

# VIDEO SCRIPTS

## UNIT 1

This is Sindhutai Sapkal. She's Indian and she lives in Pune, a city in the west of India. People call her Mai. Mai means 'mother' in her language, Marathi. They call her Mai because she has 1,400 children! They're not really Mai's sons and daughters. Mai helps poor children with no parents. She gives them food and a home. The children all have Mai's family name. They can stay with her until they get a job or get married – like a real family!

Mai is well known for her kind work. Many people want to know about her life and her children. She speaks in India and many countries around the world. Mai also has a lot of awards for her work. People give Mai money to help her children. Mai uses the money to give the children a safe home and a good education. Some of Mai's children are now doctors and lawyers. Others work at universities. Many of the children help Mai with her work.

Mai's family say she is very warm and kind. She now has four homes for people in need. More than 400 children and 150 women live there. Mai has helped thousands of people. She says her children will help more people in the future.

## UNIT 2

Every year at London Zoo in the United Kingdom, the zookeepers start the New Year in the same way. They count the animals. There are more than 700 different kinds of animals at London Zoo, and more than 19,000 animals. Camels, jellyfish, and spiders – the zookeepers need to count them all.

Every year, many new animals are born at the zoo. The numbers of some animals can change very quickly. Last week, the zoo had eight of these praying mantises. This week they have more than 150.

Some animals are easy to count. But some are more difficult. Meerkats are fast. It's not easy to count them when they move around!

Some zookeepers know the animals very well. This helps them to count. Suzanna Matyasova sees the penguins every day. She knows all their names and their faces.

**Suzanna:** To me I can even, kind of, have a look at their face and say OK this is Lolo, and this is Jeff, and this is Dingle.

In August, the zookeepers have another important job to do. They need to weigh the animals to find out how heavy they are. They also measure the animals to find out how long or tall they are. The zookeepers use food to help move the animals.

But weighing some animals is difficult! Squirrel monkeys like to play together. The zookeepers need to weigh one monkey, not five! The squirrel monkeys also look the same. The monkeys have microchips so the zookeepers know which one they are looking at!

With dangerous animals, the zookeepers need to try other things! They use meat to bring the animals to the right place. The tiger is about two and a half metres long.

The information they get tells zookeepers how healthy the animals are. London Zoo shares all its information with other zoos and scientists. They use the information to help save animals around the world.

## UNIT 3

These are the Altai Mountains in Western Mongolia. There isn't much water here and there aren't many trees. In winter, the temperature is often minus thirty degrees – or colder! It's a difficult place for people to live, but some people know how to live here ... the Kazakh eagle hunters.

Kazakh eagle hunters use these big birds to help them catch animals. Animals can see a long way in the Altai Mountains, so it's difficult for people to hunt here. But golden eagles can catch food easily. The Kazakh Eagle hunters use the golden eagles to catch animals for them. They started using eagles more than 1,000 years ago. The eagles catch hares, foxes and sometimes wolves for the hunters. The people use the animals' fur to make warm winter clothes.

The eagle hunters teach the eagles to hunt for them. They only use female eagles because they are big, strong and very good at hunting. They ride on horses and their eagles ride with them. The eagles are very important to the Kazakhs. They become part of the family.

Kazakh eagle hunters live in tents called *ger*. They move three times a year. They keep animals – usually sheep, goats and yak. And they all ride horses. The eagles stay in the family's home when it is cold. The hunters keep one eagle for about 10 years. Then they let her go so that she can have babies. Today, there are about 70 families of eagle hunters near the Altai Mountains.

## UNIT 4

Street food! It's a delicious part of city life. There are street food sellers in every country. Their food is fast, fresh, and delicious. You can watch them make the food in front of you. Local people eat their local street food every day. But, for tourists, these dishes are new and exciting. So, what are we waiting for? Let's find out about some great street food.

We'll start in Brazil. Brazil is famous for *pastels*. A *pastel* is made of a thin pastry filled with many different kinds of food. Brazilians fry the *pastel* and serve it hot – and they eat them day and night! Cheese is in a lot of Brazilian street foods. These are *pão de queijo*, or cheese bread. And this is *queijo coalho* – cheese on a stick. People often eat it at the beach.

Now, let's go to North Africa, to the busy markets of Morocco. There are many different kinds of street food here. One famous dish is *babbouche*, or snail soup. They cook large snails with herbs and spices and serve it in bowls. Or if you don't want snails, there's *merguez*. These sausages are made of beef and lamb. They're hot and spicy!

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A world tour of street food is not complete without a visit to Thailand. There are so many dishes to try here, like *som tam*, a spicy green papaya salad, or *kai jeow*, an omelette with rice and chilies, which is great for breakfast. But the most famous dish is *pad Thai* – fried egg noodles with seafood or chicken, peanuts, chili, lime, and fish sauce. Delicious!

