of the above

2. The best meaning for the word “vibrantly” in paragraph 1 is:
 - A. to vibrate
 - B. to be lively
 - C. to be energetic
 - D. to be full of movement

3. The Union United Church is located in:
 - A. Quebec City
 - B. Montreal
 - C. Ottawa
 - D. Windsor

4. Some of the initiatives of the Church’s Coloured Women’s Club of Montreal were:
 - A. to run soup kitchens
 - B. act as Nurses or Mothers Aides
 - C. help provide for the sick and their families
 - D. All of the Above

5. The highlight of the Church’s social season would be
 - A. the annual picnic
 - B. the annual hat competition
 - C. the annual family day
 - D. the annual fundraiser

6. The Canadian Icons who have attended the Union United Church include:
 - A. Oscar Peterson, Percy Roderigues, Mairuth Sarsfield and Juanita Westmoreland-Traore
 - B. Oscar Peterson, Portia White, Mairuth Sarsfield and Juanita Westmoreland-Traore
 - C. Oscar Peterson, Percy Roderigues, Margaret Atwood, and Juanita Westmoreland-Traore
 - D. Oscar Perterson, Percy Roderigues, Mairuth Sarsfield and Harry Jerome

7. The best meaning for the word “fellowship” in paragraph 3 is
 - A. a position of a college fellow
 - B. group solidarity
 - C. a friendly exchange between members
 - D. communion between members

WRITTEN ANSWERS (Answer in full and correctly written sentences.)

8. Describe the initiatives the Coloured Women’s Club organized that supported the Union United Church community. Use examples from the selection to support your answer.

9. In your opinion why is it important to recognize the Union United Church as a part of African Canadian history? Use information from this selection and your own ideas to support your answer.

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this space will be scored.



SOCIAL SCIENCE: Writing a Series of Paragraphs Expressing an Opinion

- Task:** Write a series of paragraphs (a minimum of three) expressing an opinion on the topic below. Develop your main idea with supporting details (proof, facts, examples, etc.).
- Purpose and Audience:** People who are interested in your opinion
- Topic:** Why is it important for all students to study Black History?
- Length:** The lined space provided for your written work indicates the approximate length of the writing expected.

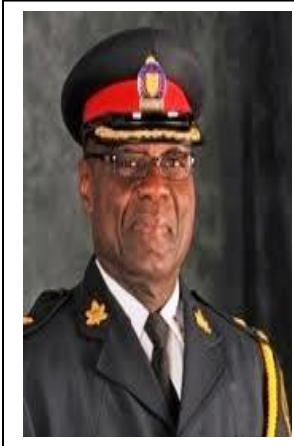
Rough Notes

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BUSINESS: Reading Information Paragraphs

Keith L. Forde: A Leader in his Field



In 2005, Keith L. Forde became the first visible minority Deputy Chief of Police in the history of the Toronto Police Service. He is responsible for the TPS Human Resources Command and oversees: hiring and promotion; training and education and community mobilization. The Human Resources Command has an annual budget of more than 37 million dollars.

Prior to this appointment as Deputy Chief, he was the Superintendent in charge of the Toronto Police Service Training Camp; Education Unit. There, he introduced many innovative changes. He established a Human Relations Section with the mandate to design and deliver courses in "professionalism in Policing" which focuses on ethics, diversity and customer service. He also ensured that ethics and diversity training was interwoven through every aspect of the curriculum.

He has been active in law enforcement for over 34 years. He brings to his position as Deputy Chief considerable experience and knowledge of both police operations and organizational management. He has held diverse management positions including: Duty Operations, Unit Commander of Divisions 52 and 11, Prosecution Services, Complaints Review and Community Policing Support.

He is an outspoken advocate for Employment Equity. He has also championed the need for improved race relations within the Police Service. Because of his longstanding ties to the community, Deputy Forde has been successful in fostering several productive partnerships between communities, government agencies and organizations within and outside of Toronto.

He has completed studies at Ryerson University, the University of Toronto, Seneca College and Humber College.

From 1995-1997 he was Aide de Camp to the Honourable Henry N. R. Jackman, C.M., K.ST.J., LLD, then the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

He is an active fundraiser for several community organizations including the Olive Branch of Hope, Church of the Nativity, and Save the Youth Support Services.

Deputy Forde has received numerous awards from citizens groups, community organizations, government agencies, faith groups and from within the policing community. Selected awards include the Harry Jerome Trailblazer Award, the African Canadian Achievement Award, Barbados Community Recognition Award, Jamaica Community Award and the Chief of Police Excellence Award.

Text Source: "Keith L. Forde Deputy Chief, Toronto Police Service.(Biography)." Kola 18.2 (2006): 8+. Academic OneFile. Web. 26 Nov. 2010.

Image Source: Google Images-barbadosintoronto.com

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. In 2005 Keith L. Forde became
 - A. Toronto's first Black Police Chief
 - B. Toronto's first visible minority Police Chief
 - C. Toronto's first visible minority Deputy Police Chief
 - D. Toronto's first Black Deputy Police Chief

2. Before obtaining his position Forde worked as:
 - A. Superintendent of the Toronto District School Board Division
 - B. Superintendent of the Toronto Police Service Training Camp
 - C. Superintendent of the Toronto Police 52 Division
 - D. Superintendent of the Toronto Police 11 Division

3. Keith L. Forde created a Human Relations Section of the Police force to focus on:
 - A. courses that train officers
 - B. diversity and customer service
 - C. professionalism in policing
 - D. all of the above

4. The best meaning for the word "advocate" in paragraph 4 is
 - A. to plead
 - B. to persuade
 - C. to support
 - D. to speak against

5. Which of the following Educational Institutions did Keith L. Forde not attend?
 - A. Humber College
 - B. Sheridan College
 - C. University of Toronto
 - D. Ryerson University

6. The charitable organizations that Deputy Chief Forde has worked with include:
 - A. Olive Branch of Hope
 - B. Save the Youth Support Services
 - C. Church of the Nativity
 - D. All of the above

7. The number of Awards that Deputy Chief Forde has received from citizen groups is:
- A. 5
 - B. 4
 - C. 2
 - D. 6

WRITTEN ANSWERS (Answer in full and correctly written sentences.)

8. In your opinion, why is Keith L. Forde becoming Toronto's first visible minority Deputy Police Chief such a great accomplishment? Use information from this selection to support your answer.

9. What are some areas of interest and/or issues that Deputy Forde focused on during his extensive career in law enforcement? Use information from this selection to support your answer.

Rough Notes

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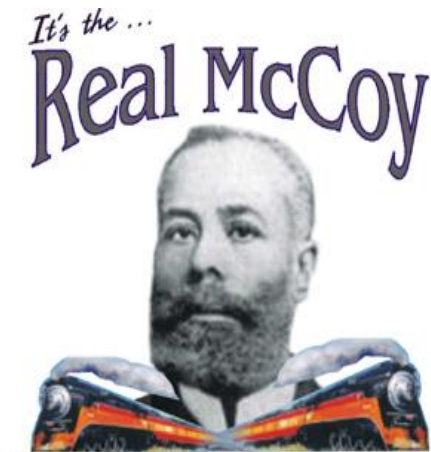


SCIENCE: Writing News Reports

Task:	Write a news report based on the headline and the picture. You will have to make up the facts and information based on answering some or all of the following questions: Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?
Purpose and Audience:	To report on an event for the readers of a newspaper
Length:	The lined space provided for your written work indicates the approximate length of the writing expected.

Canada Post Celebrates Black History Month: Canadian Inventor

Elijah McCoy Recognized with Commemorative Stamp



Elijah McCoy, (1843~1929) INVENTOR OF THE AUTOMATIC LUBRICATING SYSTEM USED ON TRAINS AND CARS TODAY... WITH OVER 50 PATENTS TO HIS CREDIT. People knew that when it is made based on his standards ... It is REAL quality... The BEST.

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this space will be scored.

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Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml
Image source: Google Images www.littleafrica.com



ARTS: Writing Newsreports

Task:	Write a news report based on the headline and the picture. You will have to make up the facts and information based on answering some or all of the following questions: Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?
Purpose and Audience:	to report on an event for the readers of a newspaper
Length:	The lined space provided for your written work indicates the approximate length of the writing expected.

The Saga of James Applebommerplank's

Love Triangle Affair

Debuts in Toronto

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this space will be scored.

Court Jester Presents...

THE SAGA OF James Applebommerplank's *Love Triangle Affair!*

Bathurst Street Theatre

736 Bathurst Street, Toronto ON

SHOW TIMES:
Saturday February 12, 2011 @ 8pm
Sunday Feb. 13th 2011 @ 8pm - Monday Feb. 14th 2011 @ 7pm

Written & Directed by Nicole R. White

STARRING: TROY CROSSFIELD, TRUDY LEE GAYLE, MICHELLE CABRAL, SUMEET KHERA,
ZANE BANYAN, KAREN C. SIMPSON, WOLÉ DARAMOLA, CLAUDEL SODEEN, TYSE SAFFURI

TICKETS: \$30 in Advance - \$35 at the Door

Tickets can be purchased at the below outlets or can be purchased **ONLINE AT:** www.courtjesterpresents.com
For info call 416-888-8366 or email shows@courtjesterpresents.com

TICKETS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING NICEY'S FOOD MART LOCATIONS:

Toronto 621 Vaughn Rd. (Dixie & Vaughn) (416) 656-5648	Scarborough 50 Morecambe Gate (Victoria Park & Finch) (416) 497-9717	Mississauga 325 Central Parkway W. (Central Hwy & Confederation) (905) 270-4417	Brampton 7 Kennedy Road South (905) 450-6045
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Image Source: www.courtjesterpresents.com

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml



ARTS: Reading Information Paragraphs

Portia White: Canadian Classical Music Royalty



Portia White, daughter of William White, was one of Canada's most famous classical and spiritual singers.

Born in 1911, she grew up in Halifax where she sang in the choir at her father's church. She started her working life as a teacher in the Halifax region, while studying music. With the support of music interest groups and a Nova Scotia arts education foundation, which recognized her exceptional talent at an early stage in her career, she was able to develop her voice and repertoire as a singer of classical and black spiritual compositions.

In 1943, Portia made her national debut at Eaton Hall in Toronto. This successful concert led to more contracts and increasing renown culminating in her first New York appearance in 1944. The praise of New York critics for her magnificent voice assured her career as a concert contralto. Soon she was being called the "Marion Anderson of Canada." The reference to one of the world's greatest vocalists of that time was, by many accounts, an accurate description of Portia's talent.

Portia continued touring through the 1940s. By the end of the decade, the demanding work as a touring concert singer was taking its toll on her voice. In the 1950s, she worked as a voice teacher. Among her students were many great Canadian stars of stage, screen and television. In 1964, she gave a Command Performance before Queen Elizabeth at the opening of the Confederation Centre in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. She retired from public performances in 1967. On 13 February 1968, she passed away from cancer at the age of 57.

In 2000, the Government of Canada declared Portia White a "person of national historic significance" and issued a special commemorative stamp honouring her. Sadly, this amazingly talented singer never made a commercial recording, though some of her concerts were privately recorded. Her family has donated the recordings to the National Archives of Canada, which has made them available for reproduction. At least two CDs featuring some of her songs are available from commercial sources.

Text Source: McLaughlin, Dennis and Leslie. *For My Country: Black Canadians on the Field of Honour*. Canada: Minister of National Defence, 2004. Print.