So, which country's street food would you like to try?

## UNIT 5

Havana, the capital city of Cuba, is very different from most cities. There aren't any advertising signs. And there are no international coffee shops and restaurants. The buildings are old, colourful and beautiful. On the streets, there are a lot of colourful old cars from the 1950s.

The Capitol Building stands next to the theatre – *Gran Teatro de la Habana Alicia Alonso*. Near the Capitol, there's one of Havana's many museums – the National Museum of Fine Arts. Here, you can see art from around the world.

This is Havana's old town. There are many squares or 'plazas' here. This is *Plaza Vieja*. The rich people of Havana lived here 500 years ago. There are shops, small museums, and art galleries here.

As you walk around Old Havana, you see a lot of musicians. The music of Havana is famous for bringing together Spanish guitars and African drums. There are often street performers in Old Havana, too.

This fort is called *Castillo de la Real Fuerza*. It's very old. The city built it in 1577. Not everything in Havana is old. In the quiet neighbourhood of *Jaimanitas*, you can see an amazing sight. A Cuban artist, José Fuster, decided to make modern art from his home and his neighbourhood!

As the sun goes down in Havana, people meet at the seafront – the *Malecon*. Here, there's a seven-kilometre walk along a sea wall. At 9 pm, they fire the cannon at the *Morro-Cabaña* Fortress. That means it's the end of the day in Havana.

## UNIT 6

Many people want to know about their family tree. They want to know which countries their family came from. They want to know the history of their family.

In the past, people looked at old documents in places like libraries to find out information about their families. But these days, it's easy to get this kind of information. Websites have information about different families. And DNA testing can tell you a lot of information. It's very popular in places where families come from many different cultures.

Adopted children and people with long-lost family members often want to find their family. Lisa Fretwell and Carla Westburgh are half-sisters. After their parents separated, they didn't see each other for 30 years. They found each other on the Internet. They both work for the same

supermarket in different parts of London! They have a lot in common!

Sometimes the Internet can't help you. You need luck. Joanne Milroy looked for her long-lost cousin John for many years. She looked for him on social media and on websites, but she didn't find him. Joanne works at an Amazon warehouse in the UK. One day she saw the name 'John Pownell' on a list at work! That was her cousin's name! She asked her colleague to introduce them. She met John and asked him some questions about his mother and father. He was her cousin. John only lives about 15 kilometres away from Joanne. They are very happy to be family again.

A small world brought Joanne and John together, but the Internet and DNA testing are helping more people to find their families today. Is there a family member you would like to find?

## UNIT 7

The Great American Road Trip is a very popular holiday. Many tourists go on a road trip in America every year. It's easy to see why. There are 50 states in the USA, and 4,071,000 miles of road. That's a lot of road! With so many amazing places, where do you start?

One route you can drive is down the East Coast, across the country to the West Coast, and then up the West Coast. Let's follow this route. Start in Maine, a state in the Northeast, and drive along the coast to Penobscot Bay with its beautiful lighthouses. Go south to New York and cross the George Washington bridge. You will see the world-famous Manhattan skyline. Travel through the Appalachian Mountains – also called the Smoky Mountains.

You can't miss a trip around Florida's beautiful coastline. When you drive through the Everglades National Park, watch out for alligators! Next stop is New Orleans in Louisiana. The French Quarter is the place to go for great live music and delicious food. Then drive west through Texas. Try being a cowboy or a cowgirl while you're there! Don't miss the Grand Canyon in Arizona. You'll never forget these views.

When you get to Los Angeles, California, you can visit the city's film studios and see the world famous Hollywood sign. After that, you can drive up the Pacific coast to San Francisco with its magnificent Golden Gate Bridge. Finish your trip in Portland, Oregon, or just keep going – all the way to Seattle, Washington.

## UNIT 8

When you think about football players' lives, you usually think of money, expensive cars and big homes. But these players don't have any of these things. They are all homeless.

Around the world, 100 million people are homeless and 1.6 billion people don't have a safe or healthy place to live. Their lives are dangerous and difficult.

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Football is one way to help. There are football organisations for homeless people in 74 countries around the world.

Why football? Well, it's many people's favourite sport. They played it when they were young. They played it when they were at school. They played it in the streets. And, of course, it's a cheap sport to play.

Playing football can help homeless people improve their health and make them feel happy. They learn to work in a team. The experience can help them to get a job.

Every year, there is a Homeless World Cup. It's in a different country every year. Around 500 players from more than 50 countries around the world play at the Homeless World Cup.

The game they play is called 'street football'. There are four players on a team. Each match is only 14 minutes long. It's fast and very exciting. There are teams for men and women.

80,000 people come to watch the games and millions of people watch the games online around the world.