Image Source: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/games/museum/sub-section-4.asp>

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. Portia White got her start singing
 - A. at Eaton Hall in Toronto
 - B. in her father's Church choir
 - C. at the opening of the Confederation Centre
 - D. working as a school teacher in Halifax

2. The best meaning of the word "exceptional" in paragraph 2 is
 - A. unusual
 - B. outstanding
 - C. odd
 - D. highly qualified

3. Because of her talent Portia White was called the:
 - A. "Marion Anderson of Canada"
 - B. "Billie Holiday of Canada"
 - C. "Most talented singer in Canada"
 - D. "Dorothy Dandridge of Canada"

4. Portia become known for her excellence in singing
 - A. classical and contemporary music
 - B. classical and Canadian country music
 - C. classical and Black spiritual music
 - D. classical music only

5. The best meaning for the word "significance" in paragraph 5 is
 - A. real
 - B. inner meaning
 - C. influential
 - D. importance

6. Portia White's career as a Touring Concert singer ended
 - A. because the demanding work was taking a toll on her voice
 - B. by the end of the 1940's
 - C. after her New York performance in 1944
 - D. All of the above

7. In the year 2000 the government of Canada honoured Portia White
 - A. by donating her recordings to the National Archives of Canada
 - B. by finally releasing a commercial recording on her behalf
 - C. by issuing a special commemorative stamp
 - D. by creating a memorial day named after her

Written Answers (Answer in full and correctly written sentences.)

8. Why do you think the Canadian Government would call Portia White “a person of national historic significance”? Use information from the selection and your own ideas to support your answer.

9. In your opinion, why was it a good idea to place Portia White's image on a commemorative stamp. Use information from the selection and your own ideas to support your answer.

Rough Notes

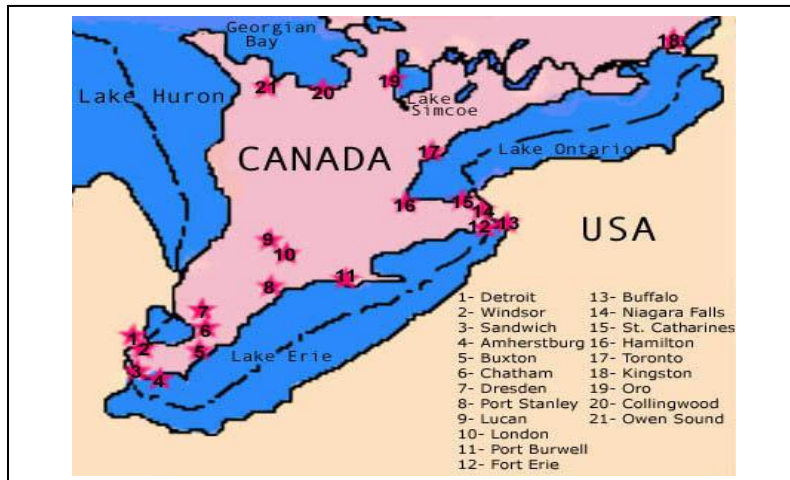
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GEOGRAPHY/MATH: Reading Graphic Selections

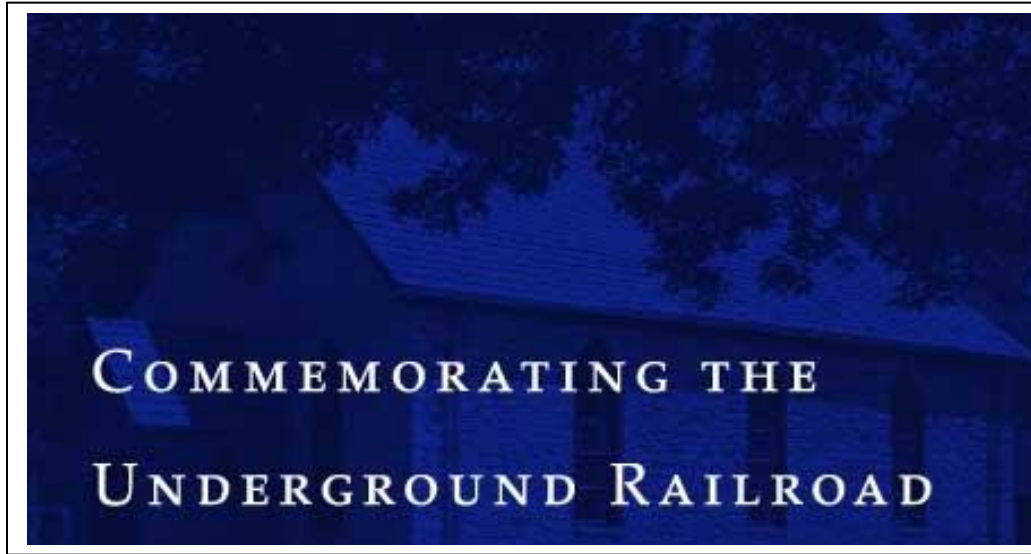
The Underground Railroad in Canada

The enslavement of millions of Africans sparked a long history of resistance. During the 19th century, thousands of enslaved and many free African –Americans fled to the United States and made their way to Mexico and Canada where they could live as free citizens. In Canada, the refugees arrived at points as far east as Nova Scotia and as far west as British Columbia, but the majority crossed over into what are now southwestern Ontario. They formed communities in the growing villages and towns or cleared the forests and pioneered new farmland. The network of sympathetic black and white abolitionists that assisted in the escapes along their secret routes became known as the Underground Railroad.



Concentrations of Underground Railroad Refugee Settlers in Ontario circa 1850

During the 19th century, Canada found itself intellectually front and centre in the fierce battle to abolish slavery, and physically on the front line of the secret routes followed by the refugees fleeing enslavement in the American South. This dramatic refugee movement known as the Underground Railroad, was first designated of national historic significance by the Government of Canada in 1925. More recently, the Minister of Canadian Heritage has designated persons as well as sites associated with this important chapter of Canadian history, while Parks Canada has been working with the United States National Park Service to make the international connections in the story better known.



Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal Church (1848) Amherstburg, Ontario

While slavery had previously existed in the Canadian colonies, it had been limited in Upper Canada since 1793 passage of The Upper Canadian Act Against Slavery (an event designated of national historic significance) and finally abolished throughout the British Empire in 1833. By that time slavery had long been outlawed in the northern United States, but it continued economic viability of slavery through the financial drain brought about by the continuous loss of slaves and the cost of attempting to reclaim them.

1. St. Catharines British Methodist Episcopal Church
2. Refugees from Slavery
3. Sandwich First Baptist Church
4. The Reverend Josiah Henson
5. Mary Ann Shadd Cary
6. Plan of Eglon (Buxton) Settlement



The Photo Montage: National Historical People or Places

Text Source and Image Source: <http://www.pc.gc.ca/canada/proj/cfc->
Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. Identify the great lake located at the points 8, 11, and 12 on the Underground Railroad Route.
 - A. Lake Simcoe
 - B. Lake Ontario
 - C. Lake Huron
 - D. Lake Erie

2. The Plan of Elgin Settlement is located at which point on the Underground Railroad route?
 - A. Point 5
 - B. Point 13
 - C. Point 11
 - D. Point 4

3. The Nazrey African Methodist Episcopal Church is located at which point on the Underground Railroad route?
 - A. Point 8
 - B. Point 7
 - C. Point 4
 - D. Point 2

4. 20, 000 Slaves passed through the Underground Railroad between
 - A. 1793-1833
 - B. 1820-1860
 - C. 1850-1900
 - D. 1793-1860

5. Point 15 on the Underground Railroad Map is the geographical location of which image in the photo montage?
 - A. 3- Sandwich First Baptist Church
 - B. 6- Plan of Elgin Settlement
 - C. 1- British Methodist Episcopal Church
 - D. 5- Home of Mary Ann Shadd Cary

6. The government of Canada designated the Underground Railroad a National Historic Site in:
 - A. 1848.
 - B. 1998
 - C. 1968
 - D. 1925



ARTS: Writing News Reports

Task: Write a news report based on the headline and the picture below. You will have to make up the facts and information answering some or all of the following questions: Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?

Purpose and Audience: To report on an event for the readers of a newspaper

Length: The lined space provided for your written work indicates the approximate length of the writing expected.

All Smiles for Caribana Weekend



Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

Image: http://www.cbc.ca/toronto/features/caribana2009/2009/07/caribana_wont_stop_de_vibe.html

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes.
Nothing you write in this space will be scored.

Write your news report on the lines provided on the following page.



BUSINESS: Real Life Narratives

Brandeis Denham Jolly

Denham Jolly came to Canada as a student well ahead of the larger migrations from Jamaica in the '60s and '70s. He was born on August 26, 1935, at Industry Cove (now known as Green Island) in Jamaica. On the day he was born, the British governor of the island, Sir Edward Brandeis Denham, was passing through town, and Jolly's mother, sensing that the second of the five children would become a leading citizen, named him Brandeis Denham.

Jolly arrived in Canada in 1955, breaking through the restrictions of the era as a brilliant student with a McGill University scholarship. It should be noted that Canada's was often open to brilliant scholarship students from the British Caribbean.

Jolly graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree and went home to work on nutrition research for the government of Jamaica. But like many other West Indians educated in the U.S., Britain or Canada who intended to return home to help their people, the lure of the more advanced countries, in contrast to continuing poverty in the homeland, was hard to resist. Jolly returned to Canada and worked on air pollution research for Metro Toronto. He soon earned an Ontario High School Teaching Certificate and for seven years taught chemistry and physics at the prestigious Forest Hills Collegiate, in the heart of what was then Toronto's upper-class Jewish enclave.

An entrepreneur at heart, Jolly decided that the best way to solve his own need for housing was to buy a property and turn it into a rooming house. He collected rent from his tenants and lived in the most modest room in the house. It wasn't long before he was investing in properties around the GTA and beyond and turning good profits. His investments included a Day's Inn hotel in west Toronto, a nursing home in Texas, two medical laboratories and the Tyndal Nursing Home in Mississauga.

One of Denham Jolly's most important early achievements was the creation of the Black Business and Professional Association (BBPA). On October 21, 1982, Jolly invited about 25 people to the Underground Railroad, a popular downtown Toronto restaurant. Jolly was acclaimed as the BBPA's first president.

The association's first convention was scheduled for March 5th, 1983. Included in the plan was a series of awards and scholarships that recognized and supported Black achievement. Jolly invited Vancouver-based runner Harry Jerome, who, during the 1960s was the fastest man in the world, to give the keynote address. Tragically, Jerome died of a seizure on December 7, 1982. He was 42. One of Canada's most outstanding athletes, Jerome competed in three Olympic games and held six world track records. He was a member of the order of Canada and has a star on the Canadian Walk of fame in Toronto's theatre district.



Brandeis Denham Jolly

The Harry Jerome Awards, the most prestigious event of its kind in Canada, has since been held annually in Toronto every spring. The Harry Jerome Scholarship Fund was established in 1988. With as many as 1000 men and women in formal wear in attendance, the Harry Jerome Awards is a glittering gala regularly attended by prime ministers, provincial premiers, mayors and other dignitaries.

In 1982, Toronto's Black community needed a voice through which it could express its concerns and report on events ignored by mainstream media. Jolly's fighting spirit drew him to the cause. He was the publisher and financial backer of a weekly newspaper, *Contrast*, which quickly became the medium of record for Black events in the GTA.

But an even louder voice was needed, one that reflected the culture of Toronto's Black citizens, that played its music that celebrated and created its stars and brought the news of events important to the minority community. In one of the most richly served media markets in the country, they needed a radio station. A number of prominent citizens joined Jolly in his application for a broadcast license. Zanana Akande, Carl Redhead, Reynold Austin and Tony Davy became shareholders in Milestone Radio, Inc. However, it took several frustrating attempts for the radio station to succeed.

It was only after Jolly persuaded an established mainstream broadcast to take a minority share in the enterprise that the CRTC, in 2000, finally granted him a license on a low penetration channel. Flow 93.5 went on the air on February 9, 2001. Subsequent increasing in power allowed the station to reach audiences throughout the GTA, permitting it to become a major player in the country's richest broadcasting market. The station was and is the first and only Black-owned radio station in Canada. In 2004, Milestone Radio in partnership with CHUM, one of the oldest radio broadcasters in Toronto, applied for and received a license to operate a radio station in Edmonton. Known as The Bounce, the new station went on to air on February 17, 2005, and, like its Toronto counterpart, is near the top of the charts in the local radio spectrum.