The top teams come from Mexico, Brazil and Chile. But the game is about much more than winning – it's about improving people's lives.

And not only the World Cup players' lives. Street football clubs around the world have worked with more than 100,000 homeless people. For the homeless, street football really can make a difference.

## UNIT 9

Chinese people around the world celebrate Chinese New Year or Spring Festival. The festival is 3,800 years old – and it's very colourful!

Before the festival, people need to clean their houses. This takes away last year's bad luck. The cleaning stops on New Year's Day. They don't want to clean away the New Year's good luck! It's also very important to go shopping for new clothes. On New Year's Day everybody wears new clothes from head to toe.

The most important part of Chinese New Year is for families to come together. On New Year's Eve, families eat a special meal. The food they eat is different in different parts of China – and around the world.

In the North, they usually eat dumplings at New Year. It takes a long time to make the dumplings, so the family spends time together. The children in the family get little red envelopes. The envelopes have money in them.

Many traditions at Chinese New Year come from a traditional story. It's about a monster called the *Nian*. In the story, the *Nian* comes at New Year. It eats people and farm animals in the night. But the *Nian* is afraid of the colour red, bright light, and loud noises. So at Chinese New Year, people put red paper on the doors and walls of their homes. And they use loud firecrackers to make the *Nian* go away. The *Nian* looks like a lion. At New Year, many people watch the lion dance in the street.

The last day of the Spring Festival is the lantern festival. The lights of the festival are very bright. The *Nian* will not come here this year!

## UNIT 10

We need to hear before we learn to speak. When we are babies, we hear the sounds of our first language. Then we try to make the sounds. So what happens when you can't hear?

Deaf children can be very lonely. 90% of deaf children's parents can hear. They often don't know how to communicate with their children. Deaf children learn sign language at schools around the world. Not many people know sign language, so deaf children can usually only speak to other deaf people. These children are helping to change that.

**Elderly woman:** That's my name!

They're teaching sign language to a group of elderly people. Elderly people are often lonely, too. They often miss communicating with other people.

**Elderly man:** I love to meet these young people. Lovely. Because I was a teacher for many, many years and to be again with young people is a great joy to me.

Deaf children can meet a lot of friends at school. But when deaf people are older, they often don't have hearing friends. They can feel different from hearing people. And if you can't speak, it's difficult to do a lot of jobs.

This football coach, Ben Lampert, has help to do his job. He has help to talk to the children. He says he loves teaching children. He also teaches the class sign language. He teaches deaf and hearing children together.

Sign language gives deaf people a way to make friends, to work, and to play. Not many hearing people know sign language now, but many children around the world say they would like to learn.

## UNIT 11

Before smartphones and Spotify, there were CDs. Before CDs, there were cassette tapes. And before tapes, there were vinyl records. From 1900 to 1980, vinyl records were how most people listened to music. Now people are buying vinyl records again. Why? Well some people want an object, not a digital file. They want to hold their favourite music and look at the beautiful album art.

Today you can buy albums from famous musicians like Adele, Lady Gaga and Bruno Mars on vinyl, but just a few years ago you couldn't.

A group of record store owners in the USA decided to have a Record Store Day – a day for musicians, record store owners and customers to get together. The idea was a big success. Today, Record Store Day happens at record stores in many different countries like Poland, Mexico, Australia and the UK. On record store day, special vinyl records

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go on sale. There are new and old albums on vinyl. And customers line up to buy them!

**Shopper:** I love music. I love physical music. I love having an actual object.

There are also special events on record store day – musicians play live music in the stores and DJs spin records. There are low prices and musicians sign records. It's clear from the crowds at Record Store Day that a lot of people love vinyl records. And why not? Maybe vinyl is still best.

## UNIT 12

Welcome to New Zealand! There are two main islands here – the North Island and the South Island. The North Island has tropical rainforests and beaches. There are geothermal landscapes with hot springs, boiling mud and even volcanoes. In the South Island, you can see wild coastlines. There are even mountains in the sea.

New Zealand is home to all kinds of animal and plant life. Nature lovers should see the world's largest tree, the kauri, in the North Island. And look for the kiwi, too. It's New Zealand's national bird.

The South Island is the best place to see New Zealand's amazing sea life. Dolphins, seals and whales often swim in these waters. And three kinds of penguins visit the coast here.

The Maori were the first people to discover New Zealand. They came here in boats around 800 years ago. This is a Maori boathouse in the North Island. Today 15% of New Zealanders are Maori. New Zealand is the only place in the world where you can experience Maori culture.

If you love sports and the outdoor life, you will enjoy New Zealand. Try rafting down a waterfall in the North Island or skiing and bungee jumping in the South Island. There are amazing places for kayaking and hiking, too.

New Zealand. It's a special place – a land where you can get away from the crowds and feel like you are the only person in the world.