Denham Jolly, through his broadcasting operations, has changed the nature of urban radio in this country. His early sponsorship of Black organizations and causes made tangible contributions to the ability of Blacks to participate in the creation of Canada.

Source: Fraser, Fil. *How the Blacks Created Canada*. Canada: Dragon Hill, 2009.

Image: <http://www.blackentrepreneurprofile.com/profile-full/article/denham-jolly/>

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. Brandeis Denham Jolly was named after
 - A. the British governor of Jamaica
 - B. the president of Jamaica
 - C. Harry Jerome
 - D. Carl Redhead

2. What is the best meaning of the word “shareholders” in paragraph 9?
 - A. provider
 - B. one who owns share in a stock.
 - C. seller
 - D. buyer

3. A synonym for entrepreneur is
 - A. business person
 - B. leader
 - C. teacher
 - D. designer

4. In this article GTA stands for
 - A. Greater Television and Audio
 - B. Grand Theft Auto
 - C. Greater Toronto Area
 - D. Grand Tourism Association

5. Jolly invited Harry Jerome to the first Black Business and Professional Association gala to be the
 - A. keynote speaker
 - B. recipient of an award
 - C. entertainment
 - D. host

6. The hyphen (-) in paragraph 6 illustrates.
 - A. a compound word
 - B. expression
 - C. a list
 - D. the end of a sentence

7. Flow 93.5 went on the air
 - A. on February 9th 2001
 - B. throughout the GTA
 - C. to be the first Black-owned radio station in Canada
 - D. All of the above

8. Why is Brandeis Denham Jolly described as an “entrepreneur” in this article? Use information from this selection to support your answer.

9. In your opinion, what does it take to be a successful entrepreneur? Use information from this selection to support your answer.

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this page will be scored.



RELIGION: Reading Information Paragraphs

Destruction of African-Canadian community

In the 1960s, the community of Africville was bulldozed to make room for an approach to a new bridge and other developments in Halifax. Africville had been settled by black persons in the 1700s on a meadow beside Bedford Basin, outside Halifax.

In an address by Denise Allen to the Plenary Assembly, United Nations World Conference Against Racism, on Sept. 6, 2001, the Africville Genealogy Society presented its case to the world.

Ms. Allen said, "Africville is a stark reminder of the ways in which racism operates within and permeates Canadian society."

Originally, in Africville, about 80 families lived and worked in a self-reliant community. Freed slaves had purchased property with deeds by the mid 1800s. On Dec. 6, 1917, northern Halifax was destroyed when a Belgian ship and a French ammunition carrier collided. The Halifax Relief Commission was entrusted with the distribution of medical aid, food, clothing and building materials. Even though \$300,000 remained in surplus funds for the restoration, Africville residents were denied access to any of the relief funding. Yet the Africville community had experienced the full force of the explosion.

In her report to the UN WCAR, Denise Allen identified several components of institutional racism: "Displacement, denial of essential services, environmental and health degradation, segregation, denial of justice in the courts, unemployment/underemployment, economic inequality, cultural assimilation and denial of education." There was denial of services and human rights.

Even though Africville residents had to pay the same taxes as other citizens of Halifax, they were never provided with basic services: public education, water, recreational and playground facilities, ambulance services, firefighters, paved roads, social assistance, garbage pick-up and removal. Even a cemetery was denied them. Environmental degradation was another insult. Within walking distance of Africville homes, city officials permitted the establishment of an open city dump; three systems of railway tracks, some of which went through the community; disposal pits of Halifax toxic waste; a hospital for infectious diseases; a slaughter house; sewage disposal units; a prison.

Racist hiring practices were another indignity suffered by the Africville citizens. Many employers hired whites for better paying jobs. "It was this practice that gave birth to nepotism and tokenism."

The Africville Genealogy Society has been fighting for over 30 years for reparations. For 150 years, Africville residents and their children endured blatant human rights violations. The community was slowly strangled by the denial of these rights and the basic services that most Halifaxians take for granted. Why were these citizens treated with such disdain? Denise Allen asks the question, "Could it be, that the ocean frontage and natural port-property in question was too valuable for black ownership?"

It is ironic that in 1961, city engineers estimated that the cost of essential services to Africville would be \$800,000. The proposal was rejected; the cost was prohibitive. The Africville citizens were moved to various parts of Halifax, the total cost of the relocation was just over \$800,000.

Seaview Park now replaces part of the former Africville and the name "Africville" has disappeared from the map.

The Africville Genealogy Society was founded to keep Africville's history alive. Irvine Carvery, former president of the society, says, "The destruction of our community meant the loss of the physical--the land; the spiritual--our church and our community--the people. These three things had worked in harmony, cultivating the heritage and culture that allowed us to survive over two hundred years of exclusion and marginalization, with a sense of worth and dignity."

The present mayor of Halifax, Peter Kelly, wants to right this serious wrong --the bulldozing of this community in the 1960s in the name of urban renewal. Three levels of government are involved in plans for reparation to the former Africville citizens. The Africville Genealogy Society is prepared to negotiate a communal settlement.

This historic open wound, the forced destruction of Africville, still causes pain to many Canadian citizens. I am one of them.

Helen Wallace is a Sister of Charity, based in Halifax.

Source:Wallace, Helen. "Destruction of African-Canadian community. " Catholic New Times. 28.10 (June 6, 2004): 7(1). Academic OneFile. Gale. MISSISSAUGA LIBRARY SYSTEM (SOLS). 26 Nov. 2010
<http://find.galegroup.com/gtx/infomark.do?&contentSet=IAC-Documents&type=retrieve&tabID=T003&prodId=AONE&docId=A130216583&source=gale&userGroupName=miss17465&version=1.0>
Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

Multiple Choice (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. The "/" in paragraph 5 represents
 - A. or
 - B. and
 - C. similarly
 - D. an abbreviation

2. UN WCAR stands for
 - A. United Nationality Women Conference Against Race
 - B. United Networks Weapon Conference Against Racism
 - C. United Nations World Conference Against Racism
 - D. United Nations World Conference African Race

3. Institutional racism includes
 - A. displacement and segregation
 - B. unemployment and underemployment.
 - C. environmental and health degradation.
 - D. all of the above.

4. Synonyms for “nepotism and tokenism” in paragraph 7 are
 - A. hatred and symbolism
 - B. favoritism and compliance
 - C. racism and sexism
 - D. fear and neglect

5. Peter Kelly is
 - A. the president of the UN WCAR
 - B. the first resident of Africville
 - C. the mayor of Halifax
 - D. None of the above

6. Africville was destroyed in the
 - A. 1700s
 - B. 1960s
 - C. 1900s
 - D. 1940s

7. The Africville Genealogy Society is fighting for
 - A. equal education
 - B. social assistance
 - C. free community services
 - D. reparations

8. Summarize this selection. Include a main idea and one point that supports it.

9. What do you think Ms. Allen meant when she said “Africville is a stark reminder of the ways in which racism operates with and permeates Canadian society?” Use information from the selection to support your answer.

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this page will be scored.



MATH: Reading Graphic Selection

Herb Carnegie: Hockey's First Black Superstar



It's 1947, and Jackie Robinson has joined the Brooklyn Dodgers, becoming the first African-American to play in Major League Baseball. The story is legendary.

At the same time in Quebec, a 28-year-old man from Toronto of Jamaican descent is tearing up the semi-pro Quebec Provincial League.

Although he would never play in the NHL, his story is also legendary.

Born in 1919, Herb Carnegie gained the attention of the hockey world at the age of 19, becoming a rising star in junior hockey with the Toronto Young Rangers.

The Rangers played in Conn Smythe's Maple Leaf Gardens and also featured a future Hall of Famer named Punch Imlach.

Carnegie caught Smythe's attention while playing there. It was then that some racial controversy began. Having already faced racial taunts from opposing players, coaches, and even teammates in his young career, Hall of Fame referee Red Storey allegedly had Smythe quoted as telling Carnegie's coach that he would accept Carnegie on the team if he were white, or that he would pay \$10,000 to anyone who could turn Carnegie white.

While there's no record of Smythe publicly stating or denying this, a later remark by Storey seems to question whether or not it was indeed spoken.

"It's very simple. He's black. Don't say we don't have any rednecks in Canada. But I'm not saying Conn Smythe was bigoted either," Storey told journalist Joe Pelletier.

"I think he said the quote, but I think he meant that with Herbie being black, he wouldn't be able to put him in the same hotels with the rest of the team and have him eat at the same restaurants and there could be problems if he took him to the States to play against the NHL teams there."

Carnegie would eventually join the Buffalo Ankerites in a mining town league that took him through Northern Ontario and Quebec.

It was during this time, in 1942, that a young Frank Mahavolich had an opportunity to witness Carnegie's brilliance with the puck.

"I was just amazed at the way he played; he was much superior to the others on the ice," the Hall of Fame forward said.

Carnegie played on a line with brother Ossie and fellow African-Canadian Manny McIntyre known as the Black Aces.

During the Second World War, NHL teams were desperately looking for replacement players. Although the league claimed to sweep racism under the rug, and despite being well known in the hockey world, Carnegie was never offered to play for any team.

The trio would join Shawinigan of the Quebec Provincial League in 1945 and then the Sherbrooke Randies/St. Francis.

Carnegie would win the first of three consecutive league MVP awards in the 1946-47 season. In the following year, he amassed 127 points in just 56 games.

In 1948, Carnegie was given a tryout with the New York Rangers and offered a contract to play in the Rangers' minor league system.

However, now with a family of his own, he was offered less money than he was earning in the Quebec league and turned down all three offers made by the Rangers organization during his tryout.

"Frankie Boucher was coaching the New York Rangers in 1948 and he told me he thought I was a good player, but he wanted to be sure whether I could play in the NHL," Carnegie told author Cecil Harris. "So he suggested I sign and start playing in New Haven. I was 29 at the time and I didn't feel like playing there. For in those days there were not too many 30-year-old players in the NHL and I knew that if I didn't make it immediately, I wouldn't get another chance."

Carnegie would continue to play with the St. Francis (now part of the Quebec Senior League) for one more season, then join the Quebec Aces.

It was here that he would play alongside future Montreal Canadiens superstar Jean Beliveau and be coached by his former junior teammate Punch Imlach.

“Even though it’s been more than four decades since I witnessed Herb’s hockey brilliance, there is no question that the years I spent with him still evoke some of my best hockey memories,” Beliveau said in an interview with Pelletier.

"Herbie was a super hockey player, a beautiful style, a beautiful skater, a great playmaker. In those days, the younger ones learned from the older ones. I learned from Herbie."

Carnegie would play with the Aces until 1953, then play one season with the Owen Sound Mercurys of the OHA Sr. League.

It would not be until five years later that Willie O'Ree would be called up to the Boston Bruins, becoming the first black man to play in the NHL.

After his playing career, Carnegie started the Future Aces Hockey School in 1955, one of first hockey schools in Canada.

After a very successful business career, he continued his athletic career as a golfer, winning the Canadian Seniors Golf Championship in 1977 and 1978, and the Ontario Senior Golf Championship in 1975, 1976, and 1982.

In 1987, he established the Herbert H. Carnegie Future Aces Foundation to provide bursaries for college and university.

In the early 1990s, Carnegie and his Future Aces hockey program were featured in two special issues of *The Amazing Spiderman*, helping Spiderman bring down evil villains in Quebec City and Fredericton, respectively.

In 1996, he published his biography, *A Fly in a Pail of Milk: The Herb Carnegie Story.* (Mosaic Press, 1996).

Carnegie was named to the Order of Ontario in 1996 and the Order of Canada in 2003. On May 2, 2005, the North York Centennial Centre was renamed the Herbert H. Carnegie Centennial Centre in his honour.

On June 12, 2006, he received an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from York University in Toronto. A public school in Markham, Ontario was named in his honour in 2008. Carnegie, now 89 and legally blind, attended the opening and met with the students and faculty.

Season	Team	Lge	Regular Season					Playoffs					
			GP	G	A	Pts	PIM	GP	G	A	Pts	PIM	
1944-45	<u>Shawinigan Cataractes</u>	QPHL	33	24	30	54	36						
1945-46	<u>Sherbrooke Randies</u>	QPHL	40	45	30	75	57						
1946-47	<u>Sherbrooke St. Francis</u>	QPHL	50	33	50	83	25						
1947-48	<u>Sherbrooke St. Francis</u>	QPHL	56	48	79	127	51						

Season	Team	Lge	Regular Season					Playoffs					
			GP	G	A	Pts	PIM	GP	G	A	Pts	PIM	
1948-49	<u>Sherbrooke St. Francis</u>	QSHL	63	25	46	71	52						
1949-50	<u>Quebec Aces</u>	QSHL	59	26	33	59	32						
1950-51	<u>Quebec Aces</u>	QSHL	57	18	40	58	38	19	3	10	13	23	
1951-52	<u>Quebec Aces</u>	QSHL	56	22	30	52	16						
1952-53	<u>Quebec Aces</u>	QSHL	52	11	18	29	10						
1953-54	<u>Owen Sound Mercurys</u>	OHASr	54	20	35	55	22						

GP- games played

G- goals

A- assists

PIM- penalty in minutes

Lge- league

Source: <http://bleacherreport.com/articles/131709-herb-carnegie-hockeys-first-black-superstar>

Source: <http://www.hockeydb.com/ihdb/stats/pdisplay.php?pid=13244>

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. Herb Carnegie gained attention of the hockey world when he was
 - A. 19 years old
 - B. married
 - C. finished school
 - D. all of the above

2. Punch Imlach is
 - A. a Hall of Famer
 - B. a head coach
 - C. a former player of the New York Rangers
 - D. the main reason Herb Carnegie could not play in the NHL

3. Herb Carnegie's average points per game in the 1946-47 season was
 - A. 2.2
 - B. 2.5
 - C. 2.7
 - D. 2.9

4. In 1948, Carnegie was _____ years old.
 - A. 48
 - B. 29
 - C. 34
 - D. 20

5. The most games played for Carnegie was
 - A. in the 1949-50 season
 - B. 59
 - C. for the Quebec Aces
 - D. all of the above

6. What is the best meaning of the word "bigoted" in the ninth paragraph?
 - A. a prejudiced person
 - B. a lucky person
 - C. a legendary person
 - D. a talented person

7. GP stands for
 - A. goals played
 - B. games played
 - C. great play
 - D. games possessed

8. The first Black man to play hockey was
 - A. Joe Pelletier
 - B. Conn Smythe
 - C. Frankie Boucher
 - D. Willie O'Ree

9. The article is titled "Herb Carnegie: Hockey's First Black Superstar" because
 - A. Herb Carnegie never played for the NHL
 - B. he was superior on the ice
 - C. he is one of the best hockey players
 - D. all of the above



SCIENCE: Reading Information Paragraphs

John Akabutu

A distinguished member of the Africa Diaspora in Canada is also a world leader in stem cell research, Dr. John Akabutu.

John Akabutu came to Canada from Ghana to study medicine at the University of Alberta. He is a professor of pediatrics and the head of pediatric hematology at the University of Alberta School of medicine in Edmonton. His work in unraveling the mysteries and the uses of stem cells has led to some remarkable advances in medical science. Stem cells are “programmed” cells that have the ability, when transplanted, to transform themselves into a variety of more specific cells within the body, with the potential to do everything from re-growing organs to mediating the development of certain types of cancer. Stem cells are used for bone marrow transplants, for gene therapy and for a variety of genetic and acquired diseases.

Dr. Akabutu’s team has developed methods to purify, freeze and store stem cells from the umbilical cords of newborns. The use of stem cells from umbilical cord blood has been able to resolve a matter of considerable controversy among religious groups and medical ethicists who oppose taking stem cells from human embryos. The concern, most forcefully expressed by pro-life groups, is that taking stem cells requires the destruction of the embryo, which, they argue, is entitled to protection. Others believe that stem cells taken from surplus embryos as the result of in vitro fertilization, donated with consent, should not be a problem.



John Akabutu

Dr. Akabutu’s solution of harvesting stem cells from umbilical cords does not violate the sacredness of human life. Father Mark Miller and Rebecca Davis-Matthias, Edmonton-based Catholic ethicists, believe there is a substantial moral difference between getting stem cells from embryos and getting them from the umbilical cords of newborns.

Expectant mothers in Alberta are urged to donate the umbilical cords of their infants to the Alberta Cord Blood Bank, through which stem cells are used mainly in treating leukemia in children. It is Canada’s only public cord blood bank.

“This is a labour of love”, said Dr. Akabutu. “I can see the future for this thing and the future is immense”. Dr. Akabutu is also celebrated as the originator of a program that, since 1978, has provided high-quality comprehensive care, as well as education and support, for people suffering from hemophilia. In 2004, the recognition of his work, the Northern Alberta Comprehensive Hemophilia Clinic was named the Doctor John Akabutu Centre for Bleeding Disorders. He is recognized as one of the 100 Greatest Edmontonians

of the 20th Century and has been recognized by the Alberta Medical Association with a medal for distinguished service.

Proud of his home country, John Akabutu serves Ghana as the honorary consul general for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. He hosted a gala celebration of the 50th anniversary of Ghana's independence in 2007, with Her Excellency Dr. Ivy Amoakohene, the Ghana High Commissioner to Canada, as the guest of honour. Dr. Amoakohene presented him with a special award on behalf of the Ghana Friendship Association of Edmonton. Dr. John Akabutu's contributions to advancements in medical research have potential not just in Canada but also worldwide.

Source: Fraser, Fil. [How the Blacks Created Canada](#). Canada: Dragon Hill, 2009.

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

Image: <http://www.capitalhealth.ca/NewsAndEvents/Features/2009/Hopeflowsathemophiliacentre.htm>

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. The word "programmed" is in quotation marks in paragraph 2 because
 - A. the word refers to a term
 - B. it is dialogue
 - C. it is a title of a poem
 - D. it is a title of a short story

2. The best definition of a blood bank is
 - A. a place that sells blood
 - B. a bank where blood is stored
 - C. a bank where blood is distributed
 - D. a place where blood is collected from donors

3. Alberta Cord Blood Bank
 - A. is Canada's only public cord blood bank
 - B. urges mothers to donate the umbilical cords of infants
 - C. uses stem cells to treat leukemia
 - D. all of the above

4. According to the article, Dr. John Akabutu is
 - A. the founder of stem cells
 - B. against stem cell research
 - C. a leader in stem cell research
 - D. the best Canadian professor of pediatrics

5. An antonym for originator is
 - A. leader
 - B. wrecker
 - C. culprit
 - D. founder

6. Father Mark Miller and Rebecca Davis-Matthias are mentioned in the article
- A. as Akabutu's family members
 - B. as religious activists
 - C. in dispute Akabutu's research
 - D. in support of Akabutu's research
7. The best meaning for the word "surplus" is
- A. deficient
 - B. excess
 - C. multiple
 - D. new
8. What are the benefits of stem cell research? Use information from this selection to support your answer.

9. In your opinion, do you think stem cell research is a good idea? Use information from this selection and your own ideas to support your answer.

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this space will be scored.



SOCIAL SCIENCE: Writing a Series of Paragraphs Expressing an Opinion

Task: Write a series of paragraphs (a minimum of three) expressing an opinion on the topic below. Develop your main idea with supporting details (proof, facts, examples, etc.).

Purpose and Audience: People who are interested in your opinion

Topic: Is the Afrocentric (black-focused) school in Toronto a good idea?

Length: The lined space provided for your written work indicates the approximate length of the writing expected.

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this space will be scored.

Write your series of paragraphs on the lines provided on the following two pages.

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml



ENGLISH: Reading Information Paragraphs

Nneka Elliott: Canada's Rising Star

Renee Kerr and Tia Duke, two teachers at St. Joseph Secondary School, sat down with weather anchor, reporter and traffic specialist Nneka Elliott of CP24 to interview her and discuss her childhood, career and future goals.



Renee Kerr: Where are you from?

Nneka Elliott: I was born in Montreal, Canada. I grew up in St. Vincent and I came to Toronto in 2002.

Renee Kerr: Who were your role models as a child and why?

Nneka Elliott: I had several role models as a child. My mother and father were very influential. My mother has always been there and provided the right support. My brother is an artist and I was always inspired by him. When I moved to St. Vincent I lived in the same neighborhood as many of my aunties and I learned a great deal about discipline from each of them. They were very independent and very involved in the church.

Renee Kerr: What made you become a newscaster at CP24?

Nneka Elliott: I always knew I wanted to do something with communication. My brother and I would put on performances for our family. I would be Jenny Jones and my brother would be my guest. In St. Vincent I worked at various radio stations and hosted a Saturday morning Top 40 radio show.

RK: How long have you been a newscaster?

NE: Two and a half years to date.

RK: What is your schedule like at work?

NE: I work a 5 day workweek. I report and anchor from Wednesday to Friday. I start at 9 o'clock each morning. I have a half an hour to prepare before I go on air, and I am on air at 9:30. Saturday and Sunday I report on location. On the weekends I start at 6 a.m. and finish at 3 p.m.

RK: What does your job at CP24 involve?

NE: When I started working at CP24 I was a weather and traffic specialist. Now I am a news anchor. I report on developing stories at the news desk and on location.

RK: What do you most enjoy about your job?

NE: I really enjoy making a connection in the community with the viewers. I like getting a positive email from a viewer about the work that I have done. It helps me more than I can help anyone else. I also like the fact that I learn something new every single day. Each day changes and I get to do cool things.

RK: Has race ever affected your career?

NE: I have never seen race as an obstacle. I do believe that I would have had a different perspective if I grew up in Toronto. Growing up in the Caribbean it was never about race, it was more about social class. My accent was a factor when I was on the radio, and I had to conform in that sense. When I was at Ryerson I did realize that I was 1 of 3 black students in the program.

RK: What literacy skills are used in your job?

NE: I use several literacy skills at my job. Reading is a very important skill in my career. I have to read the reports that get emailed to me before I go on-air. I need to read and interpret the graphics and maps on the weather system. I also use descriptive writing to report the news. Since I have to gather information quickly on a news story I need to be able to tell a descriptive story of the event to the viewers. Storytelling is a major part of my job that I enjoy.

Image: www.leeandlow.com/p/summer2009.mhtml

Image: <http://hairounaacrosstheas.wordpress.com/2011/02/26/>

MULTIPLE CHOICE (Record the best or most correct answer on the Student Answer Sheet)

1. The "24" in CP24 stands for
 - A. 24 minutes
 - B. 24 seconds
 - C. 24 hours
 - D. 24 days

2. The best meaning for the word "conform" in paragraph 17 is
 - A. consist
 - B. comply
 - C. conduct
 - D. confess

3. Nneka Elliott came to Toronto in 2002 to
 - A. attend post secondary school
 - B. meet her father
 - C. host a Top 40 radio show
 - D. work at CP24

4. What days are considered Nneka Elliott's weekend?
 - A. Saturday and Sunday
 - B. Monday and Tuesday
 - C. Wednesday and Thursday
 - D. Thursday and Friday

5. The words under the picture is called
 - A. a caption
 - B. a blurb
 - C. a synopsis
 - D. a write-up

6. What literacy skills does Nneka Elliott use on her job?
 - A. reading
 - B. writing
 - C. numeracy
 - D. all of the above

7. What Nneka Elliott enjoys the most about her job is
 - A. working with talented people
 - B. her unpredictable schedule
 - C. making a connection with the people in her community
 - D. reporting on current events

8. Is the title of this article appropriate? Explain your answer. Use information from this selection and your own ideas to support your answer.

9. Explain how you would feel if you were 1 of 3 Black students in the Ryerson Radio and Television program. Use information from this selection and your own ideas to support your answer.

Rough Notes

Use the space below for rough notes. Nothing you write in this page will be scored.